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Minnie Schler Stohler

A TWENTIETH CENTURY HISTORY OF HARDIN COUNTY OHIO

A NARRATIVE ACCOUNT OF ITS HISTORICAL PROGRESS
ITS PEOPLE AND ITS PRINCIPAL INTERESTS

By MINNIE ICHLER KOHLER
OF KENTON

ILLUSTRATED

VOL. I

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PREFACE

The author sincerely desires to thank all who contributed in any way to the success of this volume, especially those who cheerfully and promptly complied with her request for information. Hardin county is peculiarly unfortunate in that the courthouse, with all the records of pioneer days, was destroyed some years ago by fire, and the leading newspapers of the county seat are without complete files owing to loss by fire and other causes. In view of these facts many of the dates had to be obtained from the oldest living citizens of the county, and while every effort was made to verify them, in some instances this was impossible. It is to be regretted that a few organizations and families were not prompt enough in sending in their data and the book had to go to press without some valuable material, but in every such instance due notice was given. However the majority of persons to whom appeals were made readily responded to the call, and if the book meets the expectations of those who have patronized the venture it will be largely due to this fact.

MINNIE ICHLER KOHLER.

CONTENTS

PART ONE—THE FORMATIVE PERIOD

I. Hardin County Before Organization ---------- 3
II. First Feeble Settlements in Hardin County ---------- 12
III. Organization of Hardin County ---------- 16
IV. Pioneers and Their Troubles ---------- 50
V. Dawn of Prosperity—Primitive Commerce ---------- 55
VI. Social Life of Pioneers ---------- 62
VII. Notable Pioneers ---------- 66

PART TWO—FROM INFANCY TO YOUTH

I. Railroads of Hardin County ---------- 73
II. Banishing Plagues and Developing Agriculture ---------- 76
III. Hardin County Military History ---------- 80
IV. Successors to the Pioneers ---------- 161
V. Histories of Hardin County Towns ---------- 165
VI. History of Ada and the University ---------- 196

PART THREE—THE PRESENT ERA OF PROSPERITY

I. The Bar of Hardin County ---------- 221
II. Medical Profession of Hardin County ---------- 235
III. Hardin County Banks ---------- 247
IV. Kenton, The County Seat ---------- 256
V. Lodges and Other Organizations ---------- 313
VI. Agricultural Wealth and Industrial Life ---------- 350
VII. Hardin County Newspaper History ---------- 364
VIII. Notable People of Hardin County ---------- 393
IX. Social, Religious and Educational Status ---------- 412
X. Political History of Hardin County ---------- 431
XI. A Glance Backward ---------- 441

INDEX

Abbott, Charles F., 491
Absence of Good Mills in Early Times, 52
Ada, Town of, 196; Railroad Park and Soldiers Monument, 196; Early Settlers, 197; Normal School, 198; Ada Record, 198; Ohio Northern University, 198; Main and Buckeye Streets, 199; Churches, 199; University Herald, 200; Societies, 201; Schools, 202; High School, 203; Banks, 253.
Ada's Institution of Learning, 205.
Ada Record, 198, 385.
Ada Savings Bank, 253.
A Glance Backward 441.
Agriculture, Developing, 76.
Agricultural Wealth, 354.
Ahlefeld, Albert G., 447.
Ahlefeld, Nathan, 583.
Alger, Village of, 182; Business Firms in, 182; Churches, 183; Societies, 183; Alger Gazette, 183; Banks, 254.
Alger Gazette, 183, 385.
Alger Savings Bank, 254.
Allen, James H., 664.
Ames Chapel M. E. Church, 424.
Ansley, George W., 490.
Antonio Hospital, 275.
Asbury Church, Methodist, 420.
Associate Judges, 434.
Associate Reformed Church, Kenton, 297.
Ankerman, Lewis C., 536.
Anstine, John, 705.
Axline, Samuel P., 893.

Bad Roads, 52.
Bailey, Naney, 858.
Baird, John A., 668.
Baldwin, James M., 753.
Bales, John C., 719.
Ballinger, Azel F., 816.
Ballinger, Zell H., 509
Banks, 247.
Bank of Ada, 253.
Bank of Exchange and Deposit, 248.
Banishing Plagues, 36.
Banning, Jacob N., 496.
Baptist Church, 61; Ada, 199; Colored, Kenton, 311; Foraker, 193; Forest, 169; Kenton, 300.
Bar of Hardin County, 221.
Basket Ball, 348.
Baumunk, Mollie Johnson, 841.
Beckman, William M., 559.
Belt, Leroy A., 401.
Belt, William A., 788.
Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, 335.
Benton, Guy P., 397.
Big Four Railroad, 74.
Binckley, George S., 768.
Black, Mrs. Effie Squire, 402.
Blanchard Christian Church, 412.
Blanchard River Church of Christ, 412.
Blanchard Township, 32; First Schools, 33; First Churches, 33; Pioneers of, 34; Industries, 350; Schools, 412; Churches, 412.
Blanchard, Village of, 193.
Blocktown, Village of, 195.
Bloom, Henry J., 741.
Boehm, Peter, 689.
Boehm, Philip, 689.
Boehm, Philip J., 689.
Boroff, H. M., 824.
Bounties on Destructive Animals, 78.
Bowdle, James B., 681.
Bowdle, William T., 681.
Bowen, James W., 683.
Bowers, Willis W., 738.
Bowman, William P., 720.
Bradley, H. N., 712.
Breedlove, Thomas L., 679.
Breece, William, 677.
Breitenstin, Andrew, 832.

Bridge Building, 77.
Brielmaier, Philip A., 870.
Briggs, Samuel, 697.
Brown, Adam, 566.
Brown, R. Dolph, 606.
Brown, Ella, 483.
Brown, Peter, 482.
Bryant, George W., 575.
Brungard, John, 841.
Brungard, Otis D., 833.
Buck Township, 27; Early Churches, 30; Pioneers, 30; Industries, 350; Schools, 413; Churches, 414.
Buckminster, Harvey, 14, 28, 35, 885.
Buckminster Tavern, 28, 35.
Burning of Hardin County Courthouse, 20.
Burnison, James R., 800.
Butler, Ora O., 466.
Butler, William G., 464.

Caine, J. W., 661.
Caldwell Press, 384.
Calvin, Susanna, 492.
Camp Meetings, 65.
Campbell, C. W., 793.
Carey, Elmer J., 535.
Carey, William, 747.
Carney, Thomas, 393.
Carr, Thaddeus, 628.
Carter, George J., 656.
Casper, Jacob G., 507.
Catholic Church, 61; Ada, 199; Kenton, 306.
Catholic Church and Parsonage, Kenton, 275.
Catholic Parochial School, 274.
Cessna, Benjamin F., 897.
Cessna, Charles, 21, 415.
Cessna, Clarence M., 657.
Cessna, W. T., 658.
Cessna Township, 21; First School of, 22; First Religious Services, 22; First Church, 22; Pioneers of, 23; Industries, 351; Schools, 415; Churches, 416.
Chapman, Frank S., 867.
Charles, Albert B., 828.
Charles, Eugene, 829.
Chicago & Atlantic Railroad, 75.
Christian Science Society, Kenton, 311.
Church of Christ, 304.
Church of God, Mt. Victory, 178; Hale Township, 422.
Churches of Kenton, 291.
Circuit Rider, 31, 60.
Citizens Bank, 248.
City Buildings of Kenton, 256.
Civil War, 81.
Clark, C. C., 533.
Clark, H. G., 533.
Clark, John L., 578.
Clark, Lloyd H., 532.
Clerks of Court, 437.
Coal Dock, Dola, 188.
Cole, Clara, 724.
Cole, Wilson S., 722.
Coleman Asbury Post, G. A. R., 179.
Collins, John L., 894.
Combs, W. Delano, 715.
Commercial Bank of Kenton, 250.
Commissioned Officers of County, 88.
Complete Individual Roster of Soldiers, 88 and Fol.
Congress Lands, 17.
Conklin, Henry, 879.
Conklin, L. A., 701.
Cook, Albert W., 807.
Cook, Solomon H., 577.
Copp, Ferdinand, 605.
Coroners, 439.
Corwin, Charles, 593.
Corwin, Philip J., 604.
County Auditors, 435.
County Before Organization, 3.
County Commissioners, 435.
County in the War of 1812, 8.
County Military History, 80.
County Seat, 256.
County Surveyors, 438.
Cox, Leonard S., 603.
Crane, George E., 221, 569.
Crow, Phil M., 704.
Crozier, Alice, 615.
Crozier, Samuel A., 615.
Crum, Charles R., 809.
Culp, John H., 880.
Cutler, Dr. Manasseh, 58.

Daily Democrat, 384.
Daily Republican, 383.
Damon, Frank L., 660.

Darst, George W., 741.
Date Organization County, 16.
Daughters of the American Revolution, 325.
Dawn of Prosperity, 55.
Dean, Albert, 748.
Deerwester, Manley A., 895.
Democratic Expositor, 374.
Dempster, Alexander, 667.
Dempster, Rachel S., 667.
Dempster, Robert A., 592.
Dempster, William P., 516.
Deppeller, Jacob, 648.
Deppeller, John, 647.
Deppeller, Matilda, 647.
Depot and Dunlap's Elevator, McGuffey, 184.
Derr, Asher H., 554.
Destructive Animals, 51.
Detroit Road, The, 29.
Developing Agriculture, 76.
Dible, William, 855.
Dickens, Charles, Visit, 30.
Dickelman, J. L., 599.
Dickerson, Leroy S., 813.
Dickinson, Henry E., 686.
Dickinson, T. J., 566.
Dille, Joseph M., 850.
Dille, John, 458.
Dillon, John, 783.
Disciples Church, 22, 39, 45, 61; Ada, 199; Kenton, 303; McGuffey, 183; Ridgeway, 185.
Doctors, 235.
Dodds, Thomas C., 826.
Dola, Village of, 187; First Called North Washington, 187; Coal Dock, 188; Business Firms, 189; Schools, 189; Churches, 189.
Dome, D. H. & Son, 692.
Dome, D. H., 692.
Dome, U. J., 692.
Dowd, Bernard, 773.
Draining of Marshes, 79.
Draper, Isaac R., 707.
Drumm, Charles, 699.
Drumm, C. B., 699.
Drumm, L. L., 690.
Dudley, Moses, 23.
Dudley Township, 23; Early Reminiscences of, 24; Early Schools, 26; Early Churches, 27; Pioneers of, 27; Industries, 352; Schools, 417; Churches, 417.
Duff, Peter M., 651.
Dulin, Sanfred H., 573.
Dunkirk, Town of, 169; Dunkirk Standard, 170; First Brick Building in, 170; Business Firms in, 171; Churches, 172; Societies, 174.
Dunkirk Pike, 77.
Dunkirk Standard, 170, 385.
Dunlap, James R., 460.
Dunlap, Jane E., 663.
Dunlap, Marvin, 663.
Dunlap, Thomas R., 521.
Dunson, John O., 500.
Dunson, William M., 636.
Durbin, Loretta E., 654.
Durbin, John P., 653.
Durbin, William W., 649.

Early Adventures, 5.
Early Churches, 60.
Early History of Townships, 17.
Early Industries, 55.
Eastern Star, 176, 201.
Eberhart, Joseph, 564.
Edgar Post, G. A. R., 175.
Edwards, Allen, 520.
Eibling, Henry W., 892.
Elks, 335.
Elliott, Nancy, 484.
Elliott, Robert A., 523.
Elliott, Walter, 843.
Elsasser, George, 508.
Elsasser, William, 622.
Episcopal Church, Kenton, 302.
Epley, Samuel, 634.
Epworth Methodist Episcopal Church, Kenton, 309.
Erie Road, 75.
Espy, Sallie Johnson, 564.
Espy, Thomas, 563.
Eureka Methodist Episcopal Church, 423.
Evangelical Lutheran Church, Washington Township, 430.
Ewing, Demoin, 582.
Ewing, John A., 572.
Exchange Bank, Ada, 253.

Fair View Methodist Episcopal Church, 416.
Farmers and Mechanics Bank, 248.
Faltner, Samuel H., 831.
Female Temperance Society, 314.

Ferguson, Thomas C., 886.
Fink, Benedict, 476.
Fink, Charles B., 470.
First Baptist Church, Kenton, 300.
First County Election, 17.
First County Election in Roundhead Township, 17.
First Feeble Settlements, 12.
First Methodist Church, Kenton, 291.
First Methodist Episcopal Church, Kenton, 292.
First National Bank of Ada, 253.
First National Bank of Dunkirk, 252.
First National Bank of Forest, 251.
First National Bank of Kenton, 249.
First Newspaper of Hardin County, 364.
First Presbyterian Church, Ada, 200.
First Presbyterian Church, Kenton, 294.
First Reformed Church, Kenton, 308.
First Resident Attorney, 221.
First Temperance Society Organized in County, 36.
First Universalist Church, Kenton, 311.
First White Child Born in County, 14.
Fisher, John M., 861.
Fitzpatrick, George W., 633.
Fitzpatrick, John D., 632.
Flanagan, Daniel, 821.
Flat Branch Church, 39.
Flat Branch Church of Christ, 425.
Fletcher, J. B., 611.
Foraker, Village of, 192; Business Firms, 192; Churches, 193; Schools, 193.
Forest, Town of, 165; City Hall, 165; High School Building, 166; Business Firms, 166; Churches, 168; Schools, 166.
Forest Advertiser, 386.
Forest Review, 385.
Fort McArthur, 8.
Free Lance, 384.
Free Will Baptists, Dudley Township, 27.
Friendship Club, 347, 415.
Fryer, D. L., 889.
Fuel, James B., 812.
Fullilove, William A., 684.
Fur Buyers, 58.
Fur Traders and Trappers, 12.
Furney, Luther, 669.

Gage, Delano M., 721.
Garmon, A. J., 837.
Garrett, William L., 735.
Gasson, James E., 688.
Geiger, George E., 642.
Gelhaus, William J., 662.
Gerlach, John, 736.
German Lutheran Church, 61, 424.
German Lutheran Church, Washington Township, 429.
German Reformed Church, 61.
Getz, William H., 836.
Gilmore, Samuel, 625.
Gilmore, William M., 621.
Given, Frank, 785.
Goodin, Joel K., 407.
Goodin, John R., 408.
Gordon, J. Edson, 868.
Gormley, John A., 165.
Goshen Township, 30; Origin of Name, 30; First School, 31; First Churches, 31; Large Family Circles, 32; Pioneers of, 32; Industries, 353; Permanent Schools, 418; Permanent Churches, 419.
Goslee, James, 517.
Grand Army of the Republic, 175, 179, 185, 201, 316.
Grafmiller, J. A., 877.
Grange, The, 193, 323, 415, 420, 424, 428, 430.
Grant, Village of, 191; Schools, 191; Churches, 191.
Graphic-News, 388.
Grappy, Jacob W., 554.
Grassy Point, 14.
Great Influx of Settlers, 55.
Great Marsh, The, 38.
Green, Nehemiah, 393.
Greene, Robert C., 469.
Grove Cemetery Society, 322.
Grove, Jacob A., 755.
Growth of Villages, 165.
Guider, Charles A., 637.

Guider, Emma G., 642.
Guckes, William, 557.

Hale, Alfred, 13.
Hale Township, 34; Early Taverns in, 35; First Churches of, 36; First Schools of, 36; First Temperance Society of County Organized in, 36; Pioneers of, 36; Industries, 353; Schools, 421; Churches, 421; Riding Club, 422.
Harbison, Sarah M., 787.
Hardin, Col. John H., 16.
Hardin County Agricultural Society, 321.
Hardin County Armory, 265.
Hardin County Courthouse, 265.
Hardin County Fair Grounds, 351.
Hardin County Infirmary, 266.
Hardin County Importing Company, The, 78.
Hardin County Jail, 269.
Hardin County Pioneer Association, 339.
Hardin County Prior to 1833, 12.
Hardin County Regiments, 83.
Hardin County Sunday School Association, 327.
Hardin County Teachers' Association, 339.
Hardin Democrat, 370.
Hardin Intelligencer, The, 364.
Hardin Savings Bank, 248.
Harmony U. B. Church, 425.
Harriman, Elliott G., 526.
Harris Chapel M. E. Church, 413.
Harvey, Alonzo T., 804.
Harvey, Irvin H., 459.
Harvey, John S., 803.
Harvey, Marvin O., 796.
Harvey, William L., 794.
Hatch, William A., 753.
Hedrick, J. S., 528.
Heilman, Daniel B., 763.
Henderson, William P., 556.
Henkle, J. F., 692.
Hensel, J. N., 878.
Hepburn, Village of, 192; a Summer Resort, 192; Business Firms, 192; Schools, 192; Churches, 192; Societies, 192.
Hiestand, E. B., 550.
Hiestand, Howard E., 551.
High School, Ada, 203.
High School, Forest, 166.
Highslip, John F., 542.
Hile, Anna, 503.
Hile, Samuel, 503.
Hill, James R., 659.
Hill, James V., 793.
Hill, Dr. John W., 411.
Hindall, Clarence D., 466.
Hisey, Mary E. P., 750.
Hisey, Philip H., 749.
Histories of Towns of County, 165.
Hites, Alfred, 827.
Hively, Anthony S., 695.
Hively, George A., 694.
Hively, James M., 539.
Hobensack, John, 487.
Hoge, Hamilton E., 632.
Hoge, Solomon L., 395.
Hopewell U. B. Church, 419.
Hopkins, Benson M., 878.
Hopkins, Otis M., 860.
Howe, James C., 409.
Howey, Clement L., 740.
Humphreys, Frank, 471.
Huntersville, Village of, 193; Churches, 193.

"I Better Walk" Railroad, 74.
Ichler, Joseph, 454.
Immaculate Conception Church, Kenton, 306.
Improved Roads, 57.
Independent Order of Odd Fellows, 175, 179, 185, 187, 201, 333.
Indian Treaties and Purchases, 10.
Indiana, Bloomington & Western Railroad, 74.
Indians, 5, 51.
Industrial Life, 350.
Industries of Kenton, 281.
Infirmary Buildings, 267.
Infirmary Directors, 439.

Jackson Township, 42; Named for President Jackson, 42; Early Schools, 43; Early Churches, 43; Pioneers, 44; Industries, 354; Schools, 422; Churches, 423.
Jacobs, Harvey A., 555.
Jameson, Charles E., 782.
Jameson, George, 782.
Jones, Benton K., 770.

Jones, E. E., 873.
Jones, John M., 620.
Johnson, Hosea, 839.
Johnson, Richmond, 542.
Johnston, John, 40.
Judges, Court of Common Pleas, 434.
Jumbo, Village of, 195.
Jump, Village of, 195.

Kahl, William, 691.
Kahler, Damos, 891.
Kahler, William C., 615.
Katterjohn, Henry, 759.
Kaylor, Elmer S., 824.
Kelley, Charles D., 364, 810.
Kelly, Ira N., 561.
Kelly, Joseph V., 510.
Kennedy, J. D., 842.
Kenton, City of, 256; how Named, 17; County Seat, 256; Early Days, 257; Pioneer Business Men 259; First Postmaster, 260; Pioneers, 261; Mayors, 262; Business Firms, 262; Courthouse, 265; Armory, 265; Infirmary, 266; Jail, 269; Schools, 270; Old Central Building, 271; Antonio Hospital, 275; Postoffice, 277; Water Works System, 278; Fire Department, 279; School of Music, 280; Industries, 281; Churches, 291.
Kenton Bank, The, 247.
Kenton Daily News, 386.
Kenton Democrat and Courier, 376
Kenton Fire Department, 279.
Kenton Grammar School, 272.
Kenton Graphic, 386.
Kenton Herald, 373.
Kenton High School, 270.
Kenton's Library Benefactor, 338.
Kenton Lyceum, 313.
Kenton National Bank, 250.
Kenton News, 386.
Kenton Postoffice, 277.
Kenton Public Library, 337.
Kenton Republican, 371.
Kenton, Simon, 6, 256.
Kenton Savings Bank, 248.
Kenton, Thespian Society, 345.
Kenton Union Schools, 270.
Kenton Water Works System, 278.
Kinnear, William H., 820.
Klingler, George W., 685.
Knights of Pythias, 175, 179, 185, 187, 192, 201, 332.
Knights of St. John, 328.
Kohler, Minnie Ichler, 456.
Kohler, Willis C., 456.
Koontz, Dr., Pioneer Physician, 235
Korns, Joseph A., 486.
Kraft, Christian, 881.
Krammer, Adam, 697.
Krock, Michael, 553.
Krummrey, George F., 517.
Kumley, Samuel, 506.
Kurtz, W. F., 552.

Ladies' Mandolin and Guitar Society, 346.
Land Titles, 54.
Laubis, Frank J., 648.
Lawson, Arah E., 728.
Lawson, Emanuel, 727.
Lawrence, William H., 728.
Lawyers, 221.
Lease, Charles W., 546.
Lease, H. Rebecca, 546.
Lehr, Henry S., 205, 398, 446.
Leighton, Usher P., 52, 235, 837.
Levally, Arthur C., 784.
Liberty Township, 44; First Schools, 44; Early Churches, 45; Pioneers, 45; Schools, 424; Churches, 424; Industries, 355.
Liberty Bank, 254.
Liberty M. E. Church, 427.
Lick, W. H., 760.
Lingo, Alvin, 497.
Lingo, Clara Shark, 497.
Lingo, George A., 646.
Lingo, James, 498.
Lipold, George W., 802.
List, Francis M., 480.
Literary Societies, 345.
Location of County Seat, 256; How Named, 17.
Lodges, etc., 313.
Log Rollings, 63.
Ludwig, C. E., 549.
Ludwig, Mattie H., 604.
Lutheran Church, Ada, 199.
Lydick, Frank W., 468.
Lynch, Alonzo, 562.
Lynch, Elmer E., 479.

Lynn Township, 48; Named for the Tree, 49; Early Schools, 49; Pioneers of, 49; Industries, 354; Permanent Schools, 423; Permanent Churches, 423.
Lynn Valley M. E. Church, 423.

Maccabees, 174, 179, 183, 201.
Mad River & Lake Erie Railroad, 73.
Maglott, Frederick, 570.
Magly, Pearl M., 760.
Mahon, Thomas C., 724.
Marion Township, 48; First Election of Record, 48; First Schools, 48; Early Churches, 48; Pioneers of, 48; Industries, 356; Permanent Schools, 425; Permanent Churches, 425.
Marshes, Draining of, 79.
Martin, Brayton A., 468.
Masonic Lodges, 176, 201, 329.
Mathews, William J., 819.
Matthews, Elmer, 605.
May, John W., 779.
McArthur Family, The, 13, 37.
McArthur, Peter C., 13.
McCloud, Judge William, 29.
McConnell, Alpheus, 825.
McCoy, Mrs. Katherine Oliver, 403.
McCullough, Samuel A., 733.
McDonald Christian Church, 425.
McDonald Township, 37; McArthur Family of, 37; Great Marsh, 38; Early Schools, 39; First Churches, 39; Pioneers, 39; Industries, 355; Permanent Schools 424; Permanent Churches, 425.
McDonald, William, 37.
McElroy, Riley P., 591.
McGraw, Cordelia A., 883.
McGraw, William H., 883.
McGinnis, William F., 780.
McGuffey, Cyrus, 791.
McGuffey, M. E., 792.
McGuffey, William C., 792.
McGuffey, Town of, 183; Churches, 183; Schools, 183; Societies, 183; Business Firms in, 183; Depot and Dunlap's Elevator, 184.
McKendre Chapel M. E. Church, 420.
McKinley, Frank M., 801.
McKitrick, Austin S., 775.
Medical Profession, 235.
Mentzer, Marcus D. L., 766.
Merriman, Adelbert G., 702.
Merriman, Lewis, 338, 702.
Mertz, J. E., 843.
Methodists, Early, 18, 21, 22, 31, 39, 42, 43, 45, 60.
Methodist Episcopal Church, Ada, 199; Dudley Township, 27; Alger, 183; Dunkirk, 173; Foraker, 193; Forest, 169; Grant, 191; Hepburn, 192; Huntersville 193; McGuffey, 183; Mt. Victory, 180; Ridgeway, 185; Roundhead, 187; Silver Creek, 194.
Methodist Protestants, Early, 22.
Methodist Protestant Church, Dola, 189; Forest, 168; Ridgeway, 185; Washington Township, 430.
Mexican War, 80.
Military History of County, 80.
Military Road, The, 12.
Milk Sickness and other Diseases, 51, 76.
Miller, Henry J., 710.
Miller, Robert L., 731.
Miller, J. C., 709.
Miller, Mary Ann, 514.
Minerva Club, 346.
Missionary Societies, 326.
Mitchell, Elizabeth T., 744.
Mitchell, George E., 859.
Mitchell, Robert H., 744.
Modern Woodmen, 183, 185, 201, 334.
Monnett, Frank S., 404.
Moon, Michael S., 851.
Moore, Albert Jr., 781.
Moore, George W., 576.
Morrison, John, 473.
Morrison, Robert H., 493.
Mound Builders, 3.
Mt. Olivet Methodist Protestant Church, 423.
Mt. Victory, Town of, 177; Schools, 177; Early Industries, 177; Churches, 178; Mt. Victory Independent, 178; Mt. Victory Observer, 179; Business Firms of, 178; Societies, 179.
Mt. Victory Observer, 179, 385.
Mt. Victory Bank, 251.

Mt. Victory Independent, 178.
Mt. Victory Savings Bank, 252.
Mt. Zion M. E. Church, 425.
Mundy, W. N., 589.
Musical Societies, 345.
Mutual Improvement Club, Mount Victory, 179.
Myers, Henry J., 745.

Naus, J. P., 535.
Necley, Eurotis S., 540.
Neff, John, 598.
New Thought in Farming, 79.
Newspaper History of County, 364.
News-Republican, 388.
Non-Commissioned Officers of County, 94.
Norton, William A., 247, 445.
Nor'Wester, 374.
Notable People of County, 393.
Notable Pioneers, 66; Date When Head of Family Came to County, 66; Date of Death, 66.
Nourse, Darlington B., 568.
Number Men Liable for Duty and in the Field, 84.

Oak Ridge Methodist Protestant Church, 430.
Obenour, James W., 814.
Oglesbee, George A., 572.
Ohio Northern University, 205.
Ohio Northern University Buildings, 214.
Old Central School, Kenton, 271.
Old Fort Farm, The, 29.
Oldest Settlement in Hardin County, 186.
Old Sandusky Road, The, 14.
O'Neal, George W., 625.
Onion Field, 362.
Onion Industry, 361.
Organization of County, 16.
Organization of Townships, 17.
Orth, J. A., 548.
Osborne, John W., 779.
Other Military Companies, 82.
Overly, George W., 732.

Park, John G., 551.
Patterson, Town of, 190; Business Firms, 190; Schools, 191; Stone Quarry, 191.
Parrott, Jacob, 406.
Payne A. M. E. Chapel, 310.
Pearce, Hugh E., 787.
Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 74.
Permanent Churches, 61.
Perry, Oliver E., 474.
Pfeiffer, George, 769.
Pfeiffer, John N., 699.
Pfeiffer Station, Village of, 195.
Phillips, Isaac, 607.
Pike Building, 77.
Pioneer Log Cabin, 316.
Pioneer Military Companies, 81.
Pioneers, Notable, 60.
Pioneers of Roundhead Township, 19.
Pioneer Social Life, 62.
Pioneer Stock Breeders, 78.
Pioneers and Their Troubles, 50.
Pioneers of Townships, Cessna, 23; Taylor Creek, 21; Dudley, 27; Buck, 30; Goshen, 32; Blanchard 34; Hale, 36; McDonald, 39; Pleasant, 42; Jackson, 44; Liberty, 45; Washington, 47; Marion, 48; Lynn, 49; Town of Kenton, 261.
Plagues, Banishing, 76.
Pleasant Grove Christian Church, 421.
Pleasant Township, 39; Early Settlements in, 40; First Schools, 41; Early Churches, 42; Pioneers of, 42; Industries, 356; Permanent Schools, 425; Permanent Churches, 426.
Poe, Douglas, 790.
Poe, William, 876.
Poling, James C., 759.
Political History of County, 431.
Population of County, 1830-1900, 441.
Porter, James T., 884.
Powell, John W., 872.
Powell, Joseph, 618.
Powell, William H., 515.
Presbyterians, Early, 22, 61.
Presbyterian Church, 61, 430; Ada, 199; Dola, 189; Forest, 168; Kenton, 293; McGuffey, 183; Ridgeway, 185.
Price, Carl, 598.

Price, William B., 849.
Primitive Commerce, 55.
Privates from County, 94.
Probate Judges, 435.
Prosecuting Attorneys, 438.
Protzman, Elmer S., 725.
Public Library of Kenton, 337.
Pumphrey, J. B., 762.
Pythian Sisters, 179.

Quilting Bees, 63.
Quinn, John, 627.

Rader, John H., 890.
Railroads of County, 73.
Ramsey, Anthony, 588.
Raney, Alfred K., 834.
Rarey, Judson A., 544.
Ray, James H., 712.
Rebekahs, 175, 179, 201.
Reformed Church, 307.
Reigle, C. M., 700.
Representatives, 433.
Richards, James, 786.
Richards, John P., 786.
Richards, Matilda, 787.
Richardson, Jasper N., 499.
Rickets, Charles H., 857.
Ridgeway, Town of, 184; Schools, 185; Churches, 185; Business Firms, 186; Societies, 185.
Ridgeway Banking Company, 252.
Ridgeway Church Buildings, 185.
Riding Club, Hale Township, 422.
Rinehart M. E. Church, 418.
Robinson, Curtis A., 612.
Robinson, James S., 396, 449.
Robinson, Miniter J., 495.
Robinson, Parlee C., 565.
Robinson, Rebecca, 481.
Robinson, William H., 489.
Robinson, William S., 525.
Roby, Nelson, 892.
Rogers, Eugene, 713.
Ropp, John A., 529.
Roundhead Township., 17; First Election in, 17; First Religious Services, 18; Churches, 18; Town Laid Out, 19; Pioneers of, 19; Older than County Seat, 19; First School, 18; Permanent Churches, 427; Schools, 427; Industries, 357.
Roundhead, Village of, 13, 186; Town Laid Out, 19; Oldest Settlement in County, 186; Business Firms, 186; Schools, 187; Churches, 187; Societies, 187.
Rose, Daniel W., 750.
Roster of Soldiers, 88 and Fol.
Roster of Spanish-American War Veterans from County, 158.
Rubeck, Joseph A., 806.
Ruhlen, William, 746.
Runser, William W., 543.
Russell, Joel L., 594.
Rutledge, Earl E., 854.
Rutledge, George W., 854.
Rutledge, Jane, 854.
Rutledge, Lewis, 854.

Salem German Reformed Church, 419.
Salem Methodist Episcopal Church 417.
Salem United Brethren Church, 430.
Scarcity of Books, 53.
Scarcity of Doctors in Early Periods, 52.
Scarcity of Money in County, 53.
Schindewolf, Theodore, 718.
School Lands, 17.
School of Music, 280.
Schools, Subscription, 59.
Schoonover, Fayette, 695.
Scioto Marsh, 359.
Scott, Henry W., 773.
Scott, John S., 875.
Scullin, H. J., 774.
Selders, John R., 475.
Sells, L. D., 616.
Seventh Adventist Church, Dunkirk, 174.
Seymour, John B., 666.
Shanks, R. S., 617.
Shark, Jesse, 871.
Shaw, Andrew L., 504.
Sheller, John C., 679.
Sheriffs, 438.
Shields, H. Dale, 693.
Shuster, Charles, 680.
Siebenfoercher, Rev. A. S., 273, 307
Sieg, Darius M., 856.
Sieg, Jacob, 463.
Silver Creek Methodist Episcopal Church, 428.

Silver Creek, Village of, 194; Schools, 194; Churches, 194.
Simpson, Sarah, 867.
Singing Schools, 63.
Sloan, Eliza, 630.
Sloan, John S., 613.
Smick, John H., 665.
Smith, Albert E., 398, 549.
Smith, Charles W., 704.
Smith, Ephraim E., 645.
Smith, William D., 581.
Snodgrass, Jesse, 235, 558.
Snyder, Martin L., 590.
Social Life of Pioneers, 62.
Social, Religious and Educational Status, 412.
Societies, Dunkirk, 174.
Souder, Robert L., 581.
Southard, Chester F., 767.
Spanish American War, 157.
Spelling Schools, 62.
Spencer, Marsena S., 815.
Spencer, Thomas J., 687.
Spencer, Watson, 687.
Sponsler, Horace E., 865.
Sponsler, Alfred T., 545.
St. Anthony's Institute, 273.
St. Cecelia Society, 345.
St. John's Evangelical Church, Blocktown, 195.
St. John's Evangelical Lutheran Church, Kenton, 296.
St. John's Lutheran Church, Goshen, 419.
St. Mary's Cemetery, 323.
St. Paul's Methodist Church, 21.
St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church, 428.
Stambaugh, George F., 683.
Stanley, William E., 394.
State Senators, 432.
Stevenson, Charles Augustus, 738.
Stevenson, Charles A., 761.
Stevenson, Mary Ann, 805.
Stewart, Marshall, 852.
Stillings, James R., 574.
Stillings, John, 574.
Stock Breeders, 78. .
Stoll, George, 772.
Stoll, William, 591.
Stout, Charley, 812.
Strong, John H., 716.
Strong, Luther M., 396.
Subscription Schools, 59.
Successors to the Pioneers, 161.
Sugar Grove Methodist Episcopal Church, 424.
Superintendents, Infirmary, 440.
Swimley, F. F., 698.

Taylor, Charles W., 765.
Taylor, General James, 20.
Taylor, Malichi, 844.
Taylor Creek Township, 20; First School of, 20; First Churches, 21; Pioneers of, 21; Industries, 358; Schools, 428; Churches, 428.
Temperance League, 325.
The Devil's Back Bone, 20.
The Citizens Bank, Ada, 253.
The Hardin County Bank, 251.
The Hardin County Democrat, 376
The Hardin County Republican, 383.
The Kenton Bank, 247.
The Kenton Democrat, 381.
The Kenton Republican, 372.
The Mt. Victory Bank, 251.
The Pioneer Railroad, 73.
Thew, John W., 457.
The Weekly News and Hardin County Republican, 371.
The Wochenblatt, 284.
Thomson, David, 865.
Thompson, Judge Alexander, 261.
Thompson, Eddie G., 770.
Thompson, Howard E., 518.
Thompson, Madison M., 652.
Three Pioneer Physicians, 235.
Tidd, Alexander G., 537.
Tidd, Albert M., 661.
Tippecanoe Club, 313.
Titsworth, Archie W., 470.
Tobey, Dr. Henry A., 410.
Tough, David S., 882.
Town of Roundhead, 19.
Towns, Histories of, 165.
Townships, Organization, 17.
Transition Period, 73.
Travers, Patrick E., 845.
Treaties and Purchases, Indian, 10.
Tressel, J. G., 623.
Trials of Early School Teachers, 59
Tribe of Ben Hur, 176.
Tuesday Club, Kenton, 344.
Turner, E. M., 678.

Tymochtee School Association, 340.
Typical Hardin County Farm House, 441.

United Ancient Order of Druids, 336.
United Brethren Church, 61; Alger, 183; Dunkirk, 172; Hepburn 192; Marion Township, 425; Otterbein, 418.
United Presbyterian Church, 61; Kenton, 297; Silver Creek, 194.
United Spanish War Veterans, 324.
University Herald, 200, 385.
University Extension, 344.

Van Fleet, Joshua, 846.
Van Fleet, Miles W., 846.
Van Houten, Joseph H., 700.
Vassar, Jacob, 829.
Vassar, James E., 829.
Vermillion, Charles, 870.
Virden, Joshua D., 609.
Virginia Military Lands, 17.

Waddle, Benjamin, 621.
Waddle, Lizzie, 622.
Wagner, Daniel H., 546.
Wagner, J. Harry, 752.
Walker, Moses B., 585.
Wallace, Andrew J., 818.
Wallace, Cadwallader, 782.
Wallace, William B., 486.
Walnut Grove U. B. Church, 426.
War of 1812, 80.
Washington Township, 46; Hog Creek Marsh, 46; Early Settlers, 46; Pioneers, 47; Industries, 359; Schools, 429; Churches, 430.
Watt, Dr. Samuel, 235.
W. C. T. U., 325.
Weddings, 64.
Weir, John, 696.
Weir, W. O., 579.
Wells, George B., 849.
Welsh, Agnew, 200, 627.
Wendt, William, 664.
Wesleyan Methodist Church, Dunkirk, 174; Kenton, 312.
Western Courier, 374.
Wessling, Alfred G., 655.
Wetherill, James S., 531.
Wheeler, Frank, 501.
Wheeler Tavern, 25.
Wheeler, Enos, 602.
Whitmore, John, 691.
Wickwire, James B., 673.
Willauer, Albert G., 869.
Williams, Ira, 512.
Williams, John, 462.
Williams, Oren L., 819.
Williamson, Nathaniel, 530.
Willis, Frank B., 863.
Willson, Harley N., 524.
Wilson, Charles R., 484.
Wilson, Chase L., 557.
Wilson, Isaac E., 756.
Wilson, Willis H., 758.
Winder, William C., 874.
Windle, Nancy A., 635.
Witcraft, William I., 494.
Wolf, William, 848.
Wolf Creek M. E. Church, 414.
Women's Relief Corps, 175, 185, 219.
Wood, Aubrey H., 601.
Wood, C. W., 607.
Wood, James M., 643.
Woodruff National Bank, 252.
Wright, Charles B., 568.
Wynn, Irvin A., 668.

Yauger, William, 764.
Yearsley, Joseph, 478.
Yearsley, Thomas, 789.
Yelverton, Village of, 195.
Young, P. W., 619.

Zehner, W. K., 608.
Zimmerman, John W., 798.
Zuck, Alvin L., 710.

PART I.

THE FORMATIVE PERIOD.

Chapter 1—Hardin County before Organization.

Chapter 2—First Feeble Settlements.

Chapter 3—Organization of County.

Chapter 4—Pioneers and their Troubles.

Chapter 5—Dawn of Prosperity and Primitive Commerce.

Chapter 6—Social Life of Pioneers.

Chapter 7—Notable Pioneers.

CHAPTER I.

HARDIN COUNTY BEFORE ORGANIZATION

Mound Builders—Indians—Early Adventures—Hardin County in War of 1812—Ft. McArthur.

Whatever history was made during the years before Ohio was divided into counties, is merely a matter of tradition in most instances, though a few of the more important events in this fertile wilderness that was destined to become one of the greatest states of the Union, have been preserved. The Mound Builders wrote their few pages in the heaps of earth and rude pottery and implements, and then disappeared forever. The Indians who followed told their traditions and history to the white settlers, and while some of the statements made by them have been preserved, the greater portion of the unwritten history has passed from memory. Therefore the events to be recorded concerning Hardin county have almost exclusively to do with the work of the white race. Prior to 1833 about the only facts to be obtained are those dealing with the feeble settlements of the woods, though with these tales is a sprinkling of savage deeds. It is a matter of great satisfaction to know that the new county was not founded after the bloody struggles of some of the other Ohio localities, for when the white man came upon the scene the Indians had been mostly exterminated or had been christianized.

The most important evidences that the Mound Builders once occupied this region are the mounds that they left here and there throughout the county. One of the most important of these lies in Hale township between Mt. Victory and Ridgeway, and from which hundreds of loads of gravel have been taken to build pikes. This mound covered an area of about one and one-half acres, and the first settlers of that part of the county said it was covered with a very heavy growth of timber when they came. At first it was thought the Indians had it for a burying ground, but the Indians knew nothing of the bodies there buried. In 1856 when a railroad was built through the southern part of the county connecting Cleveland with Cincinnati, this mound was ruthlessly torn to pieces for the purpose of furnishing ballast for the track. While the excavation was going on more than three hundred skeletons were dug up, most of which were dumped with the gravel on the railroad track.

A few of the bones were saved, some of them being of gigantic size. Many of the bodies had been buried in sitting posture, and all about them were evidences of fire and the remains of various articles. Beads, axes, ornaments and pottery were found, but few of them were permanently preserved. Many of the bones were in a good state of preservation though trees growing over them were unmistakably from one hundred and fifty to two hundred years old. As the Indians knew nothing of the race buried there, it is safe to say the bodies must have been placed there many years before the white man knew anything about the country. All about this mound on adjoining farms relics of the dead and gone people have been picked up. It is evident that the copper came from Lake Superior that made the plates found with some of the skeletons, while shells and ocean products also abound. As there are no silver mines near this mound there must have been some means by which products of different parts of the country were exchanged, as the mounds all over the state abound in articles that must have been brought from far away parts of this continent.

There is so little known certainly about the Mound Builders that it is hard to give any definite account of them. Their share in the history of Hardin county consists only of the mounds and their contents, and the latter have been scattered far and wide. Through the instrumentality of General J. S. Robinson some of the ornaments and pottery were sent to the Smithsonian Institute in Washington, but the greater part were scattered about and are lost forever. Nothing in the form of writing has ever been found in the mounds, though scientists infer from the shape of the skulls that the Mound Builders were a degree or two above the Indians.

Another important mound was located in what is now Lynn township of this county. Although only forty by fifty feet and five or six feet high this mound contained many important relics of the vanished race. In 1882 Professor Palmer of the Smithsonian Institution came to Kenton, and examined the mound with care. He obtained several copper and silver ornaments from it, and, together with some of the best preserved bones, took them to Washington where they are now carefully kept. In other parts of the county may be found gravel pits or mounds which some authorities declare to be constructed by human hands and others say are natural formations. These pits in many instances contain remains of bodies, whether of Indians or the more ancient race is a matter for speculation. It is to be greatly regretted that at least a few of these burying grounds have not been kept intact, as all evidences that any race but the white one ever lived here will soon be gone.

Just what number of the stone axes and implements found imbedded in the gravel were the property of the Mound Builders is hard to say. Dr. J. C. Banning of Roundhead has a most interesting collection of stone ornaments and weapons and implements, and some students of

Indian life who have examined it think that the Indians picked up the articles left by the Mound Builders and used them as best they could, while others think the Indians fashioned them themselves. Whoever made them, the work shows patience and skill and ingenuity. From these mounds have come mortars for grinding and mixing corn, vessels for holding food, apparently, stone tools for skinning animals and various other tools. The holes drilled or bored through the stone and flint show skill, as does the shaping and cutting of the stone and the work in copper and silver. Many and varied are the speculations concerning this mysterious race, but they are only speculations.

Next on the scene came the Indians, and while much of the records handed down by them is legendary, yet much is definitely known about this race. Owing to the frequent wars, the roving disposition of the race and the conditions that forced them to often seek new locations, many tribes are connected with the early history of Hardin county. If the game was not plentiful in one locality, the tribe picked up tents and belongings to locate elsewhere, or if another nation more powerful descended they were forced to flee for their lives. Thus it is that nearly every important tribe west of the Alleghenies and east of the Mississippi occupied the state at different times. The great Blackhoof who lived a great part of his life at Wapakoneta was born in Florida, and there are authentic accounts of the Shawnees being found in Maryland, Arkansas and various other states of the Union, though it is generally conceded that they belong to the Lake region, many historians declaring them identical with the Eries.

It must not be supposed that all Indians belong in the same classification, though the careless student of pioneer history is apt to put them all down as blood thirsty, incapable of noble traits, lazy and worthless. The peaceful Wyandots lived for many years in harmony with the white settlers after the missionaries had done their noble work, and several other tribes were noted for their generosity and noble deeds. Even the war-like Shawnees who were continually stirring up trouble among whites and savages had a high regard for the marriage relation and a keen sense of honor, while the Delawares and other tribes were civilized to a degree.

Fortunately Hardin county has not many bloody pages in her early history with the Indians, but there are enough adventures to preclude the idea that all was peace and serenity from the time the first settlers camped along the streams under the magnificent trees that covered the entire county at that time. Tradition locates the spot where Dr. Knight escaped from his captors at the crossing of the Scioto by the old Shawnee Trail near the present village of Pfeiffer. Dr. Knight had been with the ill fated Colonel Crawford in his expedition and both were taken prisoners. The doctor witnessed the horrible execution of Crawford which took place at Upper Sandusky in June, 1782, but it is not

definitely known why he did not meet the same fate at that time. The Indians loved to exhibit and torture their captives, so doubtless he and other prisoners were to be executed in other villages, for soon afterward he was sent in charge of an Indian named Tutelu through the forests over the Indian trail. The deceitful Simon Girty had informed him of his intended execution, but the doctor did not despair. Watching his chance when his hands were unbound to allow him to eat, he struck the Indian a blow over the head causing him to fall headlong into the camp fire. The Indian ran howling into the forest with Dr. Knight in hot pursuit trying to shoot Tutelu with the gun he had deserted in his agony, but he broke the spring and could not discharge the weapon. The Indian did not return, so Knight took such of his possessions as he could use and departed through the forest in the direction of his home, arriving there after twenty days of journeying through the trackless woods.

Simon Kenton, for whom the county was named, also had many adventures in the woods of the country soon to be made into a county. Long before Ohio was thought of as a state the Indians in that portion of the country and the inhabitants of Kentucky were at swords' points, and many and bloody were the conflicts between them. One of these expeditions against the savages led by General Rogers Clark has passed into national history. And even when there was comparative peace between whites and savages, people from both races were skirmishing back and forth ravaging the country, stealing and destroying at all times. In September, 1778, a party of men, Simon Kenton, Alexander Montgomery and George Clark, from Kentucky, started upon a raid into Ohio for Indian horses. They stole the horses and got them to the Ohio river, but the water was so rough that they could not cross. While waiting for better weather the Indians came upon them, as they had trailed them to this point, and captured Kenton. Clark escaped into Kentucky and Montgomery was shot, so the expedition ended disastrously. Of course Kenton was condemned to die for stealing the horses, and the council decreed that he should be taken to what is now Zanesfield in Logan county where there was a thriving Indian village named Wapatomika. On the way he made his escape only to be recaptured and treated to many indignities, and the journey was continued. Luckily for Kenton, Simon Girty was present and persuaded the Shawnees to save the life of the captive.

Simon Girty was so notorious a character, and so mixed up with the early history of this part of the country, that he deserves special mention. He was a white man who joined the Indians against the settlers in the War of Independence, and afterward joined in all the horrible deeds of the savages, as they murdered Americans and destroyed their property. He was with Lord Dunmore in his campaigns and seems to have enjoyed bloodshed and massacre above everything else. He and Kenton

had been friends in the past, but on account of Kenton's changing his name and fleeing from his home when he got into trouble some years before, Girty did not at first recognize him. Then, too, it was the custom of the Indians to blacken the faces of their captives who were doomed to die, so it is not strange that Girty and Kenton conversed about Kentucky and the number of soldiers that state could muster for some time before Girty knew him. Girty, from all accounts, was a repulsive looking man with dark hair, and a low forehead, in whom there were few good traits, though he seems to have befriended Kenton on several occasions. It is very strange that the Mingoes should have chosen this fiend as their chief after having the brave Logan to lead them to battle, but they did, and Girty was able to teach them the craft of the white man to add to their means of capturing and punishing their victims. He died in Canada in 1818.

Shortly after this Kenton was again taken prisoner and this time was conducted over the old Shawnee trail to Upper Sandusky. Arriving at Grassy Point, a spot south of the present site of Kenton, and a favorite resort of the Indians, that party in charge of Kenton lodged for the night with the great Mingo Chief, Logan. Kenton was placed in Logan's tent for the time being. In spite of all the wrongs inflicted on this brave red man, he had a tender heart and was anxious to save Kenton's life as he listened to his tale. However he promised him nothing, and after resting there several days the party went on to Upper Sandusky. While Kenton was held at Grassy Point, Logan sent several of his men to Upper Sandusky to intercede for the prisoner, but he did not tell the captive what report the runners had brought back. There is something infinitely pathetic in the sight of Logan, forlorn and unhappy, as he must have been, still befriending a representative of the race that had so cruelly wronged him.

Following the old trail the party continued on their way until they were met by a party of warriors at the edge of the old Indian town and Kenton was compelled to run the gauntlet—a hazardous and painful proceeding. Kenton was in much better hands at Upper Sandusky than elsewhere, for the Wyandot Indians always were more humane and capable of being reasoned with than the other tribes. Though Girty could not save his life on this occasion by his persuasive powers, he craftily managed that his trial should not be held where the Indians would be likely to be too bloodthirsty to listen to anything but death by torture. Logan also seems to have felt that Kenton would not perish at the hands of the Wyandots, and he was correct in his surmise. Through the good offices of Captain Peter Druyer, a trader and interpreter, a bargain was made whereby Kenton was to have his life saved upon payment of one hundred dollars by Druyer, who promised to safely conduct the prisoner to Detroit for examination, and probably bring him back for execution. Just why Druyer proposed paying a forfeit of one hundred

dollars in tobacco or rum to the Indians for the life of Kenton is not known, but he did and took him to Detroit where he was treated as a prisoner of war. The following June, Kenton escaped from the prison in Detroit, and after many wanderings and tribulations, reached his Kentucky friends.

Later on there were skirmishes between the Indians and the soldiers of the War of 1812 near Ft. McArthur, as well as isolated cases, where Indians made trouble for the pioneers, but for the most part the bloodshed belonged to the period when white settlers were few and far between in the unorganized territory, and only a few daring spirits like Kenton and Girty roamed the forests. The great campaigns with which are connected the names of Mad Anthony Wayne, General Harmar, St. Clair, Harrison, George Rogers Clark, Benjamin Logan, Colonel Crawford, Major Lewis and other valiant white leaders on the one side and Tecumseh, Blue Jacket, Black Hoof, Logan, Little Turtle and other braves on the other, had done much to make the new county comparatively peaceful and safe by the time the first permanent colonists pushed their way over the rude roads from the East with their few possessions. The pioneers had enough troubles to conquer without the hostile savage lurking near the rude cabin, and while Hardin county knew nothing of the general raids and massacres that mark the beginnings of other counties of Ohio, nevertheless it was peopled by brave and sturdy men and women. If the occasion had come they would have defended their homes from the Indians as they did from wild animals and from the graver perils of disease and starvation.

Hardin County in the War of 1812. Although Hardin county sent no men to this conflict, the yet unorganized territory played an important part in its history. One of the most important forts in the chain that connected the more civilized portions of Ohio with Detroit was located on the bank of the Scioto about three miles west of the present city of Kenton, and was named for the gallant man who constructed it—General Duncan McArthur—afterward governor of the commonwealth. This fort might excite the merriment of those familiar with the great works of defense in the Old World, and scarcely be worth mentioning by the trained soldiers of our own army of the present, but it was a welcome sight to the pioneers who fled to it for safety, when rumors of conflicts between the British and their savage allies ran through the forest, and also to the footsore soldiers struggling over the almost impassable roads. Hardin county has ever been noted for its rich soil, but the armies that passed over the hastily constructed road through the soggy forest must have wished for their native stony hills long before they dragged their weary limbs to higher and less swampy ground.

The fort was constructed of huge logs and was a sort of stockade

or open pen with rude huts and a more substantial block house for the protection of the soldiers. The stockade covered an acre and a half or two acres, and the block houses are said to have been each twenty by twenty-four feet in size. The ground was low and the whole place a hot bed of malaria, while the mosquitoes and other insects that infested the place must have made life a burden to the sick soldiers who were left there while the able bodied moved as rapidly as possible to the front. As McArthur was sent from Urbana on the 11th of June to open the road and construct the fort, and on the 19th of the same month, General Hull and his command occupied the post, it will readily be seen that everything must have been done in great haste. To have cut down the trees, forded streams, dragged the wagons and supplies over the soft roads, and to have any sort of shelter constructed in just eight days, argues much for the bravery and energy of Duncan McArthur and from all accounts the rude fort stood many years to testify to the solidity of its walls in spite of the haste with which they were erected. There were corn cribs within the enclosure for holding the necessary supples, and other cabins were later erected to make room for the settlers who took refuge within the walls and the soldiers. Until the land was cleared McArthur's road which afterward became known as Hull's trail could be seen through the forest, and farmers in plowing their fields often turned over remains of his corduroy timbers used to keep the wagons and men from sinking into the rich black loam. Stumps, mud, streams and rainy weather combined to make the expedition anything but a pleasure trip, but Hull finally arrived in Detroit where he surrendered the army without firing a single shot.

The surrender of Hull disheartened the patriots and encouraged the British, but the Americans were by no means conquered. The McKees, the Girtys, the Elliotts and other free booters who had joined their fortunes with the Indians and British long before, continued to inflame the passions of the red men, and the Government knew that settlements could never prosper in the then Far West until England could be made to respect her treaty made after the Revolution. Accordingly preparations were made for a more active campaign, and in 1813 Governor Shelby of Kentucky, marched up the McArthur road, until he reached the Hardin county line at the head of four thousand mounted volunteers. There he took the old Shawnee trail past Grassy Point and down to the Wheeler Ford and by way of Upper Sandusky and Sandusky reached Lake Erie. All this time the war was being actively carried on on the seas, on the lakes and at various points on the frontier, and while Ft. McArthur was the scene of no battle, it played an important part in the strife. For years after the war, soldiers were stationed at the fort, but in time the old log structure rotted away and nothing but a tilled field now remains on the site.

During the war, the fort was commanded by Captain Robert

McClelland and was kept as a storehouse for supplies as well as a place of refuge for Americans straggling along the road from one settlement to the other, and for the soldiers who passed up and down the trail. One day a soldier who had ventured outside the stockade was fired upon by an Indian in ambush, and though mortally wounded was able to run to the fort where he fell and died. The alarm spread instantly and it was thought a general attack would follow, but instead of preparing for this attack McClelland rushed out of the stockade gun in hand calling for volunteers to help avenge the death of their comrade. They scoured the woods all around the place, but could find no trace of the savage who fired the shot, nor was the single shot followed by an attack as was expected. Sixteen graves mark the last resting place of soldiers who fell during this war, but their names and the dates of their deaths are forgotten forever. As most of the troops who took part in this memorable campaign were recruited in Vinton and Gallia counties, it is supposed that the men who are buried at the lonely little graveyard in the woods across from the site of the fort came from that vicinity. The course of the Scioto has been slightly changed by dredging, so that the graves appear at some distance from its banks, but when the river was wider than now and spread over the low ground, the burial place must have been a little bluff directly on the bank of the stream. Hon. R. D. Cole, Member of Congress from the Eighth District, which includes Hardin county, has twice introduced a bill to mark these graves with a suitable monument, but so far it has failed to pass. It is to be hoped that in the near future something may be done to recognize the services of the noble soldiers who have been sleeping in unmarked graves for nearly one hundred years.

During the War of 1813 Blackhoof, the celebrated Shawnee chieftain who was then living at Wapakoneta, paid a visit to the fort, which was then under command of General Tupper. It was in January, 1813, and the chief was talking with some of the officers while seated by the fire one cold night, when suddenly someone pressed a gun close to the rough wall of the cabin and fired through a hole between the logs striking Blackhoof in the cheek. In the excitement that followed the would-be assassin escaped and was never captured, though strenuous efforts were made to find him. It was at first thought that Blackhoof was dead, as he fell from his seat, but he finally recovered from the severe wound. If prompt action had not been taken to denounce the deed and try to find the cowardly person who did the act, no doubt a general war between the Indians and soldiers would have been precipitated.

Indian Treaties and Purchases That Concerned Hardin County, Directly and Indirectly. Treaty at Ft. McIntosh—Treaty of peace between whites and the Wyandot, Delaware, Ottawa and Chippewa tribes, 1785.

Treaty of peace at Ft. Finney between Americans and Shawnees, 1786.

Ft. Finney treaty ratified at Ft. Harmar, 1789, by the Delawares, Wyandots, Sacs, Pottawatomies, Ottawas and Chippewas.

Treaty of Greenville, 1795. Dividing the state between Indians and Government, by a line running from the present site of Cleveland to the southwest corner of the state. Hardin county included in Indian territory by this treaty, which recognized all previous treaties and was ratified by the Shawnee, Delaware, Miami, Ottawa, Pottawatomie, Eel River, Kickapoo, Kaskaskia, Chippewa, Wyandot and Piankeshaw tribes.

Treaty of 1805. Part of land north of Greenville line ceded to Government.

Treaty of Detroit, 1807. Lands north of Maumee river ceded to Government.

Treaty of 1808. Road granted two miles wide through Black Swamp.

Treaty of Maumee Rapids, 1817. Negotiated by Lewis Cass and Duncan McArthur. Indians ceded lands to Government and received the following reservations: Wapakoneta, one hundred square miles of territory; Hog Creek, twenty-five square miles; Lewistown, forty-eight square miles, and Upper Sandusky, one hundred and forty-four square miles; Shawnees, Wyandots, Pottawatomies and other tribes participating.

In 1818 the Miamis ceded their ancient claims to the Government.

In 1829 the claims of the Delawares were purchased.

In 1831 Lewistown and Wapakoneta claims ceded to Government.

In 1831 nearly all Ohio Indians moved to the West by Government.

In 1842 the Wyandot Indian Reservation at Upper Sandusky was purchased.

In 1843 last of the Indians moved West.

CHAPTER II.

FIRST FEEBLE SETTLEMENTS IN HARDIN COUNTY

Fur Traders and Trappers—Military Road—Family of Alfred Hale—First White Child Born in Hardin County—Indian Village of Roundhead—McArthur Family First Permanent Settlers—Allen F. McArthur—Grassy Point—Old Shawnee Ford—Settlers on Blanchard River.

Of the settlements made in Hardin county prior to 1820 most of the accounts are but tradition. In every new country before the permanent settlers begin to arrive, there is a class of wandering adventurers, who flee at the approach of civilization, and doubtless this county had its full share of these nomads—never very plentiful and never remaining long in one place. We know that various fur companies sent their men into the then unbroken forest to buy skins of wild animals, and these men established little stations here and there for the convenience of trappers and hunters, white and savage, but they did nothing to help the country. Often they only aroused the ire of the savages and incited them to bloodshed, with their whiskey that they traded for the skins. Money was very scarce in those days and would have done the Indians no good if they could have obtained it, so they came through the forests over their rude trails bringing their valuable furs, and received in exchange powder, whiskey, tobacco and trinkets. The McKees were notable fur traders in Logan and Hardin counties, and the Hollister Fur Company also did a thriving business. However, the latter was a little later on the ground, for Harvey Buckminster acted as their agent in the thirties, and bought thousands of dollars' worth of pelts for the concern, dealing mostly in those days with the settlers, instead of savages.

The opening of the Military Road and the establishment of a fort on the Scioto, naturally made that part of the country the first to attract settlers. In the unstable days when the British were using every means to arouse the savages and kill off the American settlers in the disputed territory, it was unsafe to live far from protection by soldiers. The road was used much by settlers passing from the southern part of the

state to the Maumee country, and it is safe to say that there were "squatters" in cabins near the fort. The only family of which there is an authentic account now is that of Alfred Hale who seems to have been one of those restless, roving spirits just ahead of the van of civilization. This family came to the fort, or its vicinity, in 1817, and lived there a few years. They had several children when they settled there and in 1819 Jonas Hale was born. This child was without doubt the first white child born in Hardin county, so far as early records or even tradition show. The mother, Mary Hale, died shortly after this, and was buried in a walnut canoe made by the Indians close to the fort, and yet not with the soldiers who fell during the time Ft. McArthur was occupied. Some authorities state that Ft. McArthur was occupied as a military post until 1816, while others say it was kept up much later to protect the men passing up and down the Hull Trail, which was then an important highway through this part of the state. There is an old account of several lawyers making their way home from court at Ft. Finley to Urbana, who stopped all night at Ft. McArthur in 1824, and while there Mrs. Hale died; but others are of the opinion that Alfred Hale did not remain that long in Hardin county. It is more likely that other families lived near the fort, and the woman who died belonged to some white squatters whose names are lost. It was a very sickly location and as milk sickness and ague were common, doubtless many of the unfortunate pioneers lie buried in this vicinity. Several sunken places in the ground in an old orchard on what is known as the Old Fort Farm are still pointed out as the last resting places of Mary Hale and other people who fell victims to the scourges of pioneer life. No one knows what became of the Hale family, but tradition says Alfred Hale after the death of his wife moved West.

Roundhead was an Indian village in 1800, and no doubt for a long time before that had been a permanent home for certain Indians, so that the white people looked with envious eyes on a place already slightly made ready for occupancy. Roundhead, the celebrated chief, lived here and had his fields of corn and his herds of swine, from which he and his followers obtained part of their living. With a cleared place to begin on, the white settlers were wise in choosing this location, and it is not surprsing that this place boasts the first permanent occupation of the county. The McArthur family, to one branch of which Duncan McArthur belonged, furnished several men who are closely indentified with the history of this county. Of sturdy Scotch parentage Donald McArthur came to make a home for his family in the wilderness, and to stamp his name indelibly on the annals of the county. Donald McArthur was born in Scotland November 8, 1742, and came to Hardin county in 1822, where he lived until his death, January 10, 1835. To his son belongs the honor of being the first permanent settler in the county.

Peter C. McArthur made his way through the forests from Ross

county to Hardin in 1818, and in company with Daniel Campbell of the same place erected cabins and cleared some land, intending to return for their families as soon as a little work had been done. About that time Indians were again troublesome owing to the fact that some of the braves objected to the various treaties that were depriving them rapidly of their hunting grounds, and the McArthurs and Campbells deemed it unwise to move at once to their new possessions. However, in 1822, the entire McArthur family, the children of Donald McArthur and their father, moved to the new home, and the Campbell family returned with them. In a few years Daniel Campbell became despondent because of the death of his children, and returned with his wife to Ross county, leaving the McArthurs as the only settlers in that part of the country, of which we have any record. Later the Campbells moved back again and lived there until their deaths. Their children are married and settled in the vicinity. The McArthurs and Campbells were of an entirely different type from the migratory families that had lived a short time in the county, and then wandered on where game was more plentiful, for they came to stay and to build up the new community. From all accounts and from their descendants, they were sturdy, brave, well educated for those times, and fine specimens of the men and women who conquered the wilderness. Allen F. McArthur who was born in September, 1824, was no doubt the first white child born in Hardin county after it became a county, though it was still attached at that time to Logan. The McArthurs were originally Presbyterians, but as the Methodists were the first to establish a church in their vicinity they freely gave their aid to this church, and many of them lived and died in this faith.

Grassy Point in what is now Hale township was another vantage point because there was cleared lands and Indian corn fields in this neighborhood, and very early in the history of the county, settlers gathered there. There was a station for the purchase of furs at that point as it was on the old Shawnee trail, but no record remains of the families who lived there. The Old Sandusky Road follows the Shawnee trail through the county, and is noted as being the place where settlers early gathered. Then, as now, the inhabitants of the county liked best the locations that put them in the public eye, and the Sandusky Road was the most popular thoroughfare through the county for many years. Later on at Grassy Point, Harvey Buckminster kept tavern, and down at the old ford in what is now Dudley township, there was another inn, known as Wheeler's Tavern, though of course, neither of these hostelries did business when the county was unorganized. Up in what is now Blanchard and Jackson townships there were attractive spots and adventurers from older counties were spying them out for future settlement. Down on the eastern borders and up on the way to the old town of Upper Sandusky people were exploring with an eye to locating

there as soon as it would be safe, and everything was in readiness for the influx of pioneers that came a little later. The opening of lands for settlement, the great wave of civilization that was sweeping westward and the settled condition of affairs that came about with the removal of the Indians to the West, brought in a tide of emigration between 1828 and 1840 that established the new county securely, and helped it to gain the place it now occupies in the great state of Ohio.

CHAPTER III.

ORGANIZATION OF HARDIN COUNTY

Date of Organization—Early History of Townships—Roundhead, Taylor Creek, Cessna, Dudley, Buck, Goshen, Blanchard, Hale, McDonald, Pleasant, Jackson, Liberty, Washington, Marion and Lynn.

Hardin county was organized in 1820 by act of the Legislature of the State of Ohio, but for some years was attached to Logan county, and it was not until 1833 that it began its separate existence. The date will ever be remembered as it is now a holiday, Lincoln's birthday—February 12th—when the county was organized and named for the gallant Colonel John H. Hardin of Virginia, who served with such distinction in the Revolutionary and Indian wars. It is not known that Colonel Hardin ever set foot on the soil that now bears his name, as he was basely murdered in Shelby county in 1792 by the Indians for what personal property he had with him, while on a mission of peace to them, but it is fitting that this brave man should thus be remembered. The little town of Hardin in Shelby county, marks the place where he fell.

What few settlers were in Hardin county prior to 1833 had to transact all their public business in Bellefontaine, necessitating a tedious and perilous journey through the forest. However, the people began coming in such numbers about 1830 that the legislature granted the county a separate government, and sent a committee—Ira Page, Abner Snoddy and Edward Morgan—to select a site for the county seat on April 16, 1833. This committee reported that they agreed upon a piece of land on the north bank of the Scioto near the center of the county, and about two miles from Ft. McArthur, on the first day of June of the same year. Various locations had been considered and pioneers had bought land in the vicinity of where they thought the town would go, but when George and Jacob Houser and Lemuel Wilmoth offered to donate forty acres of land for the benefit of the new town, it was settled that the present location should be the seat of justice for the new organization. In

the fall of the same year these lands were sold at public auction, and the town immediately began to grow.

The story that is always told in connection with the name of the county seat is that the committee could not decide what would be the best name, so they allowed Mrs. William McCloud, who then lived at Ft. McArthur, to name it. Without hesitation she called the town Kenton, after the noted Indian fighter. Court continued to be held at the fort and the postoffice was located there for some years, but in time everything in the way of county business was transacted at Kenton.

The new county was made up of Virginia Military Lands and Congress Lands, and the latter had subdivisions known as School and Canal Lands. Each township was divided into thirty-six sections in the Congress lands of six hundred and forty acres each, of which Sections 8, 11, 26 and 29 were reserved for the Government and Section 16 for a school fund. The land north of the Scioto was Congress and south Virginia Military Survey, which accounts for the regular lines and straight roads of certain townships and the irregular boundaries of others.

The woods of Hardin county were rapidly filling up with sturdy pioneers, so that the establishment of the county seat was a great convenience to them. Just about this time the restless spirits in the older states began to turn their eyes to the West, and Pennsylvania wagons and common two horse ones, began creaking and groaning over the boggy roads, and very soon the general organization had to be supplemented by cutting the county into smaller subdivisions for various purposes. Although at first there were only a few very large townships, the separate history of each of the present townships is here given together with the prominent pioneers of each.

Organization of Townships. Roundhead Township, so named for the famous chief who lived in the little Indian village that is now the thriving town of Roundhead, was organized one year before the county was made a separate division from Logan. It was at first much larger than at present, other townships being cut from it as the country became more populous. The first county election was held in Roundhead township at Jonathan Carter's cabin, April 1, 1833, that being deemed the most convenient place, and just sixty-three votes were cast. Whether other voters did not hear of the election, or found it impossible to be on hand that day, history does not state, but it is safe to say the county could hardly muster more than seventy men at most at that early period. Lying as it does on both sides of the Scioto, it is composed of both Congress and Military Survey lands. The soil is wonderfully productive, and from the days of the red men produced fine corn. As had the rest of the county at the time the white settlers came, Roundhead township had a heavy growth of timber which has almost entirely disappeared.

As McDonald township was originally a part of Roundhead, the McArthurs were the first settlers, together with Daniel Campbell. However, as they must be considered as belonging to the new organization, Samuel Tidd should probably be mentioned as the first pioneer of Roundhead township. He was a blacksmith, a very necessary craftsman in those days, and had a little shop about two miles from the present village of Roundhead. Jonathan Carter soon followed, and when the first election was held, which was for the township office of justice of the peace, eleven men appeared to cast their votes. Matthew Mahan, a well remembered resident of this section, had the honor of being the first man elected on Hardin county soil. That the following year there were sixty-three men in the county shows that a healthy growth in population was going on.

The early settlers of this township were intelligent, progressive and active, as we find that in 1837 subscriptions were taken among the pioneers, and a little school started with Peter C. McArthur as teacher. That they were of a religious character is shown by the fact that a little company of Methodists got together and organized a class somewhere among the cabins, for there was no church, with eleven or twelve members. Tradition says this class was organized in Donald McArthur's cabin, and that services were held in the homes of Jonathan Carter, William Given and others until a church was erected in 1840. The first members of this little band were Rebecca Campbell, Donald McArthur and wife, William and Jane Given, James D. Lay, Margaret McArthur, Jonathan and Nancy Carter and John McArthur and his wife. When school houses and churches did begin to spring up here and there through the forests, they were of the most primitive sort, with greased paper for windows, often the earth for a floor, and hewed logs for benches, but the pioneers rejoiced that all the blessings of civilization had not been left behind, and enjoyed the life that now seems so rude and hard to the people living on the farms they cleared and made ready for a more prosperous era.

The township had other churches also organized at an early date, for being so large it was impossible for the pioneers to make their way over the soft roads to the church that afterwards became known as Roundhead, so a class was organized in the Bowdle settlement, meeting at the cabin of James Bowdle. This class was organized in 1832 with Joseph Bowdle as class leader. It was a little larger than the Roundhead church, having the following members: James, Elizabeth, Jesse L., Lucretia, Priscilla, Joseph and Rebecca Bowdle, James, Sarah, John, Martin, Nancy and James, Jr. Hill, David and Sarah Groves and Richard, Mary and Harriet Rutledge. It is not known how long services were held in the cabins, but a log house was erected that served as a church until it burned down in 1860. This was also a Methodist church, and is at present housed in a frame building.

In 1835 the Pleasant Hill congregation was formed at the residence of James Hill with James and Viletta Lay, James and Elizabeth Hill, Samuel and Rosanna Rutledge and several others whose names are lost, as charter members. They also held services in cabins, until a log house could be built for a church in 1848. The Methodists were the pioneer church builders in this township, and many men and women who back in their native counties had been members of other denominations willingly joined them, since the church of their faith was not represented in the wilderness.

The town of Roundhead is older than the county seat, being laid out by Jonathan Carter in 1832. The county surveyor of Logan county to which Hardin was then attached, James W. Marmon, laid it out and recorded it in the records of Logan county. Then as now it was an important factor in the growth of the township, and as early as 1834 boasted a mill and a tavern or two. The mill, which was owned by John Mahan, was a rude affair with hickory bark for a belt and "nigger heads" for burrs, and it did little more than to crack the corn, but it saved the long trip to Cherokee or West Liberty to get corn ground, and there was much rejoicing when it was ready for business. John Moore and a man named Livingston were the inn keepers, and in 1835 Alexander Templeton established a general store in the village. A doctor named Smith was early in the village to look after the health of the pioneers, but the exact date of his coming is not known. Jonathan Carter on whose land the village was located, was the first treasurer of the county, and carried the funds he collected for taxes in his pocket for safety until he could turn them in to the proper official. The greatest trouble the pioneers had, except sickness, was the getting together of enough money to pay their taxes, and about the only way any money could be obtained was to trap animals and sell their hides. The little corn grown in the clearings had to be used for food, and there was little else that had a money value for the pioneers, so everybody engaged in hunting and trapping in winter. Everything was "bartered" in those days, and the few coins that did get into the community were carefully hoarded.

As nearly as possible the names of the Roundhead township pioneers are here given with the dates when they settled in the county: Samuel Tidd, 1822; James and Sarah Hill, 1825; Mrs. Mary Ritchey, 1825; William, Andrew and Samuel Ritchey, 1825; Jonathan and Nancy Carter, 1829; William and Jane Given, 1829; Hugh H. Tidd, 1828; William and Elizabeth Ford, 1831; John and Susannah Mahan, 1828; James Hilt, 1825; Joseph W. and Lucretia Bowdle, 1831; Jesse and Lillie Bowdle, 1832; George Blalock, 1831; Matthew Mahan, 1831; Alexander and Mary Given, 1831; Lorenzo Dow Lay, 1832; Richard and Mary Rutledge, 1832; Henry and Ann Stamitzl, 1832; Jacob and Elizabeth Thompson, 1832; Alexander and Mary Ann Templeton, 1833;

David and Sarah Groves, 1833; Thomas and Nancy Livingston, 1834; Uriah McKennan, 1834; William Irwin, 1835; Thompson Irwin, 1835; Robert Irwin, 1835; Andrew and Ruth Zimmerman, 1835; Reuben Henkle, 1838; John and Sarah Henkle, 1835; William and Sarah Moore, 1834; Michael and Barbara Zimmerman, 1835; Watson and Nellie Spencer, 1835, and Jacob and Elizabeth Claypool, 1838.

The pioneers of Hardin county were so busy collecting sufficient money for taxes, clearing the forests, building roads, fighting fever and ague and keeping starvation from their homes, that it is little wonder the records were imperfectly kept—some not kept at all—if we may judge from the conflicting statements in regard to certain events. With the burning of the Hardin county court house in 1853, and the loss of almost all the records, many of the events connected with the early history of the county had to be dated according to statements made by pioneers then living. In this way innumerable errors crept in, and to this date nothing is certainly known about many of the happenings that vitally concern the county. In giving the date when Taylor Creek township became a separate organization it is better to say between 1833 and 1835, as authorities differ.

The new township at first included what are now Lynn, Buck and Hale townships, and was considered one of the most promising locations in the county. It was on the Hull Trail or Detroit Road, and was in direct communication with the older settlements of Logan, Champaign and the southern part of the state. It was named for General James Taylor of Kentucky, and the "Creek" was added to do honor to the sparkling stream that flows through the rich, rolling country. The old Shawnee camps were also partly situated in this township, so that the little clearings made by the Indians near the springs, were vantage points to the settlers who came flocking in to occupy the land. As they were comparatively near the mills of Logan county, there was not so much need to establish mills of their own, though here and there the remains of mill races along the stream show that rude saw and grist mills came later on to supply the settlers with lumber and meal.

The present area of the township is about 17,280 acres of land, being about six miles long and four and a fraction wide, but irregular in shape. It lies in the old Virginia Military Survey, and comprises part of that curious glacial formation known as The Devil's Back Bone —a strip of gravel and boulders extending north and south through Buck and Taylor Creek townsbips, from which millions of cubic feet of gravel have been taken to ballast railroads and build pikes.

Some of the older residents place the establishment of the first school at 1835-36, with Jonathan Seig as teacher in the vicinity of the present St. Paul's church, while others give the date as ten years later and the teacher as Jacob Seig. As the old records are destroyed it is

impossible to fix the date exactly. The first church society was formed by the Methodists in 1834 in John Collins' cabin, with James Andrews as class leader. It had twelve members, and later grew into the present St. Paul's Church. As there was direct communication with the stores and mills of Logan county, no villages were established, but later on Silver Creek and Yelverton were laid out in this township.

The names of the pioneers of this township with the dates when they arrived in Taylor Creek are as follows: Chas. W. Stevenson, 1827; Samuel Stevenson, 1827; William, Silas and Basil Bailey, 1827 or 1828; Thomas, James and John Collins, James Scott and Samuel Hatfield, 1828; Elizabeth Baker, 1827; William and Mary Bailey, 1831; James Wilcox and family and Elizabeth Hollinger, 1832; John and Sarah Sloan and family, 1833; John C. Bailey, born in Hardin county, 1831; Andrew and Rebecca Porter, Jacob Seig and Henry D. Thorp, 1833; Elisha Byers, 1834; Homer P. Stevenson, 1835; Benjamin McIntire and family, 1835; Thomas and Hannah Wilcox, 1833; Jeremiah Lisles and Andrew Miller, 1836; Thomas Sloan and Chas. Scott.

Cessna township was formed in 1834 and named for Charles Cessna, who located on what is known as the Range Line Road or old Hull Road in 1830. He was doubtless the first settler in the township and took up a large tract of land there. In those days Military Lands were not held in as high favor as Congress lands, on account of poor surveys and difficulty in getting good titles, so the early settlers prudently located north of the Scioto for these reasons in many instances. It was thought at that time that the county seat would be located northwest of its present site, and many pioneers bought lands in this township on that account. A little town named Peru was platted and some lots sold on the Charles Cessna farm, but though it had a few houses and a store at one time, the selection of the county seat—Kenton—at its present site, kept the little village from growing and ultimately it went back to farm lands. The story is told that a man from New York City bought two lots in Peru and when he found them located in the wilderness that Cessna township was at that early day, he left the country and never came back. However, the fear that he would return kept anyone from locating on those lots for fifty or more years, though crops were grown on them regularly. The Governor of Rhode Island at that time paid $350 for two lots in Peru, but never came to claim them.

The township contains about twenty-three square miles of very fertile land, and was originally covered with magnificent forest trees. Cabins were erected out of valuable black walnut, corduroy roads constructed out of valuable timber of all kinds, and worst of all, the product of the virgin forest was consigned to the flames to provide a place to raise corn and wheat for the settlers. Owing to its proximity to Hog creek and the Scioto marshes, game was very abundant, and at first, noted

hunters were attracted to the new country, but moved on farther west as the game was killed off. As long as the marshes remained undrained, deer and occasionally bears were driven out by high water, to furnish sport for the hunters, but when the march of civilization cut off these hiding places, the game soon disappeared.

The village of Huntersville just across the border of the township, and the newly located town of Kenton on the east, probably kept the settlers from establishing villages after Peru ceased to exist. They could go to mill east of Kenton, and to Huntersville for necessary work by a blacksmith, and both places had stores at an early day. For many years a doctor lived at Huntersville and there was even a carding mill at one time at that place. Kenton grew rapidly, and the Cessna pioneers found their lands rapidly increasing in value on account of the richness of the soil and fine location.

The descendants of the old settlers are not agreed as to when and where the first school was opened, but it was probably in the home of James Hamilton or Joseph Wilson, as there is no record of a house for the special purpose until 1836. It was a subscription school and the pupils came through the forests for several miles, for the short term each winter. Joseph Wilson, John G. Lee, Simon A. Reed and James Hamilton are all mentioned as early teachers in the cabins that served as homes and schools both, but just which one was first is not known. The school house stood on William Cessna's land when it was built in 1836, but all trace of the location is lost now. School was also held in the old hewed log church which the Methodists named Salem, but as that was not built until later, there must have been a log house that served as the first building for educational purposes.

The Methodists organized a little class of seven members at the home of Joseph Wilson in 1835, and afterward this was known as Salem Church, an organization that still exists. About 1840 a hewed log building was put up by the congregation which lasted many years. Rev. Kinnear and Rev. Enos Holmes were circuit riders who early visited this settlement, but services were often held by local ministers of the Methodist Church and by class leaders. The Presbyterians, the Disciples and the Protestant Methodists also had classes in this community, but the exact dates are not known. The Salem log church stood in the middle of the present Salem cemetery.

The earliest burying place for the township was the little soldiers' cemetery at the old fort, but as it was the fashion in those days to bury right on the farms, many a private burying ground is forgotten. The last resting place of the earliest settler, Charles Cessna, is still enclosed and kept intact, and here rest the remains of many of the pioneers. The Drapers and other early settlers buried their dead there, and while it is not used at present, it has not fallen into complete decay.

Many of the pioneers are mentioned below, together with the dates

when they came to the township. The names of the migratory and roving settlers who were attracted by the game, and then moved on as the land was cleared up, have been forgotten in almost every instance. Following is the pioneer list mentioned: Charles Cessna and family, 1830; Jacob and Catherine Ryan, Thomas Leedom and William Cessna and family, 1832; Thomas McGoldrick and Daniel and Sarah Trump, 1833; Isaac Gray and family, 1832; Jacob and Elizabeth Been and Levi and Elizabeth Matthews, 1834; Smiley and Phoebe Matthews, 1835; Isaac Matthews and family and Joseph and Martha Wilson and family, 1834; Rev. Thomas H. Wilson, 1835; Allen Leper and family, 1834; John Houser and Joseph Leper, 1835; Jacob and George Rhine and James and Robert Coffee, 1834; William Cessna and family, 1835; Thomas and Naomi Hitchcock, Chester Hatch, Peter Foglesong and Lloyd Leonard, 1836; Moses and Tamar Kibby, 1837; Samuel Calhoun and family, 1839; Stephen Cessna, and a Mr. Whitesides and John F. and Julia Gramlich, 1838.

Moses Dudley, who was the first settler of the important subdivision of Hardin county that bears his name, came into the unbroken wilderness some time about 1825-26 looking for a location. Subsequently he brought his family and settled on land now owned by the Morrison family, where he lived for some years. From the best accounts now at hand, it seems that Dudley township was organized about 1833 or 1834, as the first election records bear the latter date. From the very first the township took a prominent part in the county's history, as is shown by the fact that while there were but sixty-three votes cast in the county at one of the early elections, Dudley township had twenty out of the whole number. The fertility of the soil and the fact that it was on the old road from Sandusky to Cincinnati, gave the township the reputation of being a good place in which to settle, and many of the new settlers sent word "Back East" to their friends and relatives to come on to this fertile region in the newly organized county.

This township, like several others, was once larger than at present, but even now it is of considerable extent, comprising thirty-seven square miles of rich bottom land, and fine diversified pastures along the little streams. The Military lands south of the Scioto settled slowly, while the Congress lands went rapidly when the township was opened. The numerous springs and creeks afforded good lodging places for the pioneers until they could get established, and the little town of Marseilles, then called Burlington, on the east, made it possible for the pioneers to buy some supplies. Also the old trails to Upper Sandusky and the Logan county mills were great advantages, and Dudley settled up rapidly. Then, too, the great storm that is still spoken of by the children of pioneers that laid low the magnificent forests of a part of Marion county—literally blowing the huge walnut, hickory,

sycamore and other trees out by their roots—furnished a great field for agriculture to the settlers. The Indians had partly cleared up the underbrush and burned the logs, so that all that was necessary was to plant the corn in the loose, ashy soil and watch it grow. Pioneers from all the neighboring country went there to plant corn and vegetables before their own lands were cleared. Mrs. Sarah Cary, a daughter of Moses Dudley, says her father and all the men of the neighborhood left their families in camps the first summer they lived in the county and went off to the "Windfall" to raise their crops.

Mrs. Cary, though now eighty-seven years old, talks in a very interesting manner of those early days in the woods. Her father's camp consisted of a shack for cooking and eating and one for sleeping, and there under the fine forest trees they lived from March till October, thoroughly enjoying the pleasant side of life and ignoring the hardships. Her mother went down to the creek with the family washing and when the clothes were clean hung them on the bushes to dry, and all the drinking water had to be carried from the spring on the land of George Elzy, a close neighbor. This spring later figured in some difficulties between the settlers, as a surveyor in laying off the land was compelled in running the line to give all the improvements on the Elzy farm and the spring to Mr. Dudley. Both men regretted the trouble, as a spring was a valuable possession in those days, and a cabin, however rough, not to be lightly lost. However, those happenings were numerous, as people just took up lands where they pleased, and waited until a convenient time to have them surveyed.

One day as Mr. Dudley and the other men in the family were chopping away at the logs for the first cabin, they heard a great screaming and noise down by the river. Dropping their tools they ran down and there stood a man named Madison, who implored them to come across the river to him. The river was high and there were no boats, but he still begged and coaxed, saying that he and his family were so lonely. They had settled on a claim that had come to his wife through some Revolutionary ancestor of Kentucky, and were there in the woods helpless and alone. They had brought with them their negro slaves, but only one remained at that time, and Mr. Madison and his wife were as helpless as children in the green woods. To satisfy him, work on the cabin had to be stopped until enough trees could be cut to make a bridge across the river, and after that the two families passed back and forth in friendly fashion.

As soon as settlers began pouring into the county, traders with their great Pennsylvania wagons loaded with flour and salt and other provisions visited the cabins, bearing away furs and such produce as could be spared in exchange for their goods. The stage route from Upper Sandusky to Bellefontaine and thence to other points was

early established, and as early as 1836 the fine old Wheeler Tavern was erected that still stands near the old Shawnee Ford. This historic old house has sheltered many notable guests, and is still a fine type of the colonial mansion. Mr. Alfred Wessling of Kenton, who owns the tavern and the surrounding large farm, has used all care in restoring the interior exactly as it was at first, when repairs have had to be made. Although not in use at present, the big old fire place in the kitchen is still preserved, and if old accounts are true many were the

WHEELER TAVERN

delicious things prepared in it for the guests lumbering across the country in the clumsy old stage coaches. Of course, whiskey was sold in all taverns, and the old built-in sideboard, or cupboard, for liquid refreshments still remains in the old office of the tavern. Several of the rooms are large enough for five or six bedsteads to be set up, and the whole house is built along generous lines. As mentioned in another place, tradition has it that Charles Dickens stopped here, and it is quite likely he did on his trip West, as there were no railroads in those days. It is known without doubt that Henry Clay, General Harrison and many other leading men of their times were entertained here, for Mrs. Cary remembers that General Harrison took dinner with her father when making his memorable campaign and spoke in several places, and Mr. John Van Fleet, a son of the pioneer, Miles Van Fleet, of this township, remembers as a boy the visit of Stephen A. Douglas to his father. Mr. Miles Van Fleet lived a short distance below the tavern, and, a Jacksonian Democrat, greatly admired the Little Giant; so, when he went through the county, Mr. Van Fleet called on him at the tavern, having an interesting conversation with him on the great issues of the day.

Only a short time ago the cabin of Miles Van Fleet was torn down, and it was in this cabin that the first school was taught. There are conflicting statements as to the first teachers, the few remaining pioneers not being exactly certain just who was the first, but Melissa Gossip, Hampton Wood and Benjamin Boynton probably all taught in the township at a very early day. These schools were of the old fashioned subscription type, the books being very few and the furniture and everything of the most primitive kind. A strong man with the ability to "lick" the big boys took charge of the short term in winter, while a lady taught the little people in summer time, when the big boys and girls were too busy to attend and make trouble for the teacher. In spite of much courting and thrashing and rough fun, the teachers managed to do fairly good work in those old log huts, and some of the men and women who received their only schooling in them have gone out to show the world that even under adverse circumstances much good may be accomplished. After the old cabin on the Van Fleet farm was no longer used, regular log school houses were established in various parts of the township.

About 1835 a steady stream of settlers poured into the county, and Dudley township from its position saw much of the tide that poured westward. Stephen A. Douglas on one of his visits to the Van Fleet family spoke of the coming city of Chicago, and urged his friend to go there with him, saying that it was destined to become the great city of the West; but Mr. Van Fleet was well content with his farm, and would not leave. His home, and the Dudley homestead, as well as those of other pioneers, lodged party after party on their way to settle on new lands, and the Wheeler tavern did a thriving business. The women and children slept in the cabins while the men erected tents or slept in the great wagons, cooking in the fire-places and the next morning starting out again on their journey. Mrs. Sophia Banning bravely came into the woods to claim the land her husband, Anthony Banning, had bought some months before, and the Copes, the Davis family, the Roby family and many others followed.

Anthony Banning after purchasing his land went back home for his family, but died before he could carry out his plans, so his widow with her children bravely took up the struggle for existence in the forest. Dudley township has a long list of honored pioneers, and many of their descendants still live to enjoy the prosperity purchased by these sturdy men and women. While the pioneers had much to contend with in the way of sickness, it can hardly be said that they were very lonely, as Dudley township occupied first rank commercially in those days because of its trails, the river and the stage route. People came so very fast after the first few years that the lands were speedily taken, instances being given where races to the land offices were made to get deeds recorded before some one else wanted the property.

Even at an early day Dudley township had several church organizations. The first of all to form a church were the Free Will Baptists who had seven members, with Elder David Dudley for a minister. These faithful church members were William and Mary Salmon, John and Jane Marks, Asa Davis and wife, and Mrs. Gardner. They met in houses and school houses and seem never to have had a regular church edifice. This was in 1834, and in the same year or perhaps the next the Pisgah congregation was formed with seventeen members. This was a Methodist church, as was also Reinhart church established in 1839 in a log school house. The latter had about twelve members and later was lodged in a frame church that still stands. The Baptist congregation broke up because its members moved away, but Pisgah and Reinhart are still doing very well.

The Dudley township pioneers are as follows: Moses Dudley and family, 1829; Miles and Elvira Van Fleet and family, 1832; Rolin Madison and family, Jacob Dick and family and George and Elizabeth Elzy and family, 1830; Joshua Cope and family, 1831; Harvey Chapman and family, 1833; Portius Wheeler and family, 1834; John Latimore and family, 1830; Mrs. Sophia Banning and family, 1836; William and Mary Salmon and family, 1832; Solomon Goss, 1831; Samuel Codner, 1832; James and Polly Paver, 1830; William C. Hampton and family, 1836; George Thurman, 1834; John Carr, 1835; John Kern and William and Abraham Matthews, 1837; Henry and Hester Burris, 1838; John Henry, 1834; Thomas Bramble and family, 1835; Josiah and Margaret Roby and family, 1833; Asa and Jane Davis and family, 1832; Elias Lownes and family, 1835; David and Margaret Ward, 1836; Josiah and Margaret Roby and family, 1833; Gardner Hatch, 1835; Lewis and Mary De Moss, 1834; Anson Clement and family, 1835; John and Jane Marks, 1831; Peter Spracklin, 1835; David Clement, 1835; George Clement, 1836; Henry and Mary Jackson, 1834, and Amassa Farnum, 1839.

Although what is now Buck township had the very first settlements of the county, it was one of the last to be organized. The first recorded history of the county gathers about Ft. McArthur in the western part of the township, and after that the Old Sandusky Road was the center of activity, with its taverns, for many years, but still pioneers seemed slow to settle here. One reason for this is the fact that its lands are all in the Virginia Military Survey, lying as they do south of the Scioto, and the pioneers were not anxious to have some descendant of a Virginia soldier claim their land after the painful work of clearing it had been accomplished, no matter how patriotic they were. However, when the titles were quieted, the township settled up rapidly, and is now one of the finest in the county from every standpoint.

Buck township was probably organized in 1845, as the first records

of an election date from then. The destruction of the county and township records of an early date, leave the fact in doubt, but the old settlers set it as about that time. It was named for Harvey Buckminster, who was really a pioneer of Hale township, but in 1839 or 1840, started a little tavern on land owned by Albert Mallow on the

BUCKMINSTER TAVERN

Old Sandusky Road. Some accounts of Mr. Buckminster's life say he was really first a resident of Dudley township, settling there in 1828 on the farm now owned by Alfred G. Wessling, but Hale township has always claimed him as one of its pioneers, and a great part of his life certainly was spent in the township that bears his name. Buck township comprises nearly twenty thousand acres of fertile land and is well drained by a number of small streams. The only one of these tributaries to the Scioto that furnished water power to the pioneers seems to have been the spring fed Taylor creek, along which there were several saw and grist mills, which though primitive in character, supplied the settlers with much needed materials. The soil was originally covered with fine forest trees, but the settlers anxious for large fields and cultivated spaces speedily destroyed the virgin forest, and the small amount of timber still standing is of a later and scrubby growth.

Mention has already been made of the Hale family who were the first settlers of this township, but not permanent. Without doubt Mrs. Hale was the first woman to be buried in the then unorganized county, and no doubt other rovers whose names have not been pre-

served were buried at the fort, for milk sickness and ague abounded. After the Hale family came Judge William McCloud and his family, who took an active part in the early history of the county. Judge McCloud was a mighty hunter and many tales are still told of his skill with the gun. Reports say that he lived in the fort, that he had a cabin on what is now known as the Old Fort farm, that he lived north of the river on the farm now owned by Ralph Rarey in Cessna township and several other locations. Evidently this sturdy pioneer moved often, or the tales handed down about his place of residence have become confused. As court was first held at Ft. McArthur and the first postoffice was located there, as well as the place of holding elections, it is safe to infer that the McClouds lived in the fort, in one of the rude structures that had once sheltered Duncan McArthur and his men. There are some men and women still living who dimly remember the old log stockade at the fort, and that somebody lived there, but all trace of this historic group of rough log buildings is lost. It was Mrs. McCloud who had the honor of naming Kenton, and her son was the first postmaster in the new county. Afterward this son, Robert McCloud, held several important county offices, while William McCloud was the first associate judge. Other families must have lived in and near the fort from time to time until it fell into decay, but their names are lost. It is well known that the McClouds were hospitable, kindly people, and their home was the stopping place for people going up and down the Detroit Road, as well as the refuge of the surveyors who laid off much of the new county into sections. Of course, when the place was occupied by the soldiers the country was an unbroken wilderness, with no white people within its boundaries except a few traders and adventurers, but it will always be remembered that Buck township contains many interesting pages in its early history. It seems incredible that such large bodies of troops could have been lodged at this low, swampy place, and later on that four thousand men should have marched across the county over the Shawnee Trail, but it is true. And from then on until the summer of 1908—nearly one hundred years later—when a detachment of United States troops marched through Kenton and camped within a mile of the old fort, Hardin county saw no United States regular soldiers

A little later, cabins began to spring up along the Old Sandusky Road, that celebrated highway that led in a winding way from Sandusky to Cincinnati. A stage route was early established, and was much patronized by settlers and people whose business called them to the more civilized portions of the state. This road was much used for many years as the stage route, and along it were located at convenient distances the taverns, several of which still remain. The road was fearfully muddy in spite of the logs laid down in boggy places to keep the wheels from sinking into the mud, and it was no uncommon

thing for the passengers to be compelled to get out and help pry the vehicle out of the mire. A very shaky tradition has it that Charles Dickens was taken over this route when he visited America the first time, and that he lodged in at least one of Hardin county's taverns. It would be interesting to see the "registers" of these one-time flourishing hotels, and to know something of the prices charged and who were the guests in those early days.

In the real pioneer period of the county's existence, prior to 1840, Buck township seems to have little history except that already noted. There are several churches within its borders at present, but the first record we have of a church being established was in 1852, which belongs much later than the early times. Camp meeting used to be held at Ft. McArthur, and there were services at various cabins, but there is nothing to show that anything in the nature of an organization was effected until much later. The date of the opening of the first school has not been kept, but there was an old building of rough logs with greased paper windows on the Old Sandusky Road where some pioneer taught much earlier than the date of the organization of the township. There were also some cabins in South Kenton at an early date, but as this is noticed with the history of the city of Kenton, it will not be given with Buck township, though located in it.

The pioneers whose names have been saved, together with the dates prior to 1840, are very few. After that year came James Beaver, Henry and Hosea Johnson, Leonard Richards and family, Thomas and John Dodds, Samuel Mentzer, John Espy, William Zimmerman and many others.

Buck township pioneers: Alfred and Mary Hale and family, 1827; William McCloud and family and Joel Thomas, 1828; William Paxton, 1829; Conran Collins, 1830; Isaac Draper, 1832; William H. Cole, 1833; George M. Bales and family, 1833.

For many years the forming of Goshen township has been said to have taken place in 1834, and though the early records are gone, it is probable that it occurred about this date, as the county seat had been located, and settlers were taking up claims here and there in the woods of what is now Goshen. There is no authentic record of who named the township, though all agree that it was named for the Goshen of Bible days, which flowed with "milk and honey." Tradition says there were many wild bees in Goshen in early days, but it is probable that the whole county abounded in bees, as the old hollow trees made convenient hives for them, and cutting down bee trees was one of the delights of the pioneers. This township contains more than seventeen thousand acres of extremely fertile land, and at present is in the first rank agriculturally, the whole township being noted for its fine farms and substantial buildings.

As Goshen is near Wyandot county, it is natural that settlers

should be attracted to it, for the old towns of Marseilles and Upper Sandusky, with their stores and mills, made it fairly convenient to get supplies, and as the Wyandot Indians had partially come under the influence of civilization and the Gospel, it was considered safer to locate near them than elsewhere, though there was always a healthy fear of what the red neighbors might do. Mr. W. A. Kelly, who came to Goshen township in the winter of 1832-33, and who is still living, remembers that when a lad every man who went to services in cabins, or on errands through the woods carried a gun, though the Indians were always peaceable and friendly.

This township is generally level, and while watered by a number of little streams has nothing in the way of water power. The township never had a village, and the sole occupation is agriculture. The fine, heavy timber of pioneer days has disappeared, and the black walnut and other time resisting timbers that still exist in a few rail fences and old houses are all that are left to tell of the magnificent forests of oak, ash, sycamore, walnut, elm, hickory, maple and beech that once covered the entire township. Stories are still told on reliable authority of trees four and five feet in diameter rising to great heights, and until a few years ago it was possible to find the remains of gigantic sycamores, that the pioneers had utilized for smoke houses and cisterns. The early settler who could find a fine hollow tree to serve for smoking meat or use as a watering trough was in luck, as there was little time in those days for anything but make-shifts. With all the wealth of timber about them, many of the pioneers had to go back to the older settlements in Crawford county to get lumber for doors and furniture, in case there was no room in the wagon to bring enough along when the family came. And making a journey of that distance with an ox team, over the miserable roads, was no light task by any means.

The Hardin County Atlas, published in 1879, mentions Sloan McCowan as the first teacher in the township in the winter of 1836-37, and locates the log school house on Section 20, but Mr. Kelly says Rachael Kellogg who lived north of Kenton, taught the first school which he attended. It was located quite close to the farm he now owns, and the children came from homes miles distant. The first church was organized about the same time, but was in that part of Hardin county that afterward went into Wyandot, when the boundaries were permanently settled. At the cabins of Samuel Kelly and Thomas Shanks services were held as often as a circuit rider could make his way into the wilderness, and it was some years before a building was erected. The little Methodist class that belonged in Hardin county was finally merged into the Ashbury Society and continues to the present day, while those in Wyandot county went into other churches.

Thomas Shanks finding himself in Wyandot county, sold out and became one of the pioneers of Liberty township later on, so the meet-

ings were held mostly in Mr. Kelly's cabin until a church could be built. There were also services in the Castor settlement at various times, and in the cabins of various pioneers that later resulted in permanent churches. The first election of which there is any record was held in Jacob Yauger's cabin. The pioneers and the dates of their settling in Goshen township, as far as can be learned, are given below. There is much guess work about some of those who left no descendants, but where representatives of the families still live in the county, it has been possible to get facts. The township is noted for having large family circles like the Pfeiffers, the Spitzers, the Yaugers, the Kellys, the Barretts, the Millars, the Simms family and the Cummins family, not because they have such large families, but because the old names are still represented near the homes of the sturdy pioneers. There seems to have been the general feeling that Goshen township is good enough for anybody, so the children and grandchildren have married and settled here, and the old names are renewed with every succeeding generation.

The list of Goshen township pioneers is as follows: Samuel Kelly and family, 1832; Samuel McQuowan and family, 1833; Thomas Shanks and family (afterward in Wyandot county) and Samuel Shroll, 1832; Uriah Williams and family, Benson Huey, Alexander and Phoebe Pool and family, George and Jonas Butcher and families, Jonathan Mason and family and Amos Anderson and wife, 1833; John Garrett, 1834; James Garrett, 1833; Morris and Mary Baker and family, 1836; George Cummins and family, 1835; Patrick and Susan Haley and family, 1837; John and Mary Millar and family and Jacob and Charity Yauger and family, 1836; John Adam Pfeiffer and family, 1840; Henry Cole, 1833; Jeremiah Simms and family, 1834; Hugh Pugh, 1835; Joseph Roseberry, 1838; Harrison Barrett and family, 1836; Patrick Hastings and wife, and James Spear and John Hastings, 1833; Rev. Mr. Hisey, 1832; David and Mary McQuowan and family, 1834; Michael Johnson and family, 1835; Jacob Cummins and Daniel Gilmore, 1837; W. C. Ingman, 1835; David Thompson, 1833; Edward and Ellen McGuigan and family, 1834; and Michael and Mary Toner and family, 1835.

Conflicting statements are made by the oldest inhabitants of Blanchard township as to the date of its organization, but as it originally comprised the whole northern part of the county, it must have been somewhere about the year 1833 that it came into existence. From it have been taken the other northern townships, and even a part of Wyandot county, when it was organized in 1845. At present it is regularly laid off in a rectangle about four by six miles, and contains twenty-four thousand acres of Congress lands, which are fertile and under a high state of cultivation. Like the rest of the county it was well wooded, and abounded in game when the white men came, and also

quite wet in winter and spring, as it is level and needed much drainage before it could be farmed. At the present town of Dunkirk there is a large stone quarry, but elsewhere in the township the soil is black and free from stone.

The pioneers here suffered all the hardships known to life in the woods, although starvation never stared them in the face. A day's shooting would supply the family with delicious meat, and the skins of the animals could be used for rugs, for bedding, for shoes and even for clothing, but nothing could keep out disease and the privations due to isolation. Scarcely a family but had one or two members to lay away in the little burying grounds from milk sickness, and there were other diseases to thin the population before the low ground was drained and the services of physicians could be procured. The pioneers had to go to Logan, Allen or Wyandot counties for supplies and to get their corn ground, though John McBride at an early day did bring into the settlement a hand-mill once used by the Wyandot Indians that turned out two bushels per day, by hard labor.

About the only advantage these sturdy pioneers had in locating in Blanchard township, was that it was on the old Detroit Road, and therefore in communication with older settlements. This old road furnished a highway for the men to go to market for many years, and while in horrible condition much of the time, still answered the purpose and was the one cleared space in the vast forest. Just over the line in Hancock county was the rude little fort erected for the army of General Hull on its way to Detroit, and, though this was dismantled some years before, the Indians and trappers still had their little places near the trail where they met the white agents of the fur companies, and it must have been less lonely for the settlers than back farther in the forest. At one time, about 1830, there were but four women in the whole northern part of the county known as Blanchard township, and these four were too busy making homespun garments for their families to do much visiting. In cases of sickness and death, the pioneer ladies were ever ready to go horseback eight and ten miles to help their neighbors, or even to make their way on foot to the nearest cabins, but social pleasures were few and far between.

The first school was taught by D. H. Edgar in a cabin on the Huston farm in 1831, and was attended by the children of four pioneer families. As there was no school fund at that date it was a subscription affair, and no money was available to pay the teacher, so such things as coon skins and similar merchandise changed hands for tuition. Other early school teachers were Miss Lillibridge and Wilmost Munson who also taught in cabins. The Methodists organized a church in David Edgar's cabin in 1835, with Mr. and Mrs. Edgar and John R. and Mary Davis as the only members. Afterward this grew to a flourishing congregation and was lodged in a permanent house. Later on Dunkirk

and Blanchard were established in this township, but these will be treated as separate organizations elsewhere in this volume.

Blanchard township pioneers: David H. Edgar, 1830; James Parker, 1834; Mahlon and Allen McBride, 1835; C. J. Fry, 1833; John Enoch and Mary Fry and K. Hamblin and family, 1834; Levi and Rebecca Bodley, 1833; William McKelvy and George Mowry, 1835; John McBride, 1835; Robert and Lydia Wiles, John R. Davis and family, William Wilcox and E. Heuston, 1836; and Robert McMillen and Joseph and Elizabeth Smith, 1838.

Hale township, which lies wholly in the Virginia Military survey was originally a part of Taylor Creek, and became a separate organization in 1835. This township runs east and west along the southern boundary of the older county of Logan, and is only about four and one-half miles long north and south, while more than nine wide. It consists of broken, but fertile land, and from its earliest history has been noted for its advantages as a grazing country. It is well watered by Panther and Wolf creeks, and the smaller streams, North and South Wild Cat run, so that cattle may be turned out to graze in the spring and remain in the fine rolling pastures until cold weather, without the trouble of watering them. Although the early commerce and travel centered about a spot in Hale township known as Grassy Point, the township has only partly kept pace with the rest of the county. The eastern half has been held for years in large tracts undeveloped, and it is only recently that the wild lands from which the timber was taken, have been cut up into farms of ordinary size, and pikes, good houses and barns, schools and all the other evidences of prosperity have been possible.

Lying as it does so near Logan county, it is only natural that a great number of its citizens came from that place. Indeed Hale township had really very few settlers in the pioneer period—the real pioneer times up to 1840—as most of her residents came later. This was probably owing to the fact that Logan county offered greater inducements, and it was only when that county became picked over for good lands that the newer one to the north attracted attention. Cyrus Dille bought six hundred acres at fifty cents per acre in Hale, and other citizens secured good lands just as cheap. Of course the timber was not considered worth very much, and much of it went into heaps to be destroyed so the ground might be cultivated, but still the mill of Moses Kennedy, located on Panther creek, was kept busy turning out lumber for buildings as soon as settlers began taking up the land. This mill would probably be called a crude affair at present, with its one set of buhrs for grinding corn and buckwheat, but it was hailed with delight by the pioneers, for it saved the long journey to Cherokee or West Liberty. A daughter of Mr. Kennedy, Mrs. James Baldwin, now living in Kenton—says she remembers when the mill was a very busy place,

and people came from long distances with their corn in sacks on a horse, and their huge logs to be transformed into products they could use. At a very early day her father had a frame house, and there are other evidences that many of the pioneers moved out of the primitive cabins into the aristocratic houses built of rough sawed timber early in the history of the township. This mill ran for many years, but all traces of it and the dam and pond are now lost.

Milk sickness, that scourge of the pioneers, carried away many of the early settlers, and the little burying ground on the Eddy farm contains the remains of men and women who hoped to make homes for themselves and their families in the wilderness, but speedily found the unbroken forest their last resting place instead. One family lost four members in a few months, and it was the dread of all settlers. The hilly country made the roads very hard to travel in winter, and the swift, dashing streams with their high banks retarded travel, because difficult to ford at certain seasons. Near Grassy Point there was much activity, for Indians were passing up and down the trail, the fur traders came and went carrying off the valuable furs and leaving the much needed money behind, and pioneers used that route back to the more civilized country south, so it is not surprising that the early settlers gathered somewhere near this vantage point. Harvey Buckminster, who had previously lived in what is now Dudley township, opened up a tavern at Grassy Point in 1838 in a house that was standing until a few months ago, and did a flourishing business until he later moved farther north on the Old Sandusky Road and built another tavern, also standing at present, and known as the Buckminster tavern. In one year as agent for a fur company Mr. Buckminster paid out five thousand dollars for pelts to the Indians and settlers.

Many interesting stories are still told about this "backwoods" tavern and its hospitable host and hostess. That Mr. Buckminster was not daunted by hardships is shown by the fact that he worked for twenty-four cents per day before he kept tavern and received his wages in salt pork. Like the typical Yankee that he was, coming from the state of Vermont, he could turn his hand to anything and make a success of it. He drove stage, farmed, bought furs, kept tavern and did many other things in the course of his long and eventful life that ended January 10, 1894. During the exciting Harrison campaign, in 1840, Mr. Buckminster went to Bellefontaine to hear a Democratic speech by William Allen, afterward governor of Ohio, and was much incensed by the abuse heaped upon the Republican party and Harrison by Mr. Allen. In those days party feeling ran high, and the stump speaker who did not denounce his opponents as liars and thieves and scoundrels was not popular. Mr. Buckminster learned that Mr. Allen and a party of politicians were to take the stage for Marion next day for a meeting, and would probably stop at his tavern for dinner, so he hurried home

and with his wife profusely decorated the place with coon skins and buckeyes. Stuffed coon skins were placed at the entrance, the tables were rigged up with strings of buckeyes and a good dinner prepared for the expected guests. About noon Richard Malcom Johnson, candidate for vice presdent on the Democratic ticket, William Allen and Wilson Shannon (the latter also elected governor of Ohio at a later date) appeared and asked for dinner. Seeing the decorations Mr. Johnson remarked, "This must be a Whig house," and wanted to know who put up the decorations. Mr. Buckminster modestly gave the credit to his wife, who asked the men if they did not think they were very pretty. William Allen said, "Well done! Well done!" and they all went into the tavern for dinner. Mr. Buckminster charged Mr. Allen fifty cents, because he had been so abusive in his speech the day before, but would take nothing from the other guests, so after shaking hands all around the stage creaked off over the corduroy road for the next meeting place.

The first church was organized at a Methodist class meeting in 1832 and had but four members—James and Mary Andrews and Lewis and Mary Andrews. These two families kept alive the religious life of their little neighborhood until others came, and in time the little band had a permanent church building. Hale township also claims the honor of having the first Temperance Society ever organized in Hardin county, which was effected in 1831 at a log-rolling on the farm of Cyrus Dille. A number of pioneers had gathered to assist in getting the logs in shape to burn, so the ground could be cultivated, and while resting on a log they talked over the evils of intemperance. In those days no log-rolling, house raising or any other event was thought complete without passing a whiskey bottle around, and these men had seen the evil effects of such a custom and were ready to take action. They all stood up and solemnly vowed to abstain from intoxicating liquors from that day forth, and it is said this promise or vow was ever kept unbroken by the little company. The first school was taught in a cabin by Enos Baldwin in the winter of 1839-40, deep in the woods, and the pupils made their way through the forest for miles around. Some of the present substantial school buildings stand near the sites of the cabins that sheltered the children of pioneer times.

Hale township pioneers. Although the list of settlers prior to 1840 in Hale township is rather short, it must be remembered that many of her settlers came just after that date—Hale having a later pioneer period than other townships. In this list are the names of influential and respected citizens who have done much for their communities, such as Moses Kennedy and family, Thomas McCall and family, the Ansley family, Christian Copp and family, Aaron R. Curl and family, John Robinson and family, Simon Schertzer and family, John Wagner and family, and many others. The list follows: Levi D. Tharp, 1828; Cornelius Jennings and family and Isaac Jennings and family, 1829;

James and Mary Andrews and family, John Wolf, Jonathan Williams, Samuel Dille, Cyrus and Susan Dille and family and John and Rhoda Andrews and family, 1830; Samuel Leonard, Abraham and Deborah Dille and Amos Dille and family, 1834; Daniel and Hannah Baldwin and family, Jonathan and Eleanor Marsh, James and Elizabeth Eddy and family, and Thomas and Beulah Dunson, 1835; Harvey and Abigail Buckminster, 1838; and Abner and Hannah Snoddy, 1839.

As McDonald township was originally a part of Roundhead, the early history of the two divisions is more or less connected. From the best authorities at hand it seems that Roundhead was considered too large in about 1836, and the new organization, which could be nicely separated by the Scioto from the old, came into existence. It contains a little more than 26,000 square miles, and is one of the best townships in the county for agricultural purposes. It is in the Virginia Military Survey, and from the standpoint of the early settlers was considered a good place to locate, because it was comparatively close to the mills at Cherokee and West Liberty. Also the river could be utilized for water power, as we find it was a little later, and saw and grist mills provided a home manufactory for the pioneers. It was named for the pioneer, William McDonald, who came to Hardin county about 1822.

Peter C. McArthur and Daniel Campbell came on from Ross county in 1818 intending to make a few preparations before bringing their families to the wilderness, and they located in McDonald, then Roundhead township. They followed the established road, which was little more than a trail, through the woods, and each selected a site for a cabin. It was just after the War of 1812 closed, and the Indians, maddened by defeat, and the treaties that were ever cutting off their hunting grounds, scoured the woods falling upon the settlers, because they felt sure they would never be brought to justice. They stole and murdered and frightened the few white settlers in Northwestern Ohio, until most of them were forced back into the older counties for safety, and it was not until peace was an established fact that the new counties began to grow. However, the Campbells and McArthurs returned in 1822 and took up their permanent residence on their original claims. The father of Peter McArthur, Donald McArthur, who was then an old man, also accompanied his son to McDonald township and lived there until 1835, when he died at the advanced age of ninety-two. John McArthur, who was a son of Donald's, came at the same time, and his son, Allen F., was the first white child born in the county after it was organized. The whole McArthur family figured largely in the early history of the township, and many of their descendants still live there. Prominent members were, besides those noted, Daniel, Duncan, David, John, Nancy, Joseph and Archibald. Many of these married into other pioneer families, and the old names still cling to that part of the county. Daniel Campbell made several trips for periods of two or three years back to

Ross county, but in 1829 took up a permanent residence here. All the first settlers in McDonald township clustered about the village of Roundhead as nearly as possible, because they wanted to be near the stores and it was less lonely than back in an isolated country. Besides the upper portion of the township was in the great Marsh and had unpleasant neighbors in the form of bears, wolves and wild cats.

McDonald township has a great number of gravel pits from which material has been taken for building the fine pikes in this and other communities. The part once thought worthless because it was under water part of the year has since been drained, and is now a part of the great onion field that has made the county famous. While the river was not of much use to the early settlers except for water power, some families had canoes made by the Indians or hollowed out of logs in spare moments, and with them they could float down the river to the old Fort McArthur, and later on to Kenton, though the current was sadly blocked by refuse and drift wood. The earliest known saw mill was erected by Jacob Kimberlin on the bank of the river, and supplied the pioneers with rough lumber. This was about 1837. Hunting was the winter occupation of the men, and it was not always for sport, as the family had to be supplied with meat, and the skins were needed to pay the taxes and buy such supplies as could not be bartered for. Many a marriage license has been paid for with coon skins killed by the prospective groom, and the price of hundreds of wolf scalps went to purchase luxuries for the families that would now be considered the most common necessities. In the fall the corn was brought up to the house for fear the wild animals would carry it all away, and stacked along a pole to be husked. At night the wolves, coons and squirrels would come up for the corn, the wolves to devour the small animals, and the coons and squirrels for the ears, when the pioneer would get up with his lantern and proceed to gather in part of his harvest by killing the coons with a club. His wife or one of the boys would go one way with the tin lantern, a sort of tin box punched full of holes with a tallow candle inside, and the farmer would go the other. Blinded by the "glaring" light the animals became confused, and fell an easy prey to the club. The wolves, for all their ferocity, were cowardly creatures, and it is not on record that they ever killed anyone, though they destroyed pigs, sheep and calves by the dozen.

A great part of Hardin county was free from underbrush when the pioneers came, as the Indians would not allow their hunting grounds to become obstructed, but in McDonald township there was a perfect wilderness of undergrowth. This furnished a fine lodging place for game, and so numerous did the wolves become that the county had to offer a bounty for their destruction. It was impossible for the men with the work of building cabins and raising crops on the little fields that had to be painfully cleared to keep all their live stock in secure pens,

and many of the early animals driven through the woods to Hardin county were eaten by wolves and other wild animals. Every man had to be on the alert day and night as a great squealing in the log pen or commotion among the cattle, announced the presence of some marauder bent on obtaining fresh meat. The pioneer mothers often were left alone in the rude cabins and sat up all night with the trusty guns in their hands to defend the home and family. Until about 1832 Indians were numerous in the woods near McDonald and Roundhead townships, and often visited the homes of the settlers, but they were generally friendly and peaceable after the ill feeling of the war died out.

It is believed that the pioneer children received some instruction in reading, writing and arithmetic in the cabins of the settlers and also that some of them attended the early schools of Roundhead township, but the first real schoolhouse was a log cabin near where the present White Schoolhouse stands and may have been taught by some member of the McArthur or Campbell families in 1836. One of the very earliest teachers in the township was a Mrs. Marmon, but little can be learned of her. The first preaching was in cabins by the Methodist circuit riders, and the Presbyterian pioneers and those of other faiths united in these services. There was a little band of men and women who held to the Disciple faith, and these organized the first permanent organization in the township. This was known as the McDonald Christian Church and the present structure known as the Flat Branch Church is the lineal descendant of that first log cabin "meeting house." The Methodists continued their meetings in cabins when they could not go to Roundhead, and later on came substantial churches.

McDonald township pioneers: 1818-1822, Peter C. McArthur; 1818-1822, Daniel Campbell; 1822, Donald McArthur and part of family; 1830, Alexander and Mary Given and family; 1829, Isaac Holt and family; 1825, William McDonald; 1822, Daniel McDonald and family; 1830, David Poe and family; 1834, John and Mary Fuls and family; 1835, John and Elizabeth Hites and family; 1837, John and Rebecca Zimmerman and family, and Andrew and Ruth Zimmerman with family; 1832, Ezekiel Storer; 1834, William Connell; 1833, Michael Fickel; 1832, James Hays and family; 1834, Enoch and Delilah Harvey and family; 1839, James Wilson and family; 1834, Moses Vansky; 1836, John Hatfield and family; 1833, Andrew and Ann Hemphill; 1836, Christian and Margaret Zahller and family; 1834, Benjamin and Margaret Rightmire; 1835, Samuel and John Bell; 1836, Thomas Coil; 1832, Jacob and Anna Fuls, and 1833, William Hemphill.

Although the early records of Pleasant township are destroyed, there is every reason to believe that it came into existence the same year that Kenton was laid out (1833). Among the earliest settlers of this sub-division of the county were the pioneers of Kenton, but they are mentioned in another chapter, so the country outside the present city

limits will be considered here with its residents prior to 1840. The township is a very large one, and but for the river on the south would be a perfect square in form. It contains about 24,320 square miles of almost perfectly level, fertile soil, well drained and productive. Its name is taken from the fact that it is pleasantly located and prosperous in every way, being one of the largest and most highly improved of the townships of the county. Kenton, the county seat, lies partly in this township, the part across the Scioto being in Buck, and it also contains the little village of Grant on the Big Four railroad.

When John Johnston came to this township from Marion county in 1828 he found not a single settler within the limits of the present boundaries, and had to open his own road for his ox team from the Old Sandusky Road to Ft. McArthur, where he rested for some days before beginning to make a home for his family in the green woods. To him must be accorded the honor of first settler in this beautiful township, and he spent the remainder of his long life near the spot where he first made his home in the wilderness. Shortly after this some cabins began to appear on the site of Kenton, but neighbors were few and far between in those days. Like most of the other townships, Pleasant was settled in little groups, the river and other streams furnishing locations that pleased the pioneers, and we find them grouping together as near as possible. There was the Castor Settlement, about Sections 23 and 24, where Rev. J. C. Castor, the Holmes family, the Spitzers and other families gathered; the strip along the river, Sections 1, 2, and 3, where the Allens, the Wagners, one branch of the Houser family, the Wilson family, and others, located; the Cessna Settlement near the Cessna Township line, where the family of Jonathan Cessna, the Gardners, the Harveys, the Dinwiddies, the Kyles and others took up land; the little group near Ft. McArthur; the Davis Settlement near the present village of Grant, where lived the Kellogg and Carothers families, and many other little groups of sturdy men and women in those days. In those days people five and ten miles away were counted as neighbors, and there was a spirit of helpfulness and kindness among the people here and there in the forest that their descendants do not always have. It was nothing uncommon for men to go ten and twelve miles through the woods on foot or horseback to help a neighbor, and in times of sickness and trouble the brave pioneer ladies went alone through the boggy forests to minister to the wants of the unfortunates.

In many cases the pioneer men came here and picked out homes, building cabins and doing a little clearing and then went back to get their families. In these cases the dates seem to conflict, as the ones given are when they actually settled in the county. Jonathan Cessna was here two years before bringing his family, but the date when he settled here is given in 1833. He took up a large tract of land near the western boundary of the township, part of which is still owned by his

son, Dr. B. F. Cessna, and part of which was given by Dr. Cessna to the Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware, and is now known as the College Farm. This land lies on the north side of the Lima pike and is part of the original tract purchased from the government by Jonathan Cessna. Philip Davis also selected his farm near the northern part of the township in 1836 and did not bring his family to the new home until two years later. His son, the venerable A. J. Davis, still owns the home farm, though at present he is living in Kenton.

The soil of Pleasant township is exceedingly fertile, and was, when the white men came here, covered with heavy timber. Much of this timber was burned on the ground to get rid of it, but a great deal was worked up in the pioneer mills of Kenton and shipped out when the railroad was first completed (the Big Four). Quite early in the history of the town there were little factories for making staves and getting out timber, so that there are quite a number of very old frame houses that date from a little later than pioneer days in this part of the county. Down along the river was the Gary Mill, built by John Houser, where, when the water was high, grinding could be done, and thus save the tedious journey to the Logan or Wyandot county mills; and in many ways the settlers of this township were favored. Of course the citizens and their families suffered all the agonies of ague and other diseases, but they were much closer to a physician than their neighbors on all sides, except those close to Roundhead and the village of Huntersville.

Able Allen, Samuel Wagner, Rev. Castor, Jonathan Cessna, David Kellogg, William Williamson, John Pfeiffer, Philip Davis, Isaiah McConnell, Nicholas Hill, Joseph Schoonover, John Wilson and several others of the pioneers of Pleasant township are among those whose names are still represented here. These men settled with their families in various parts of the country north of the river, and did valiant work in helping make the land what it is today. Many of the pioneers have left no male descendant or else their children have moved to other states, but their names will ever be held in grateful remembrance. The little private cemeteries here and there over the county are filled with unmarked graves of men and women who literally gave their lives to the work of foundng Hardin county, and the work of whose hands is still apparent in the cleared fields and good roads of which we are justly proud.

The first schools were located in the northern and southeastern parts of the township, one near Grant being established in 1836 on the David Kellogg farm, with Rachel Kellogg as teacher, and another in 1838 near the present Henpeck schoolhouse taught by William Williams. These buildings were of rough logs, as were all the other school buildings that sprang up a few years later to accommodate the increasing population of school age. Another log schoolhouse stood in the woods on the

bank of Tymochtee creek south of the present Gray Eagle school, which was called the Tymochtee School until moved to its present location, when the name was changed. This was before 1840 and the early teachers' names have not been preserved. Church services were held in different cabins until log houses could be erected for that purpose, or schoolhouses were used. Many of the pioneers of the eastern part of the township went to the Kelly cabin to worship in Goshen township, while those near Kenton could easily reach the churches there, but still we find two Methodist organizations each with a congregation of eighteen or twenty before 1840, outside the village. One of these, which later became the Liberty Chapel, a short distance west of the Dunkirk pike north of Kenton, began its history in 1839, and was composed of members of the Badley, Dinwiddie, Cessna, Johnston, Kyle, Miller, Kinnear and other families. The other later was called the Grant Church, but in pioneer times was known as the Pleasant Grove Church, and was organized in 1838 by Rev. Enos Holmes. The Osborn, Holmes, Letson, Cloud, Wilson and one branch of the Castor families attended services in the cabin of Isaac Osborn and were gathered into a church that still exists, though the early members are gone. Later on came other organizations, but in pioneer times these two little churches were all there were in Pleasant Township outside of Kenton.

Pleasant township pioneers: 1828, John and Catherine Johnston and family; 1830, John H. Houser and family; 1833, Able H. Allen; 1835, David Kellogg and family; 1833, Isaiah Trumph and family; 1832, Levi and Mary Hosman and family; 1833, Benjamin Faught; 1834, William and Catherine Williamson and family, and Joseph Paver; 1836, Philip and Mary Davis; 1831, Robert and Catherine Smith; 1838, John and Phoebe Wilson and family; 1834, Samuel Wagner; 1839, Gotfried and Mary Hoppe; 1833, Sampson Shadley; 1834, Rev. J. C. and Anna Castor; 1833, Jonathan and Catherine Cessna and family; 1835, Morgan and Catherine Gardner and family; 1833, John Gardner and John C. Dille; 1834, John Pfeiffer, Bernard Matthews and family and John Marks; 1832, John Ryan; 1835, William, James, Brice, John and Hezekiah Harvey; 1836, Nicholas and Elizabeth Hill and family and Isaiah and Ann McConnell with family; 1839, Wilmot and Elizabeth Munson and family; 1838, Joseph and Margaret Schoonover and family; and 1839, Richard F. and Catherine Holmes with family.

In 1836 Jackson township, named for Andrew Jackson, was organized, though there were but seven voters at the first election. This township originally embraced part of Wyandot county, but when that county was organized in 1845, the boundary came far over into Jackson, leaving it a very small area. However, a part of Blanchard on the west was added to Jackson to make it of better shape and size, and it is now a regularly laid out rectangle, composed entirely of Congress lands. The soil is rich, but as the whole township is flat and low, the settlements grew

slowly at first. Clearing and grubbing are slow work when the land is covered to a great extent with water, and as chills and fever also flourished in this part of the new county, it was natural that some of the parts more susceptible to drainage were settled first.

In looking over the past records of the county, it would seem our forefathers always liked to locate by streams. Just why this was true when the streams could not be used for shipping, or to furnish a roadway through the forest, is not known, but usually the first sites in each community were selected by the river banks. A pioneer lady gives it a reason that the ladies liked to have plenty of soft water in which to wash their garments, and household linens, and this may be the reason. Before the days of cisterns the pioneer women had few conveniences, so plenty of soft water may have attracted them to the banks of the little rivers. In Jackson the first settlers made their homes on the banks of the Blanchard, in many instances camping in tents or rude shelters until a cabin could be erected. This is what James E. Hueston and his wife did in the summer of 1824, long before Hardin county was organized, for they were the first pioneers in this township.

Game was plentiful in the dense forests, and the pioneer who owned a gun and knew how to use it, had no fear of starvation, though his fields were small and full of stumps, but milk sickness and malaria frightened away many prospective settlers. It was easy to sell the skins of animals but the prices were very, very low; often ten and fifteen cents all that could be obtained for coon and other skins. Wild turkey abounded, but when the mast failed they were too poor to be of any use to the pioneers, and if fat could not be sold, as there was no market. The mills of Wyandot and Logan counties had to be patronized for meal, and often salt which cost from six to eight dollars per barrel had to be obtained from Bellefontaine, or upper Sandusky. It was a comparatively easy matter to pick a road through the forest over an Indian trail to a settlement, but when a wagon was necessary, it was quite a different matter.

Jackson township contains about twenty-four square miles of rich land and since it has been drained the old diseases have entirely disappeared. After the pioneer period the towns of Patterson and Forest were laid off, but these are described elsewhere, and a home market was thus obtained where supplies from the farm could be exchanged for dry goods and food products from a distance, but in the early days the Jackson settlers did without or obtained their goods at long intervals from the stores at the older settlements. The first school was taught in a log building on Thomas Hueston's land, and John McVitty, an early resident of the township, was the first teacher. The preaching was in cabins by circuit riders and local ministers of the Methodist faith, and there is no record of any permanent church until after 1840, though the little groups that gathered to listen to the Gospel in the

log huts formed the charter membership of several flourishing congregations of the present day.

Jackson township pioneers: 1824, James E. Hueston; 1833, John Ropp; 1829, John Hiffine and family; 1830, Thomas and Ann Hueston; 1835, William and Mary Copeland and family, David Kellogg and family, and Joseph Bames; 1834, William Pisel; 1836, Robert Briggs and family; 1837, John McVitty; 1836, Henry Zimmerman; 1837, David and Almira Warner and William C. and Maria Dewitt; 1836, Will and Mary Higgins; 1835, Edward Warner; 1834, John Packer; 1834, John Howey; 1833, Robert S. Wilson and family; 1834, Thomas Keteh; 1835, William Pepperton; 1836, Stephen and Ann Purdy; 1837, John Zimmerman and Jacob and Sarah Zimmerman; and 1838, Reuben Hamline.

Although at present Liberty township is one of the most important in the county, it was settled rather more slowly than several of the others, for various reasons. It was near the Hog Creek Marsh, which for many years furnished a convenient hidingplace for all sorts of wild animals to prey upon the live stock of the pioneers, and it was not near the old Indian camps that naturally attracted the early settlers. Although Indians abounded in the woods, yet they seemed to make their camps along the Scioto and at Grassy Point, so that Liberty township in the extreme northwestern part of Hardin county did not have a great many inhabitants before 1840. It was after that period when the animals were driven out of the Marsh by fire in summer, and when the town of Ada with its Normal School began to attract attention, and the whole country had evidences of civilization that Liberty entered upon an era of prosperity which has been the wonder of even her progressive citizens ever since. While there were some families living within the present bounds of the township, and many of their descendants still survive, there was a great influx of people just after the pioneer period, and to name them would occupy too much space. The school, the town and the country attraeted an intelligent and progressive class of men and women, and at present the township is noted for its prosperity. Of Ada and the University extended mention is made elsewhere, as of the many advantages of the whole township. Among the people who may be said to belong later than the pioneer period are the following families, with many more who might be named: Anspac, Ahlefeld, Park, Shadley, Stokesbury, Melhorn, Garlinger, Gilbert, Shanks, Mustard, Tressel, Lehr, Klingler, Asire and Runser.

The township was organized in 1837 and is composed of six seetions of Congress lands. It touches Hancock county and Allen on the north and west and is a fertile, comparatively level tract of fine land, well wooded originally, except the part included in the low marshy lands. Deer, bears, wild cats and smaller animals used to live in the tall, coarse grass along Hog creek and in the swampy lands, but sinee this fertile

tract has been drained there are fine farms where once the foes of the settler had their hiding places. It was nothing for a pioneer to be aroused from his sleep by the squealing of a pig, and on rushing out to find that his fat porker was being carried off by a hungry bear. Many a pioneer woman has held the lantern, a crude affair of tin punched full of holes, while her husband clubbed coons to death, or with steady aim brought down a robber bear. Often the deer would feed with the cattle in winter when hunger made them tame, and if they were not too much reduced by lack of food to be worth killing, the family would have venison to vary their diet of salt pork and corn bread.

When George Hackett put up a little water mill to grind corn on Hog creek the Liberty settlers thought the era of prosperity had dawned for them, but very soon he had to discontinue the business. About 1836, Jacob Sapp put up a little horse mill, a great improvement over the hand mills that turned out two or three bushels of meal per day, and the settlers stopped going to Logan and Allen counties to have their corn ground. Huntersville at that time was a thriving little place not far away, and there the farmers went for necessary supplies, and their mail. Few letters were written in those days as the mails were expensive and uncertain—an ordinary letter costing twenty-five cents. Any unwary settler who went back east on horseback to visit or on business scarcely had room for his garments in his saddle bags, as people beseiged him to carry letters and parcels home for them and save postage. With nothing to sell but skins and a little corn, it is not to be wondered at that letters were few and far between in the new settlements.

Liberty township has many churches at present, but there is no record of any organization existing before 1840. The people who were Presbyterians went to Huntersville, the Disciples of Christ and the Methodists met in cabins and schoolhouses, the members of German churches had their services occasionally in homes or schoolhouses, but the permanent organizations that have resulted in good congregations housed in fine churches came later. The earliest settler in the township, James M. Candler, who came from Virginia in 1829 and to Liberty township in 1832, was a minister in the Christian or Disciple church and was active in organizing churches of this denomination in his own and other pioneer communities. He also assisted in getting up the first school which was taught in a cabin on his farm. The Methodist circuit riders also held services in various cabins, and later organized churches, and at present the town of Ada and the surrounding country are dotted wth houses of all denominations dedicated to the service of God. Among the early school teachers were Roxanna Vincent, John Cooney, Eli Strock, all of whom were paid by subscription since there were no school funds at that time.

Liberty township pioneers: 1832, James Marshall Candler and

family; 1834, John and Elizabeth Shuster; 1835, Eli Pugh, Thomas Ryan, George and Sarah Hackett, and John and Jane Latimer; 1836, John Wilson, Issam and Anna Kinkle, Richard and Rebecca Johnson, Noah Thorne, David Sleichter, John and Sarah McElroy, Amariah and Cassander Thorne and Hugh and Susanna McElroy and family; 1839, Geo. Dougherty and family; 1838, Samuel Wingate; 1836, John and Heziah McBride; 1838, Daniel and Mary Emerson and William and Catherine Ansley; 1839, Elijah Wilson and William and Sarah Clappin; 1838, Nicholas and Charlotte High and family; 1839, Jacob Sapp; 1838, Philip and Mary Hoon and John Hoon; 1839, Robert Hindman and Lewis Long.

Washington township was organized in 1835, and lies in the northern part of the county between Jackson and Blanchard. It is six sections long and six wide, and consists for the most part of level, fertile lands. The low, marshy tracts once considered worthless have been thoroughly drained and are now some of the most valuable farms in this sub-division. Of course the Hog Creek Marsh was not drained in pioneer times, nor until long afterward, so that the presence of this great boggy tract was a serious drawback in early times. It furnished a secure hiding place for hundreds of wild animals, that preyed upon the precious livestock of the settlers, and therefore Washington township was not held in such high repute by the first inhabitants of the county as it now is, since the undrained acres have given way to fine, fertile fields.

As early as 1832, Enoch and Mary Fry with their family located in Washington township. This was before Kenton was laid out or many inhabitants in any part of the county. Sickness carried off many members of the family, but some of their descendants still reside in the northern part of the county. The township was named for the first president of the United States, as almost every county in the new state of Ohio delighted to honor the illustrious Washington, and later when the little town on the Pennsylvania railroad was laid out it also received the name of Washington, though with the prefix "North" to it. The pioneers of this township had much the same difficulties to contend with that all Hardin county settlers of that date knew—milk sickness, scarcity of provisions, except game, bad roads, few schools, villages and churches and isolation from mills and stores. However, they seem to have bravely met and conquered these difficulties, for many of them lived to a good old age, and left large families to keep their names alive until the present day. They were sturdy, honest, industrious men and women, many of them having left Germany to found new homes in the much-talked-of new country beyond the sea, and they prospered in spite of sickness and hardships. Washington township has ever been proud of its large German population, and some of the most prominent

families now living within its borders are the children and grandchildren of those German pioneers.

Statements about the earliest school in the township differ, some of the pioneers holding that school was held before 1838, while others think about that year or 1840 saw the first attempt at education. They agree, however, that it was a subscription school, and very poorly attended, since the pioneers were too busy building cabins about that time and clearing land to think much of education. William Simpson and Wilmost Munson are mentioned as early teachers, but the names of others are lost. At present the township is well supplied with substantial schoolhouses, and a high estimate is placed upon education. From the best authorities it seems that no church was organized prior to 1840, though soon after that the Disciples, Lutherans, Methodists and other denominations established churches which still exist. It was possible for the pioneers to go to Huntersville and many of the older neighborhoods to services, and that accounts for the lack of churches until after 1840. Then, too, most of the pioneers came about that year, so it does not argue that the citizens were less progressive or cared nothing for religion and education, because they were without schools and churches when older settlements had them. As the old records are all destroyed there might possibly have been early attempts to found schools and churches that the few remaining old settlers have forgotten about.

As early as 1838 Benjamin Eulin had a horse-mill for grinding corn, and this was a great convenience to the settlers. Among the German citizens who came to the township were many skilled workmen of various trades, and by exchanging work the various duties about house and farms were carried on without trouble. It might be supposed that these pioneers would be helpless in the green woods, so entirely different from their native land, but they soon learned the new ways, and became substantial and intelligent farmers. The small cleared patches here and there through the forests soon became enlarged, the game was driven back into the Marsh or killed, the roads opened to the older settlements and the township entered upon a period of sure and steady growth that has never been interrupted.

Washington township pioneers: 1832, Enoch and Mary Fry and children; 1836, Robert and Susannah McMillen; 1838, William and Lorena Wilcox and family; 1836, Leonard and Mary Morrison and family; 1835, Adam and Mary Orth and family; 1838, John Gum and family, and Renatus Gum; 1836, Andrew and Mary Kridler and family; 1834, Isaac and Nancy Mathews and family and Elihu and Jonathan Mathews; 1833, Andrew Petty; 1834, Richard Hamilton; 1835, George and Hannah Lynch; 1838, Frederick Markley; 1839, John and Mary Rifenstein; 1837, Jacob Shroll and family; 1834, Benjamin Eulin; 1839, Harrison and Catharine Darst; 1836, John and Mary Kahler; 1837, Harmon Obenour; 1838, Ephraim and Susan Crawford; 1839, John

Kraft; 1836, William Hartoon; 1837, Samuel Hively and family; 1835, Conrad Wejout; 1834, Barnhart Wagoner; 1836, William and Mary Thorne; 1838, William and Rachel Baird and Jacob Griner; 1834, John Young and John McBride; 1838, John G. Smith; 1835, Jacob Crow; and 1839, William Simpson.

Marion was one of the later townships formed, being organized in 1856 and named for the general of that name who made such a brilliant record in the Revolutionary War, but long before that date of organization it had its pioneers and was an important part of the county. For many years it was held back by the great body of Marsh land that it contains, but since the dredging of the Scioto and the opening up for farming of the rich soil that was once thought worthless, Marion is one of the foremost parts of the county. Like all the rest of Hardin county it was once densely covered with fine timber, except that part that was marshy, and most of this timber has been cleared away so the land could be farmed. Lying on the edge of the great boggy tract of land where grass grew to the height of fifteen feet, Marion township was famed for its wolves, deer, and bear, while hundreds of thousands of wild pigeons once had their roosting places in the trees that were on the "Islands" or little knobs of high land in the Marsh. It contains about 20,343 acres of land, all of which is fertile, but the Marsh is one of the most productive spots in the state and year after year produces magnificent crops of corn and onions that find ready sale in market.

The first school, as far as is known, was taught in a cabin on the Shadley farm by Samuel Kirtland, though other statements credit Jesse Garwood with teaching the first school. Perhaps there were two schools about the year 1836 taught by these men, or one may have succeeded the other. By some the date is given as 1836 and by others, two years later. The first election of which there is any record was in 1836 when there were only twelve voters in the township. There was preaching at the cabins by circuit riders and local ministers from time to time, and later on permanent churches were established.

The pioneers are named below: Matthew Dolson and family, 1833; Samson Shadley, Isaac and Margaret McElheny and family, John and Mary McClure, and James and Sarah McAdams, 1834; James and Michey Thompson and Samuel and Elizabeth Kirtland (or Kirkland), 1835; John F. and Nancy Sudor, 1839; Jesse and Cindey Garwood, 1836; Thomas Irwin, Isaac McCoy and David Kirkpatrick, 1835; Patrick Conner, Alexander and Julia Lantz and family, and Joshua Ford, 1836; Joseph Ryan, 1838; Hamilton Scott and family, and Asaph Shadley and family, 1837; Samuel and Jane Patterson and Meshack Ryan, 1836; William Harriott, 1837; Hamilton Scott and James M. and Susannah Nelson, 1838.

The history of Lynn township is intermixed with that of Buck, Taylor Creek and McDonald, from which three it was taken in 1857.

No one seems to know why this part of the county settled slowly, unless because it was rather broken in surface and appeared less attractive to the pioneers than other portions. Certain it is, that the soil is exceedingly fertile, and as a grazing country it is not surpassed anywhere. It lies in the Virginia Military Survey just west of Buck township and comprises 14,880 acres of land. The old Hull trail passes through the northern part of the township, and an old Indian camp was for many years located along the river where there was a fording place, but the bringing of the lands under cultivation is rapidly destroying all traces of old time occupancy.

It is said the township was named for the tree of that name which grew in that section abundantly, but at present most of the timber has been taken from the land. Although there were a few families in Lynn township at an early day, the majority of its settlers came after the real pioneer period of the county. Therefore there are no records of mills, stores and other evidences of growth much before 1840, or even later. The Wilkin, Gunn, Albert, Stewart, Piper, and Norman families all came some years after Hardin county had begun to have mills and stores and mail facilities of a primitive sort, and these, with the first settlers and many who came later, cleared the forests and made the land what it is today with their hard labor. The timber was very thick here, and it required much work to grub out the roots and till the soil, so it seems the pioneers went to the older portions of the county for lumber and groceries and needed supplies, rather than going into such business for themselves. The history of Lynn township, except a very few of the early events, may all be said to have occurred within the past sixty years.

The date when the first school was established cannot be ascertained, but the log cabin stood on the Norman farm, and Miss Jeffers was the first teacher. No doubt the present Norman school is situated somewhere near where the pioneer structure was erected. There is no record of an early church organization, and it is evident that the religiously inclined people of that day went to church in other townships, or else had occasional services in the cabins. The churches now in this township are of comparatively recent date.

Lynn township pioneers: 1828, John Canaan and family; 1832, Clement and Eliza Rice; 1834, Daniel S. and Priscilla Vermillion; 1839, Jonathan and Roxaline Wilcox; 1837, Joseph Brown; 1836, Edward and Jane Wilcox; 1829, William and Nancy Haines; 1836, William and Martha Koons; 1834, Philip H. Hisey and sister; 1842, Mrs. Isabella Gunn and John R. Robert and Walter Gunn.

CHAPTER IV.

PIONEERS AND THEIR TROUBLES

Milk Sickness—Wolves—Indians—Bad Roads—Poor Mills—Absence of Doctors—Few Schools and Churches—Lack of Money—Land Titles.

While many of the pioneers of Hardin county were doubtless influenced to come here by exaggerated stories of the advantages of a new country, there were others who really loved the wild life of the woods and to whom breaking away from civilization was a real delight. Of course the latter class went on westward as soon as the country began to be too thickly settled for game to be plentiful, leaving those who wanted permanent homes in possession of the land. While all honor should be paid to the men and women who cleared the forests and drained the swamps and built the roads of our county, it must be remembered that much of the moving from the Eastern states that took place about 1830 was due to what was termed the Western Fever, and in many cases it was downright foolishness that led the men of the older states to settle in the woods of Hardin county. The grandfather of the writer caught the fever in his comfortable home in Maryland, where he had a good stone mill and house and was doing a good business, and with his unwilling wife and little children he came here in wagons to settle in the woods where he was absolutely helpless. Then he had to leave his family alone in their rude cabin and walk to town on Monday morning to work in a mill, going back on Saturday night to his farm. True, he had the farm, but that was small compensation for the things the family missed as they struggled to fit themselves to new surroundings. Case after case might be mentioned of men who felt an irresistible desire to move to the new country, expecting to find a fortune in a few years, but instead were unable to cope with the difficulties that confronted them. It was the same disease that led many thousands of families to inscribe "Pike's Peak or Bust" on their wagons some years ago as they set out for the West, and often they were bitterly disappointed, as they realized the difference between the country of their dreams and the real thing. The

farmers who came to the new county did well, because they could adjust themselves to their surroundings, and so did the traders and men with enough means to set up mills or stores, but the mechanics found themselves sadly handicapped in their new homes.

Aside from milk sickness, that terrible scourge of the pioneer, the fever and ague were the greatest enemies of the settlers. There never was danger of starvation, and with all the wood to be disposed of no one froze to death, but these two diseases laid many a pioneer low in those early days. The low, marshy places were hot beds of malaria and the lack of fenced pastures made every cow liable to contract the "Trembles," as some people called milk sickness. In some cases almost the whole family came down with the disease, and many of the graves in the private burying grounds are filled with victims of the plague. With the cultivation of the soil and the draining of the swamps both disappeared, and at present they are only memories that are fast fading.

Wolves were so numerous, when the first inhabitants turned their little flocks and herds into the forests, that it was nothing uncommon to have a dozen or more howling about the place at night trying to devour pigs and calves. The mother of the venerable W. A. Kelly saved the pigs her husband had brought with him from their old home by taking them into her cabin and standing guard all night, as there was no door to the hut. Coons devoured the corn, and bears occasionally feasted on roasting ears, while smaller animals were too numerous to pay much attention to. Crows and hawks and often eagles made life interesting for the women who tried to raise a few chickens each year, and such animals as muskrats, minks and wild cats also helped themselves liberally to poultry. There never were many snakes to annoy the pioneers, though the ugly spotted milk snakes were common. One lady was combing her hair in front of the little mirror in her cabin when a big snake stuck its head out at her. She neither screamed nor fainted, but took the poker and killed the reptile, and then put it in the fireplace under the forestick. A Pleasant township woman was boiling milk in a kettle one day when a huge snake crept down the chimney attracted by the smell. She sat quietly knitting until it dropped into the milk, when she clapped on the cover and built up a rousing fire to dispose of it.

The Indians who still roamed the forests were not blood-thirsty, but they must have been very annoying to some of the old time housekeepers. They were always hungry and when they came to visit never knew when to go home. Often for weeks at a time a dozen or more braves would stay with a settler, sleeping on the puncheon floor wrapped in their blankets at night and hunting or loafing in the day time, eating everything set before them and looking about for more. In their way they were kind to the people who were driving them farther and farther from their hunting grounds, but it was annoying to work hard for a little corn crop and then have to share it with the lazy Indians. However,

the pioneers seem to have encouraged them in many instances because of their lonely lives. An Indian was better than nobody, and visitors were eagerly welcomed, whether white or red, in the cabins.

The miserable roads held the county back for some years, as the soil was so rich and moist, as to be impassable in many places during the winter and spring. Often the passengers in the stage coaches had to get out in the mud and with pieces of timber help pry the wheels out of the mire. The Scioto was worth nothing as a water way, because clogged with brush and drift wood, though some families owned canoes, and often it was a week's journey to carry a little crop to market at Sandusky. One early settler took his entire wheat crop to Sandusky to sell, and found the market so overstocked that he could not sell at any price, so rather than drag it back over the miserable corduroy road to his home he dumped it into Lake Erie and then went back thoroughly disheartened. There were no bridges except logs dropped across the streams, and few fords passable at all times in the year, so getting about was a serious matter.

The absence of sufficient water power for good mills was another drawback. There was a mill east of Kenton at the old Gary Dam at an early day, but very often there was not water enough to run it. Mrs. Fayette Schooner of Pleasant township tells of going to Gary's mill for flour with her sack of wheat on her horse when a girl of thirteen, and having to stay all night, so they could save up enough water to grind the bushel of wheat. Her grandfather who lived with them at their home on the Dunkirk Pike of the present was slowly dying of consumption and with the fickle appetite of an invalid craved something different from ordinary fare, so the little girl was sent alone through the woods. Her parents did not know why she remained over night, but were not worried. The next afternoon she made her way back and the aged man had his wheat pancakes that he craved. Often the long journey into Logan county could not be taken on account of the roads, and the corn was cracked—literally cracked—in a rude hand mill and eaten that way, after it was too hard to be pounded in the hominy mills with which every home was supplied.

The absence of doctors caused much suffering and many deaths, for the few noble men stationed here and there in the villages could not be in all places at once, and often the roads were so bad that patients nearly died before the doctor could get there. It was no small task to set out through an almost trackless forest at night to visit the sick with the wolves howling around, but they did their best and their memories are still cherished. Doctor Leighton, a much loved pioneer doctor, started out one night to see a patient and rode all night without getting to the place. In the morning he discovered that his old horse had kept in a beaten path around a farmer's barn lot, and the doctor was too bewildered to know where he was. A kind neighbor piloted him to the

right place at dawn, after a hearty laugh at his predicament. The trouble about getting doctors when needed led to every family being supplied with fearful and wonderful compounds made of roots and herbs, while a supply of whiskey, camphor and quinine was as necessary as food. Quinine had to be taken as regularly as meals to ward off the ague, or cure it after it got hold of the body, and all sorts of "bitters" were regularly dealt out to each member of the family at certain seasons. Tansy, wormwood, boneset. elecampane, sage, rue, thyme and other herbs grew in every garden, while barks and wild roots of every description were thrown together and covered with whiskey. These compounds are still used by the descendants of many pioneers who swear by them, and will have nothing to do with the modern school of medicine.

There were few books and fewer newspapers in the cabins, for when all one's earthly possessions had to be packed into one wagon, the luxuries had to be left behind, and the uncertain mails made news from the civilized parts of the country doubtful. The Bible, "Pilgrim's Progress," "Paradise Lost" and some school books were usually treasured in every home, and if by chance anything else in the way of literature was owned, it went the rounds of the settlers for their edification, with the backs of the book carefully covered to prevent wear. Many of the old leather-bound school books are still in existence, and those with pasteboard backs protected by gingham or calico covers. Often children held a little scrap of cloth under the thumb in standing up to read for fear of soiling the page. Little subscription schools were maintained here and there in the cabins, and church services were held in the homes of devout people, but still the settlers felt keenly the privations caused by intellectual poverty. It is hardly to be wondered at that they went miles and miles through the forests to listen to the "Presiding Elder" or some noted minister preach the Gospel, and literally flocked to all political meetings when the great men of the day made the rounds of even the backwoods counties. They were hungry for learning and for social life, and these were their only chances to gratify their desires.

So little money circulated in Hardin county when it was first organized, that sometimes there was consternation in the hearts of the men who had a few dollars tax to pay, for there were so few ways to make money. Salt had to be purchased at the enormous price of six to eight dollars per barrel and there were other expenses to be met, but the taxes came regularly and could not be put aside. Those who talk about the good old days and lament the degeneracy of modern times should have lived when skins sold for a few cents apiece and the little supplies of grain that could be spared went for a song, if indeed they could be sold at all. Dollars were often chopped into pieces to make change, and even smaller pieces cut up, while every penny was hoarded against the day when the taxes would be due. The women made the clothing worn by the entire family, and often the men made the shoes

and hats out of hides, but there was some things that had to be bought with money. Of course the money collected for taxes had to be sent in just as received and never found its way back again, so more furs had to be collected and more wolves destroyed to raise more funds for necessities as soon as tax-paying time was over.

The lack of proper land marks and the ignorance of the pioneers in describing their lands led to much trouble. The maps were kept at the land offices which were located in Chillicothe, Tiffin and Bucyrus, but often the settlers made mistakes in describing the location, and much confusion resulted. In the Virginia Military Survey there was no accuracy of survey, while in the Congress Lands the stakes had all been properly set about 1820 by surveyors sent out by the government. Occasionally these stakes had been removed or rotted away, and pioneers guessed off their claims, paying for a certain number of acres at the particular land-office their farms had to be purchased, and then proceeded to build, according to the best of their knowledge and belief, their humble homes. When surveyors were employed it was easy to run off the lands north of the river, but south there was much confusion and the titles were under a cloud for many years. Every few years the story would go the rounds that descendants of Revolutionary patriots would be on hand to claim their inheritance long after the farms were cleared and good houses built, but the titles are all perfect now and the land as secure as any in the county. Of course it is impossible to ascertain the exact location of many tracts as the deeds read "more or less" than a certain amount, but on the whole everything has been made as satisfactory as possible.

CHAPTER V.

DAWN OF PROSPERITY—PRIMITIVE COMMERCE.

More Settlers—Better Roads—Fur Traders—Dr. Cutler—Improved Schools—Trials of School Teachers—Commerce—Permanent Churches.

Shortly after the year 1840 Hardin county entered upon a steady period of growth that has never been checked till the present day. From Virginia, from Europe, mainly from England and Germany, from Maine, from Maryland and all the Eastern states men, women and children literally poured in, taking up the fertile lands at prices ranging from five to twenty-five dollars per acre according to location, and, in the very necessity of the case, life began to take on a more civilized aspect. There had to be taverns and better roads, and schools and churches and stores, and rude manufactories and mechanics to supply the demands of the settlers; and the woods rang from morning till night with the steady blows of axes swung by strong arms, as the trees were laid low to make room for crops and homes. Little stores, blacksmith shops, taverns, schools, churches and new homes rose as if by magic and the utter loneliness endured by the first settlers passed away forever.

At first the settlers went after their own supplies to the older communities twenty to fifty miles away, but with the influx of settlers every community had to have its store. In Kenton there were three or four general stores soon after the town was organized, kept by such pioneers as David Goodin, Samuel Mentzer and others; and Huntersville, Patterson and even the purely country settlements had their general stores quite early, Captain Boslow keeping both store and tavern at Patterson, Alexander Templeton at Roundhead, a Mr. Wilson in Liberty township, and there were little stores situated in McDonald, Hale and Jackson townships. Grist mills began to be fairly numerous, both horse and water power, and many saw mills to dispose of timber were erected right out in the woods. These little mills, though rude and slow, helped the pioneers wonderfully, and made it possible for them to live with much more comfort. Andrew Barnes and Hugh Letson made men's clothes in Kenton, for those who could afford something better

than the home manufactured garments, and Luther Damon, James Elam, James Faught and Emanuel Shoard were kept busy turning out furniture for the new homes. At first every pioneer made his own furniture, but with the prosperous times and the clearing of the soil the men became too busy to make cupboards and tables and chairs, so furniture was purchased at the little cabinet shops, as they were called. Tanning was also an important industry as the farmers in the fall would kill a calf or cow, and have the hide tanned for boots and shoes for the family. The leather was then taken to the shoemaker who turned out substantial foot gear at which the present generation would scoff, but which served admirably to protect the feet from cold and wet. The "fine" shoes of that day were quite expensive, and often seven to ten dollars were charged for a particularly stylish pair of boots. Children's shoes were always tipped with copper to make them wear longer, and the small boys had to have red tops to their boots to gratify their longing to be in style. The veteran shoemaker of Kenton, J. C. Miller, has the very bench on which he made shoes for the older residents of the county. William Ferguson had a tannery along the Scioto at an early day, and there were also several other places where hides were tanned. As early as 1846 woolen cloth was manufactured in Kenton, but the venture was never very successful, and in time fell into decay.

Making brick was another industry that several enterprising men engaged in. Benjamin Shawver burnt the bricks for the courthouse and many of the older buildings about the town. The courthouse was destroyed by fire, but many of the old residences still remain to testify to the skill of Mr. Shawver, the old Wagner residence east of town being a good example of this, as it is in a fine state of preservation. Jacob Pine also had a brick yard. Frame and brick houses began to take the place of cabins, and there was a steady demand both for materials with which to construct the houses, and for furniture to put into them.

Of course, with the increased activity in farm and commercial life hotels had to come, and many were the little taverns scattered all over Hardin county. At first the latch string of the cabins was always out, and people were glad to entertain without charging such pioneers as came to or through the county, but in time they came too fast, and the places to accommodate man and beast were located within convenient distance of each other. Along the old Sandusky road Portius Wheeler and Harvey Buckminster kept tavern, the former at the fine old mansion still standing on the north bank of the Scioto near the Shawnee Ford, and the latter first at Grassy Point and later in Buck township. In those days, liquor selling and drinking were common, and a license of three dollars extra had to be paid each year for the privilege of selling liquor. Two dollars per year was the ordinary rate. Judge Wheeler first took out a license without liquor, but later drinks were dispensed in the old bar room under a new landlord. In Kenton, William Furney

and a Mr. Williams kept taverns, where liquors were sold, and west of town in Roundhead township, Joseph Bowdle had a public house. Thomas Livingston catered to the wants of strangers in Roundhead, and the genial Captain Boslow in Patterson. In McDonald township, Thomas Campbell had a tavern at his home and for a time Dr. Stanley conducted a hotel under the name of "The Hunter's Retreat" near Patterson. In Liberty township were several places where movers and pioneers might obtain meals and a night's lodging, and no one was ever refused shelter anywhere, though there were regularly licensed places where travelers aimed to stop when night overtook them. The Kelly home in Goshen, the Van Fleet place and the Dudley cabin in Dudley, the Hueston Home in Blanchard, and dozens of other pioneer cabins welcomed strangers cordially and lodged them without a penny for years and even in the very early settlement at Ft. McArthur Judge McCloud and his wife had a stopping place for people going up and down the Hull Road. When anything was charged in private homes, a rare happening, the prices were very low. Even in taverns the meals ranged from six and one-fourth cents to a shilling, with lodging correspondingly low. Feed for horses also cost very little, and while the sleeping accommodations were often poor, there is no record that the food was ever scanty or poorly cooked. Great haunches of venison were roasted in the fire place, wild turkeys cooked in the same manner, hams boiled in the big kettles suspended from the cranes, squirrel and quail were almost too common to be noticed and corn pone and bread were supplied in abundance. The landladies made jellies and jams of the wild fruits, such as blackberries, strawberries and raspberries, and the apple trees early set by the pioneers, which were obtained from the eccentric Johnny Appleseed, had begun to furnish the material for apple butter and all sorts of "spreads." The beds were fitted out with home-spun linen bed ticks stuffed with husks or straw, and the bedding consisted of tanned skins and home made blankets. There was no demand in those days for a suite of rooms with private bath, as a dozen men slept in one room, often, and all washed from the family wash basin in the kitchen, or in the back yard if the weather permitted. The finishing touches to the toilet were put on before a six by eight mirror, whose wavy surface showed more heads than the impatient boarder, hungry for the savory breakfast on the rude table, had time to comb.

Early in the history of the county the agitation for better roads began. The first piece of plank road was built near the present Teeters farm, and consisted of long stringers of oak to which were nailed planks of elm and other wood. It must have been hailed with delight when completed in 1849, for it furnished a secure road after the bogs and mire of that part of the county. There were also plank roads on two sides of the public square in Kenton at an early day, and a company was organized to build a plank road from Kenton to Dunkirk but it came to

nothing. The first real gravel pike in the county was built before 1850 and was a small stretch of the Dunkirk Pike, which the progressive citizens north of town built by subscription. Corduroy roads, those make-shifts which jolted the life almost out of the traveler, were common, and until recently the remains of them were still plowed up in new fields.

The commerce of the county at that time was of the most primitive variety. Except the few pikes mentioned the roads were horrible in winter, and it was late in summer before they became smooth. The first railroad was unheard of, but still trade was brisk. The stage line from Sandusky to Cincinnati was utilized by all sorts of people from political speakers to new settlers bound for this or more western counties, and heavy Pennsylvania wagons lumbered over the newly opened roads bringing supplies of salt, sugar, clothing, flour, clocks, books, machinery of a rude sort and other supplies to the pioneers. The fur buyers still gathered up the valuable pelts every winter, and often in winter the settlers made a little extra money by going off for loads of goods to distant towns for those who wanted to order, and a number of the early residents established regular routes through the county, whereby goods might be brought into the back woods cabins. Thomas Wilson for years teamed up and down the Detroit Road, now the Range Line Pike west of town, and other sturdy teamsters went back and forth through other parts of the county. When fall came the curious custom of driving turkeys and chickens to market was carried on, and of course cattle, sheep and pigs were all driven from place to place. Old settlers say it was a most wonderful sight to see a large flock of turkeys in charge of a number of men and boys taken to market, and even the driving of animals was attended by many difficulties since there were no fences, and unruly animals could easily wander off into the forest. It was a tedious process and the animals were fagged out often upon getting them to their destination, but it was the only way to realize anything on them, as they were not needed for meat, with plenty of game in the country, and the pioneers had to have money from some source for taxes and necessary expenses that could not be met with "barter."

Long before Hardin county was thought of, an important meeting had been held by a little group of men at the Bunch of Grapes Tavern of Boston, Massachusetts that had a far reaching effect upon a number of states lying in what was then known as the Far West. In that little group was the scholarly Dr. Manasseh Cutler, who was chosen to represent the company organized in the tavern in March, 1876, before Congress in buying a tract of land to be developed by the Ohio Company. Dr. Cutler was instrumental in framing the famous ordinance known as the Act of 1787, which laid the foundation for the public school system of Ohio and other states included in the

act, by setting apart one section of land in each township to provide a school fund. It also provided for free schools for all children, and was so comprehensive in its scope that to this very day it is in effect, and the public schools of these states are in the front rank in the educational world. We are very apt to teach the children of the present that all the men of the colonial days were patriotic and willing to lay down their lives for their country, as well as to live for her, but there were tricky politicians about as shrewd then as now, and grafters as numerous in proportion to the population as at present, so it required no small amount of patience and skill in getting Congress to do anything. The Revolutionary patriots were justly claiming they were ill treated in the matter of pay for their services, and they were anxious to lay hold on part of the new country, and scheming land companies were forming to induce ignorant people in the East and in Europe to buy propetry in the wilderness; but in the midst of all these things the foundation for Ohio's school system was wisely laid, and free education forever assured to her children.

Before the school funds were available in Hardin county, subscription schools were taught by anyone in whom the neighbors reposed enough confidence to hire for the work, the wages varying from three to five dollars per term for each child, sometimes paid in money but more often in skins and produce. All this time the Ohio Legislature was threshing over the mismanagement of the school lands and enacting certain school laws, but the pioneers had no time to pay attention to what the law makers were doing, even if there had been any means of communication other than by straggling backwoodsmen between them and the representatives. They were too busy providing food and clothing for their families and clearing the lands, to pay attention to the General Assembly; so they just established their own little system that worked admirably until better times came. The Three R's were taught and little else, one old gentleman often telling how he went as a youth to try for a teacher's certificate and was asked several questions in geography which he could not answer. He also laughingly confessed that he was asked how much twelve and one half pounds of butter would bring at a shilling a pound, and could not solve it, but he got the certificate and taught the school anyway. About 1830 Hardin county received her share of the school funds appropriated by the state for the common schools, but it was not until some years later that anything like regularity and system in the examination and hiring of teachers prevailed.

In 1825 the office of school director had been established, and the common pleas court of each county directed to appoint three school examiners. This was in vogue some time, but almost every section saw added legislation on the school question. Up to 1831 women were not eligible as school teachers, and even after that date the patrons of

the district had to sign a statement that they wanted a woman teacher before she could be legally hired. At present almost the entire teaching force of the county is composed of competent lady teachers, though many young men use teaching as a stepping stone to more lucrative employment. Although there was a law enacted later that provided for separate schools for colored children, black and white have always attended the public schools of Hardin county together.

With the coming of the saw mills, writing desks made their appearance in the log school houses, and the benches had backs. Also there were blackboards of rough lumber painted black, on which the children wrote their problems with chalk, a step in advance of the slate. And with the payment of regular wages came the custom of "boarding around," which saved the teacher the expense of a board bill and also gave him or her a series of varying adventures. Some of the pioneer homes were refined, clean and hospitable, while others were untidy and uninviting, but the teacher had to make the rounds of good and bad during the term. Edward Eggleston's story of the indignant old lady who thought the school ma'am stuck up, because she objected when a sheet was taken off the bed to piece out the table cloth when there was company, though it had only been slept on a few times, could be duplicated by some of the pioneer teachers of Hardin county were they alive to tell tales today. As the population rapidly increased, it was nothing for a teacher to have sixty or seventy scholars, and a man always had to be employed in winter to keep order, a necessary thing when the big boys went to school until they were twenty-one and the girls kept up their studies until they were married. In spite of mischief, and downright meanness, and courting, and a few other difficulties in ruling over such a turbulent kingdom, many of the schoolmasters of those days really enjoyed the work and turned out good scholars. Some of the present substantial school houses of each township stand on the old sites, but in many cases the log buildings were situated in the middle of a woods or field, and when the roads were constructed had to be abandoned.

Last, but not least, the religious life of the county began to look up, and the "circuit rider" saw some of his dreams come true. Although the term "circuit rider" belongs to the Methodist church in early history and fiction, it really should include every man who made his way through the forest on foot or horseback to preach the Gospel. While the Methodists had more pioneer organizations in this county than any other denomination, a great many others were early in the field, and have congregations today that are the lineal descendants of those early services in the cabins. Hewed log buildings were put up for churches and numerous flourishing congregations worshipped in various parts of the county. If a church of their faith was not near, Christians of all denominations united in services with the pioneer

congregation, and the influence of the Gospel and church life was felt everywhere. The Methodists had such men as Revs. Kinnear, Enos Holmes, Hagerman, Joseph Wykes, Thomas Simms, Thomas H. Wilson and others, who braved the diseases and hardships of the circuit rider to bring the message of Salvation, while the other denominations were represented by men none the less active and pious. At Huntersville the Presbyterian Church was represented by a congregation in charge of Thomas B. Clark and at Roundhead the United Presbyterians were gathered under the leadership of Joseph McHatton at an early date. The Disciples of Christ had James Marshall Candler to establish churches in Hardin and other counties, and Samuel Tingle and Elder Lyons also did effective work in various parts of the county for this denomination. Catholic missionaries bearing their little altars on their backs came from the older missions in the more settled parts of the country to the homes of their members in the woods of Hardin county, and often held services in the Toner and McGuigan cabins and others of their faithful followers from time to time. The German Reformed and German Lutheran, the United Brethren and Baptist denominations were also represented here and there, Elder Dudley establishing a Baptist church in Dudley township quite early. In Kenton a number of churches were early established, perhaps the most beloved of all ministers being the saintly Father Waddle of the United Presbyterian Church, as he was familiarly called. So high in the esteem of the community did he stand that the citizens erected a monument in Grove cemetery for him when his useful life came to a close. To call the roll of the heroes of the Gospel who did so much for Hardin county in those days would be too much of a task, as many of them are forgotten because they early lost their lives or moved away; but their work endures. The zeal and courage that prompted them to give up their pleasures and hope of earthly gain, often even life itself, are still manifested in the lives of Hardin county men and women, a goodly number of whom have gone forth as pioneers in our own and distant lands to carry the story of the cross. No doubt the early settlers battling with all the privations and perils of life in this county thought prosperity came slowly, but it came to stay and in commercial, civic, educational and religious life, the work of the pioneers still shows. So they did not live and work in vain.

CHAPTER VI.

SOCIAL LIFE OF PIONEERS

Spelling Schools—Singing Schools—Quilting Bees—Log Rollings—Weddings—Wedding Receptions—Quarterly Meetings.

Lest the younger generation should think the Hardin county pioneers had one unending round of hard work, struggle with disease, limited fare, isolation and general discomfort, it may be well to describe some of their social gatherings; for from the very first they were not without joys in the midst of hardships. To be sure their parties were not the full-dress affairs of the present day with a hired orchestra, though sometimes a collection was taken to pay the fiddler, and elaborate refreshments and elegant costumes were the order, but they had good times, those sturdy young men and pretty girls, as the grandfathers and grandmothers will tell you even today. The old cabins and school houses were the scenes of much merriment for spelling schools, quiltings, dances, weddings, infares, carpet rag sewings and singing schools were numerous, and out in the woods the log rollings, cabin raisings and husking bees furnished opportunities to get the whole neighborhood together for work and fun.

Especially did spelling schools and singing schools flourish in those early days, and the schoolmaster and the singing teacher were honored members of every community. The spelling school called together the giants from schools miles away, and in the small room, lighted with tallow candles and heated by the fire-place, men, women and children held their breath as the ranks of spellers were cut down by the fire of hard words. Usually the spelling school opened up in a tame way by the teacher "pronouncing out" simple words, so that no one might be disgraced by going down on the first round. Two leaders were chosen to select spellers, and of course the best ones were taken first, leaving the poorer ones at the foot of the two long rows. The very best speller on each side was chosen as trapper, to watch the errors of his opponents, and several trustworthy persons with slates kept tally to see which side did the best. The ladies exchanged bits of neighborhood gossip, and the young men and women who did not spell

openly made love, while the fathers talked politics until the teacher had to rap smartly for order occasionally. But when the spellers began sitting down in quick succession, politics, gossip and love-making were all forgotten in watching the contest. Mothers and fathers hoped their children might win, and everyone was interested in seeing his own school come off victorious. Once in a long time a prize was offered, but usually the only reward needed was the mighty shout that went up from the friends of the champion at the close of the match.

Singing schools were more decorous affairs, as an admission was charged or some sort of salary given the teacher often, so those who went were there to learn. With the tuning fork the leader stood on the little platform and the pupils gave attention to his instruction. These men had regular circuits going from school-house to school-house, and the singing was so good that many of the older people will have nothing to do with the music of the present. J. H. Mustard of Liberty township, and S. H. Cook of Pleasant, together with many others, went the rounds of the county, instructing young men and women in the art of singing, and once in awhile these veterans prove to admiring audiences that they are still good singers.

Quiltings, rag sewings and other needlework affairs are always spoken of as feminine affairs, but in those days the men always had a share in the fun. The ladies met in the afternoon or all day to work, and at five in the evening the husbands, brothers and sweethearts put in their appearance. The tables were spread with everything known to the cooks of those days, and it was considered a disgrace not to have every square inch of table linen covered with a dish of some sort. Often the dessert consisting of six or seven kinds of pie, and the same number of cakes, had to be displayed on a side table, and jams, jellies, preserves, pickles and butters were so numerous that many of them were never passed at all. The supper was served in the best dishes the cabins afforded on linen woven by the mistress of the house, and it was considered quite the thing to have a dozen or more waiters who passed and repassed as many of the viands as they could reach, and urged the guests to take more, though their plates were heaped to overflowing. After the supper came the dance, and in spite of the enormous quantities of food disposed of, everything was brisk until long after midnight. The puncheon floors and rafters, that had to be carefully watched by tall young men, might discourage the young people of the present, but our ancestors were made of sterner stuff, and, to the tunes of Old Dan Tucker, or Money Musk, or Pop Goes the Weasel, danced away the hours sometimes until daylight peeped in at the cabin windows.

And in like manner the log rollings and cabin raisings called the ladies together to help cook the dinner, and applaud the efforts of the men. The whiskey jug was always in evidence on these occasions,

and even little children were allowed to partake of its contents. With a tax of three dollars per year on liquor selling, and very little public sentiment against drinking, every family was supplied with whiskey which was used both as a beverage and a medicine. It is argued that in those days there was not as much drunkenness as now, but, according to the statements of some of the remaining pioneers, the guests at the log rollings often went home in a be-addled condition, and the few total abstainers in each community were shocked at the drinking that prevailed.

Weddings were numerous as the country settled up rapidly, and the festivities were prolonged over two or three days in most instances. The blushing bride received such homely gifts as rolls of rag carpet, home-spun blankets, quilts, home-made bedding and sometimes a cherished bit of china from the store of an older lady who had brought it with her from her old home. By great good luck it was possible sometimes to send for wedding finery or gifts to some older town, though the jolting wagons on the corduroy roads made the transportation of fragile articles out of the question. Iron kettles, pigs, calves and horses also figured among the wedding gifts. The bride's "setting out" was made by her own hands, and consisted of home-spun towels, bedding and table linen, the good old fashion of setting a girl to work when but a child and saving her handiwork against her wedding day being in vogue then.

The wedding was followed by a wonderful dinner in charge of a dozen or more neighbor ladies, and that by a dance. The belling came a little later when the night air resounded with the clatter of tin pans, the firing of rifles and the wild shouts of the little boys who could not be trusted with guns. Cider, cake and food had to be set out to pacify the serenading party, and the bride and groom always had to come to the door before the noise ceased. The next day came the infare, or reception at the home of the groom, to which all the guests went on horseback and partook of another dinner and helped along with another dance. Mr. W. A. Kelly says that a young man who rented his father's farm gathered up all his young friends and went to Upper Sandusky, his old home, to get married and bring home his bride shortly after Kenton began to be a village of some size. The rest went on horseback, but Mr. Kelly borrowed a little open buggy from David Goodin, for whom he was then clerking, and they all set out in pairs early in the morning of the day before the one set for the wedding. Next day the marriage was solemnized, the feast disposed of and the dance kept up till morning. Next day they all started for the infare in the groom's home in Goshen township, arriving in time for a supper and another all night dance. With morning came a heavy rain, so they danced all day and at four in the afternoon the Upper Sandusky guests set out for home. They only went as far as Marseilles before

dark, but finally arrived home the next day. The lady who went with Mr. Kelly that day is still living in Kenton at a good old age.

Even religious meetings had much of a social order mixed up with them, and the daughter of the pioneer minister, Samuel Hagerman, tells of the fun the people had when quarterly meeting filled the cabins to overflowing with guests from a distance. The ministers and their wives were always given the beds and the rest slept on the floor, but all were jolly and content. Big dinners and big meetings, as all called them, were inseparable, and while people came to worship they also were glad of the social features of the occasion. Camp meetings afforded neighbors and friends opportunities to meet and talk over their daily happenings, and in multitudes of ways the pioneers gratified the social instinct of their lives. They had many hardships but they also had many joys, and it is almost impossible to find an aged person who will not contend that the past was better in a social way than the present, no matter what they say of other phases of life then and now.

CHAPTER VII.

NOTABLE PIONEERS.

Date when Head of the Family Came to Hardin County—Also Date of His Death.

Alfred and Mary Hale (1817). First white family in county. Settled at Ft. McArthur where Mary Hale died. Their son (Jonas) first white child born in county. Later history of family unknown.

William and Mary McCloud (1828). Settled near Ft. McArthur, probably on farm now owned by Ralph W. Rarey. William McCloud, first associate judge of Hardin county. His son (Robert), first postmaster in county and also one of the early county treasurers. Moved West and later history is unknown.

Jonathan and Nancy Carter (1829). Located at Roundhead, Ohio. Was first county treasurer. One of the influential citizens of Roundhead township. Laid out the village of Roundhead. Twice married and the father of eleven children.

Joseph W. and Lucretia Bowdle (1831). Early associate judge of Hardin county. Lived in Roundhead township. Died in 1856.

Charles Cessna (1830). Cessna township was named for him. First white settler in that township. Laid out village of Peru, which was afterward abandoned. Buried in Cessna cemetery.

Bernard Matthews and Ellen Matthews (1834). Served in many offices connected with schools and township. Died August 10, 1891. One of the prominent pioneers of Cessna township.

Harvey Buckminster and Abigail Buckminster (1828). One of the most noted pioneers of the county. Kept tavern at Grassy Point and later at Buckminster tavern in Buck township. Buck township named for him. Entertained many prominent politicians of his day. Died January 24, 1894.

Miles and Elvira Van Fleet (1832). Prominent pioneers of Dudley township. Mr. Van Fleet was a prominent Democrat politician all his life. Died April 11, 1892.

Richard and Mary Rutledge (1833). Justice of peace in Roundhead township for twenty-one years. Died January 12, 1875.

B. F. Cessna (1833). Prominent pioneer physician. Owner of large tract of land purchased by his own efforts. Donated large and valuable farm just west of Kenton to Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware, Ohio. Resides in Kenton at present.

James E. and Margaret Hueston (1824). Settled on Blanchard river. Served as associate judge of Hardin county. Member of general assembly of Ohio. Died 1835.

Thomas E. and Ann Hueston (1824). Settled on Blanchard river. Served as justice of peace, land appraiser and also as county commissioner. Killed at Dunkirk, Ohio, March 14, 1872.

Moses Dudley (1830). Named Dudley township and was its first settler. First school was taught in a cabin on his farm, which is now the present Robert Morrison farm. Deceased.

Joshua Cope (1833). Pioneer of Dudley township. One of early county commissioners. Died 1851.

Portus and Jane Wheeler (1834). Erected tavern at Shawnee ford of Scioto river, and kept it more than thirty years. Present farm residence of A. G. Wessling is the "Old Wheeler Tavern" of Stage Road. Associate judge of Hardin county. Died August 28, 1874.

Jacob Houser (1830). Donated part of lands for site of Kenton. One of the earliest settlers of Kenton. Removed to West and later history is unknown.

George H. Houser (1830). One of the first justices of the peace in Pleasant township. Also one of first settlers on site of Kenton. Moved West.

James and Polly Andrews (1829). First permanent settlers of Hale township. Together with several members of the Dille family and other pioneers Mr. Andrews organized the first temperance society in Hardin county.

Abner Snoddy and Hannah Snoddy (1840). Early county treasurer and township trustee of Hale township. Died October 9, 1865.

Alexander and Mary Given (1830). Served as land appraiser, justice of peace and treasurer. Deceased.

James and Susannah Candler (1832). First settler of Liberty township. Prominent minister in Disciple Church.

Donald McArthur and Catherine McArthur (1822). Early settlers of McDonald township. Donald McArthur died January 10, 1835.

Charles W. and Cynthia Stevenson (1827). Mr. Stevenson was first auditor of Hardin county, and held the office for eleven terms. One of the early millers of county. Died in September, 1877.

John R. and Emily Gunn (1843). Mr. Gunn was a civil engineer and held the office of county surveyor. He surveyed much of the land first bought in Hardin county and continued in this work until his

death. His most important work was connected with the draining of the Scioto marsh. He died January 22, 1876.

John and Jane Espy (1838). Mr. Espy was one of the prominent pioneer manufacturers of Hardin county, being interested in flouring and saw mills all his life. Also was a prominent farmer, owning at one time one thousand acres of land. Never held office though interested in all public affairs. Died November 17, 1878.

Thomas Shanks and Susanna Shanks (1832). Early settlers of Goshen township. His sons became prominent citizens in Liberty township, where they have held office and acquired much property. Thomas Shanks died in 1872.

Moses and Nancy Kennedy (1844). Pioneer miller of Hale township. Mill located on Panther creek. Died January 26, 1899.

Robert D. Millar and Martha Millar (1836). Mr. Millar served his county as surveyor and auditor, being a prominent civil engineer. His descendants are still prominent in the history of the county. Mr. Millar played a prominent part in the ditching of the county, notably in the Hog creek and Liberty and Blanchard ditches. He died August 25, 1888.

Samuel and Margaret Kelly (1834). Mr. Kelly was one of the first settlers in Goshen township and took an active hand in clearing the land, building roads and all public improvements. His son (William A.), who still resides in Kenton, is a prominent Grange worker and has held nearly every township office in Goshen township at different periods. Mr. Samuel Kelly died April 10, 1891.

John and Sarah Sloan (1833). Pioneers of Taylor Creek township. Mr. and Mrs. Sloan were the founders of the Sloan family, noted in this township for stock raising, farming and other enterprises. John Sloan died in April, 1866.

John S. Ride (born in Taylor Creek township in 1838). Pioneer farmer and merchant. Served as justice and assessor in his township. At present a resident of Kenton where he is president of Commercial Bank.

Lemuel Wilmoth (1831). Donated part of land on which Kenton is located. Assisted in laying out the city. Died February 3, 1879.

Curtis Wilkin (1846). County treasurer four years. Assisted in organizing a Building and Loan Association. Real estate dealer till death February 23, 1908.

Samuel Wagner (1833). Pleasant township pioneer. Served as land appraiser and justice of the peace. Founder of the Wagner family in this county, many of whose members are prominent in mercantile and farming industries.

Augustus Trægar (1843). Pioneer merchant of Ridgeway, Ohio. Postmaster of Kenton under President Lincoln. Also had large farming interests until his death. Died March 3, 1897.

David and Margaret Thompson (1849). Pioneer banker and lawyer. Rose to rank of general in Civil war. Returned to banking after war. Held position in Pension Department at Washington, D. C.

Lewis and Jane Rutledge (1832). Early settler of Roundhead township. Mrs. Rutledge was the first white girl born in county. Mr. Rutledge died in June, 1875. Their son (George W.), was county auditor, and at one time editor of the *Hardin County Republican.*

Dr. J. A. Rogers (1843). Pioneer physician and druggist of Kenton. Died March 15, 1909.

James S. Robinson (1847). Pioneer editor of *Kenton Republican.* Rose to rank of general in Civil war. Clerk of Ohio house of representatives 1855-56. Member of national congress two terms, 1880 and 1882. Secretary of first Republican State Convention held in Ohio. Died January 14, 1892.

Dr. A. W. Munson (1844). Pioneer physician. Member of Ohio legislature. Prominent in medical circles. Deceased.

Dr. U. P. Leighton (1836). Pioneer physician of Hardin county. Three times elected county treasurer. Died August 26, 1878.

David Goodin (1836). Pioneer tavern keeper of Kenton. Associate judge seven years. Member of city council. Deceased.

Colonel W. T. Cessna (born in Hardin county in 1836). Son of the pioneer Jonathan Cessna. Rose to rank of colonel in Civil war. Mayor of Kenton 1865-66 and in 1881-82. Member of Ohio legislature in 1869. Resides in Kenton.

Jonathan Cessna and Catherine Cessna (1833). Associate judge two years. Member of general assembly of Ohio seven years. Died in October, 1868.

Paul Castor (1834). Founder of the Castor family in this county. Early infirmary director. One son (George), a widely known local Methodist minister. Paul Castor died in December, 1881.

Benjamin Brunson (1845). Early county commissioner and builder of pikes. Built the Brunson block in Kenton. Moved West. Died May 23, 1886.

William and Christina Furney (1833). Pioneer tavern keeper. Drew plans for city of Kenton. Also conducted pioneer grocery. Mr. Furney died May 20, 1854. His son (Luther), who still resides in Kenton, is one of the few remaining pioneers of county.

Robert Hoppe (1840). Pioneer of Pleasant township. Was present when Napoleon surrendered at Waterloo. Died August 15, 1881, aged 102 years.

Albert Zugschwert (1846). Mexican war veteran. Died December 30, 1880.

Anthony Banning, prominent pioneer lawyer and judge. Died October 6, 1889.

Daniel S. and Priscilla Vermillion. Prominent early settlers of Lynn township. Mr. Vermillion died June 6, 1888.

Wilmot Munson, pioneer school teacher of Hardin county. Died May 9, 1887.

David Thompson, colonel in Civil war. Died February 2, 1893.

James Bain (1848). Probate judge. Member Kenton board of education. Died May 31, 1879.

Joseph and Martha Sloan (1828). Taylor Creek pioneers. Mr. Sloan, who was a prominent farmer, died November 4, 1877.

John and Anna Steiner (1837). Pleasant township pioneers and prominent farmer. John Steiner died in 1860.

Benjamin and Frederick Steiner (1837). Prominent farmers and stock raisers. Frederick Steiner now resides in Pleasant township and Benjamin Steiner in Colorado.

Asa and Nancy Ann Cooney (1841). Farmer and stock raiser of Marion township. Mr. Cooney died October 9, 1876.

Thomas and Margaret Armstrong (1834). Mr. Armstrong died September 7, 1888.

Isaac Draper (1837). Founder of the Draper family. Pleasant township farmer. Died in 1870.

Z. and Mary M. Cessna (1835). Cessna township farmer. Mr. Cessna died October 2, 1893.

Homer P. Stevenson (1840). Taylor Creek farmer and stock raiser.

PART II.

FROM INFANCY TO YOUTH.

Chapter 1—Railroads of Hardin County.

Chapter 2—Banishing the Plagues and Development of Agriculture.

Chapter 3—Hardin County in Two Wars.

Chapter 4—Successors to Pioneers.

Chapter 5—Histories of Hardin County Towns.

Chapter 6—History of Ada and the University.

CHAPTER I.

RAILROADS OF HARDIN COUNTY.

The Pioneer, Mad River & Lake Erie Railroad—"I Better Walk"—Big Four—Pennsylvania Railroad Company—Chicago & Atlantic—Erie Road—Direct Line Between Toledo and Columbus.

On the Fourth of July, 1846, one of the most important gatherings ever held in Kenton took place, when the Mad River and Lake Erie railroad was completed from Sandusky to this city. At that time Sandusky seemed destined to be the greatest port of the Great Lakes, and was an important market for wheat, hogs and all sorts of produce. It was no wonder the whole county turned out to see the wonderful engine that went rushing along at a furious rate, or so they thought—and to get a free ride. Several models of these old-time engines and the little cars they drew have been exhibited at various industrial expositions in different parts of the country, and excite a great deal of merriment, with their barrels of water and rough wood to run the engine; but the coming of the railroad was a most encouraging thing for the new county. It forever put a stop to the tedious journeys by wagon and on foot, with produce for the market, and gave the country a boom that filled the forests with enterprising citizens eager for homes and work.

It must not be imagined that this great enterprise went through without opposition. It was talked of for years, and the Mad River and Lake Erie Company was incorporated and the scheme projected as early as 1832. The Little Miami railroad already connected Dayton with Cincinnati, so it was thought that if Dayton could be connected with Sandusky the two great centers of trade would thus be united. However, the chief thing with Hardin county settlers was to get an outlet to Lake Erie. On March 25, 1837 the state voted the company a loan of $270,000 and with this for a foundation they set to work creeping slowly southward from Sandusky. Encouraged by the pros-

pect, the Hardin county commissioners subscribed $30,000 to the project in March 1839, and by slow and painful degrees the track was laid through the forest, coming closer and closer until the great day when national and local pride culminated in a glorious celebration. Two years later, on July 30th, the road was completed to Urbana, and finally reached Dayton January 25, 1851.

For years this road had a sort of precarious existence under various names, such as Sandusky and Cincinnati; Sandusky, Cincinnati and Dayton, and Indiana, Bloomington and Western, the latter title winning for it the name, "I Better Walk," on account of poor service and much trouble; but at present under the name Big Four, it is one of the most important roads of the state, and its service is of the best both for freight and passenger traffic. A large number of trains run on each branch located in Hardin county, and the four large cities from which it takes its name are reached quickly and safely by means of its system. This road runs from north to south through Jackson, Pleasant, Buck and Taylor Creek townships, and in addition to Kenton has the following stations in the county: Forest, Grant, Patterson, Silver Creek and Yelverton.

The other branch of the Big Four railroad runs through the southern part of Hardin county, through Hale and Dudley townships, and was completed in 1852, making it the second road through the county. This very important road was incorporated January 25, 1848, and ever since it was built it has had a fair share of the patronage of the county, though a little out of the way for most of the settlers. The public spirited citizens of Hale made no mistake in giving the new road $15,000, for it has developed their township wonderfully, and given them the thriving villages of Mt. Victory and Ridgeway, two of the most enterprising towns of the county, both of them drawing trade from Logan county on the south, as well as Hardin. This road was also known under various names until it became a part of the net work connecting Cleveland, Cincinnati, Columbus and Indianapolis, and later, St. Louis and Chicago.

The next railroad came only a few years later, and is a part of one of the most famous systems in the country—the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. This road was formerly known as the Ohio and Indiana railroad, and was incorporated March 20, 1850. It was built close to the northern part of the county through Jackson, Liberty, Blanchard and Washington townships in 1854. At first it was only one of a dozen or more important, but small railroads of the state, later being merged into the powerful system that is now noted for speed, safety and attention to all the details of travel. Particularly is this road noted for its fast trains, which thunder through even large cities without pausing, and are so constructed as to take water without stopping. One of the devices for supplying engines with water without

stopping is located at Dola in Washington township. In the middle of the track is a long trough or ditch filled with water, into which a sort of spout or hose is let down by the engineer, and the force of the train fills the boiler at full speed. These devices are in common use on the great roads of the East, but the one at Dola is the only one in this section of the country. Forest, Ada and Dola (formerly North Washington) are located on the Pennsylvania road in Hardin county.

Shortly after this came the first signs of the great Civil war, and for a time the business enterprises of the whole country received a decided check. No more railroads were thought of for Hardin county until long after peace was restored, and the plan to build a great line from New York to Chicago was projected by Eastern capitalists. This line was to strike Kenton, and be a great convenience for her citizens in reaching the two greatest cities of the United States speedily and directly. It was to be called the Chicago and Atlantic, and in the summer of 1873 the work of grading was completed from Marion to Kenton running through Dudley and Buck townships near the Scioto river. But the scheme failed, and for a number of years nothing was done. However, some years later a new route was surveyed south of the old line, and in May, 1883, Kenton was connected with Marion and Lima. Later on the road was finished and known as the Chicago and Erie, and later as the Salamanca and Chicago, and now as a part of the Erie system. It is a very important road for Hardin county, bringing as it does the great onion fields, for which the county is noted, into direct communication with the eastern and western markets. East of Kenton, Hepburn is the only station, though for a time the village known as Wheeler's Station and later, as Pfeiffer, was a stopping place for local trains, but west of Kenton are the important marsh towns of Foraker, Alger and McGuffey, where during the onion season business with the railroad company is exceedingly brisk.

Some years later the scheme for connecting Toledo, which was rapidly becoming one of the first cities of the state, with Columbus, was worked out, and a company formed to build a road through Bowling Green, Findlay, Kenton and Marksville, making a direct route between Toledo and Columbus. It was built as far as Kenton and opened for business February, 1890, and the line was completed to West Columbus three years later. being opened for business in 1893. It is now one of the most important routes through the northwestern part of the state, and of great value to Hardin county. It runs through Blanchard, Pleasant, Buck and Hale townships from north to south, and is noted for its good service and courteous treatment of patrons. Dunkirk and Blanchard are the stations north of Kenton, while south there is but one, Ridgeway, at the crossing of the Toledo, Kenton and Columbus with the Big Four.

CHAPTER II.

BANISHING THE PLAGUES AND DEVELOPING AGRICULTURE

First Steps Toward Getting Rid of Milk Sickness, Ague and Other Diseases—Building of Pikes and Bridges—Disposing of Wild Animals—Introducing Blooded Stock—New Methods in Farming—the Advent of Farming Machinery.

As soon as the settlers had their first wants supplied and sufficient land cleared to supply their wants in the way of grain and vegetables, they began to plan to make life more comfortable, and their work more profitable. They did not come to the new country merely to get enough to eat and to wear, but to make money; so the first thing to do was to better conditions and make prosperity possible. The pioneer who was reduced to a shaking, sallow, discouraged creature by chills and fever, with perhaps milk sickness in his family, could do little toward making the fortune that had looked so alluring in his old home, and the hope of which lured him to the wilderness. So something had to be done at once to banish the plagues.

About the first step in the right direction was the keeping of the cattle out of the woods. As soon as possible little pastures of cultivated grass were fenced, and the cows kept away from the weeds causing the terrible disease. As late as forty or fifty years ago occasional cases of milk sickness were known in the county, but they were the result of carelessness, or cattle breaking into woods-pastures and getting the disease. With cultivated grass for the cattle to eat, the disease finally disappeared.

Ague was not so easy to conquer. In those days nobody thought of the transmission of disease by insects, and even if the mosquito had been credited with propagating the "shaking ague," there was no way to kill off the millions of insects that came to life in the stagnant pools. However, at a very early day the Scioto river was straightened through Kenton, and the old channel partially filled with dirt, which helped a great deal in that vicinity, and all over the country men were tapping the ponds in order to have more land to cultivate. The first drain tile were made in brick shape, one of the pieces being slightly

hollowed out and the other fitting over the top of it. These were considered wonderful inventions, but were so small as to be worthless except for cellar drains. Cutting off the timber and letting in the sunlight had the effect of drying up many of the swales, but it was not until the ditch laws were put into effect whereby people were made to drain their farms whether willing or unwilling, that the ponds filled with croaking frogs really began to disappear. Whiskey and quinine were more relied on to cure ague than drainage was to banish it, but by degrees the disease disappeared. In 1859 the first public ditch was constructed, while Hog creek was drained in 1867, and the Scioto river in 1882.

Although a portion of the Dunkirk pike had been built by subscription about 1850, the real work of pike building was not begun until after the Civil war. There was fierce opposition to the plan of taxing the farmers to provide good roads, and the late Benjamin R. Brunson was probably the object of more abuse than any man in the county, because he advocated the piking of certain roads. David Snodgrass stood by him with the more progressive citizens of the county, but Samuel Wood, who with Brunson and Snodgrass made up the board of commissioners at that time, opposed the measure. In spite of everything the pikes were built, and the very farmers who violently opposed the plan lived to see the wisdom of it, as they quickly and easily took their crops to market in all kinds of weather, and found that settlers from other communities were attracted as much by good roads as by fertile lands, and the county took a decided stride forward. Since then the county is covered with a perfect net work of roads well drained, well covered with crushed stone and gravel, and well kept under the local system of supervision. In 1907 the last road leading into Kenton that remained unpiked was graded and covered with stone, making that city the hub from which radiate seven fine turnpikes, most of which branch within the city limits, or just outside, making about fifteen fine roads leading to the county seat; and these are connected in many places by cross pikes penetrating every nook and corner of the county. In all 775 miles were built at a cost of $2,500 per mile.

Building pikes necessitated building bridges across the numerous streams, and in many places cutting new channels. To the credit of the commissioners be it said, that they erected substantial structures resting on stone foundations, many of which exist at present. Hills were cut down and low places filled in so as to make the number of bridges as low as possible, and so well was the work done that in many cases the annual repairs consist in putting in a few loads of stone where a washout occurs, or putting new floors in the old bridges. The Scioto river alone which once boasted a ford at the present village of Pfeiffer, and another near the marsh, except at low water, when it could be crossed almost anywhere, now is spanned by sixteen iron bridges, exclu-

sive of those erected by railroad companies, and the smaller streams are all bridged at convenient distances.

At various times the county paid bounties on wolves, hawks and other pests, the commissioners taking the ground that the sooner the country was cleared of these things, the sooner it would prosper, and the records show that hundreds of destructive birds and animals were destroyed. The bounty on hawks varied from twenty-five to fifty cents per head, and the bounty on wolves was $3.50 on an animal over six months of age and half that much for a cub. The person claiming the bounty had to make a sworn statement that he had not spared the she wolf, in order to have the opportunity later to kill her young, so in time the cowardly creatures that had so preyed upon the live stock of the pioneer disappeared. The wild hogs were exterminated simply by shooting down every animal that could be found, but not until farmers ceased the practice of turning their hogs loose in the woods to fatten did this destructive animal disappear.

With the building of good roads, bridges and better schools came great numbers of settlers, and as the country began to take on a civilized look farmers began to think of improving their farms and live stock. Especially did the idea of bringing in fine sheep and hogs prevail, for all over the county there were men engaged in these two occupations, and very soon the pure blood spread to adjoining neighborhoods, and even outside the county. Everybody seemed convinced that the Poland China hog was much better than the scrub animal that had to be two or three years old before it could be fattened, and about the same time Short-horn cattle and Merino sheep were first brought into the county. A few years after the Civil war, or about 1870, dozens of farmers began the business of stock raising as a regular occupation, instead of a side issue, because markets were good and people generally becoming educated to see that scrub animals did not pay. While the Poland China hog, the Short-horn cow and the Merino sheep had a monopoly for a few years, in time other breeds of cattle, sheep and hogs made their appearance, together with fine horses and mules, until now Hardin county is well supplied with fine stock of every description. Among the pioneer breeders of good stock were such men as W. J. Emmons, Whitley Bros., J. R. and George Ansley, J. B. Pumphrey, J. S. and Enos Allen, David Sloan, Justus Stevens, Asher Letson, J. W. Stinson, Samuel Stewart, James Dunlap, D. H. Benton, Aaron Curl, William Simpson, W. Richardson, J. A. Rumer, James R. Millar, John Wilson, A. V. Hartle, George Lisles, Thomas Sloan, Thomas Espy and many others.

While fine horses came a little later, they soon became common, and here and there over the county companies were formed to import animals from the famous stables of England and France. The Hardin County Importing Company brought many fine horses to this county,

and at present Grindell and Company are bringing from Europe yearly the pick of the old world markets. At Mt. Victory, George W. Gill has a herd of imported Jerseys, and almost every breed of live-stock is represented in Hardin county by fine specimens.

Shortly after what might be termed the pioneer period, farmers began planting fruit and ornamental trees about their premises, and also to erect better buildings. The introduction of labor-saving machinery though rude and worthless to the present generation, brought about better conditions, and people had time to pay attention to the little refinements of life. The old flail had given place to the horse-power threshing machine, a clumsy affair which required the whole neighborhood when it came time to thresh, and the sickle and scythe were laid aside for the reaping and mowing machines that seemed too good to be true, when first they came into use. The history of the rise of these two machines to public notice reads like a romance, and the famous contests between rival machines are still remembered by the older farmers. To be sure the reaper did not bind the grain, and at first even required a man in attendance to rake it off into sheaves, with four or five "hands" stationed here and there about the field as binders, but it was a vast improvement over the hand method, and people began to be frightened lest there would be no employment for men in harvest once the new invention came into general use. Along with these wonderful things came the horse hay-rake and the click, that astonishing device for planting corn in a way to put the hoe in the shade forever; and improved plows which were the ancestors of the present machines for turning over sod rapidly. Such men as Dwight Calhoun, of Buck township, W. C. Hampton of Dudley, and J. B. Murray of Ada, were supplying people with plants and shrubs, and from nurseries in the older parts of the state came fruit trees to take the place of the decaying orchards set out by the eccentric but kind hearted Johnny Appleseed, when the settlers were too busy to think of cultivating fruits.

About this time the project of draining the marshes and making them profitable for farming, attracted the attention of Hardin county citizens, but the coming of the Civil war, that robbed the country of so many men, put a stop to many enterprises. However, there was a steady growth from the very first, and agriculture always took the lead. Many of the present farmers of Hardin county are descendants of those hardy pioneers who saw at an early day that farming must become a scientific pursuit, rather than a slip-shod occupation, for those who could do nothing else, and as a result of their efforts the country is what it is today. We owe a debt of gratitude to the men and women who, even in the midst of hardships and privations, sought to improve their surroundings and educate their neighbors. To them is due much of the prosperity and success of the present generation of farmers.

CHAPTER III.

HARDIN COUNTY MILITARY HISTORY

Mexican War—Its Hardin County Victim—First Civil War Meetings—Pioneer Companies of Captain Weaver and Captain Cantwell—Other Companies from the County—Work at Home and in the Field—Complete Individual Record—Spanish-American War—Second Ohio Volunteer Infantry—Roster of Spanish-American War Veterans.

Hardin county played a very important part in the War of 1812, though there were no citizens within its borders to shoulder their guns and march through the boggy forests with Duncan McArthur and Governor Shelby, and during the later war with Mexico the little settlements sent a fair number of men to fight the enemy, but the real military history was made in two wars—the War of the Rebellion and the Spanish-American war. At the time of the War of 1812 this county was unorganized and a trackless wilderness, and when the Mexican war was at its height could muster only 1,238 voters. Of these many were men past middle age, whose pioneer trials and perils had weakened their bodies, and all of them were so busy fighting disease, wild animals, poverty and the ills due to isolation and lack of cleared lands at home, that it is surprising any of the men could be spared at all. The names are given elsewhere of Hardin's volunteers in this war, as far as can be learned, and afterward many veterans moved into the county; but these could hardly be classed as Hardin county soldiers. No official record of the volunteers exists, but the best authorities among the older citizens agree that Hardin county lost but one man in the war, Frederic Traegar, who was killed while on his way home (June 30, 1847) by a Spaniard in New Orleans, as his regiment was marching through the city.

In common with all the Northern states, Ohio had observed the signs of the times, and it was common talk that bloodshed must be expected in the days preceding the Civil war, and yet when the news came on January 10, 1861, that "The Star of the West" had been

fired upon, consternation seized the citizens of this community. John Brown's raid, the debates in congress, the fiery talk of demagogues and the predictions of the press, had all paved the way in a measure for the coming struggle, but after all the country was ill prepared for the bloody war that followed. On April 16, 1861, Hardin county citizens met at the court house to take action regarding volunteers, and a very enthusiastic meeting was held. The day before, April 15th, President Lincoln had issued his call for troops, and the Ohio soldiers were pouring into Columbus at a rapid rate, so the men of Hardin county were eager to do their share at once. The Adjutant General of Ohio was fairly swamped with offers of men by mail and by telegram, and many of the younger men were afraid the war might be over before they could get started, so everything was hurry and confusion to organize a regiment at once. James Cantwell was chairman, and David Thompson secretary of the meeting, which was a very exciting one. Resolutions were adopted ringing with patriotism, for they declared: "We will stand by our government, our country and our country's flag forever," and committees were appointed to rush matters through at once and provide headquarters where soldiers might enlist.

Meetings followed each other in rapid succession after this. On April 17th, at another meeting, B. Eglin, E. Stillings, Judge Hugh Letson, J. S. Robinson and William Cary were appointed a committee to raise funds to equip the soldiers and provide food and lodging until they could go to the front, and also to look after their families while they were away. This was done by popular subscription, and everybody responded generously. Colonel Weaver of Patterson, a Mexican war veteran, was placed in charge of the recruiting station, which was located in Kinnear's hall, and by April 18th, almost before the news had spread over the county, thirty-six men had enlisted. Two companies were formed, the first with George Weaver of Patterson, as captain and G. A. Stewart as first lieutenant, and the second with James Cantwell, captain; J. S. Robinson, first lieutenant, and Peter Grubb, second lieutenant. Three days later Captain Weaver's company left for Columbus where they went into camp with other volunteers at Camp Jackson. During the few days that elapsed between the call for volunteers and the departure of the men for Columbus, Kenton was a very busy place. Court was adjourned and business practically suspended as the men turned out to watch the drills, and the ladies to provide comforts for the soldiers. Bibles were purchased for the men and many comforts provided by the ladies.

On April 23rd, the second company left for Columbus, but they had to be quartered in another place, as Camp Jackson was full to overflowing. They were assigned to the Fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and James Cantwell was elected lieutenant colonel. Just one week after the first call for troops, Hardin county had sent 170 men

to Columbus, and others were eager to enlist. On June 1, 1861, Peter Grubb and G. A. Stewart came home to recruit more men, and by this time it was known that the war would probably last longer than was first expected; so many of the men enlisted for three years, and many of the three months' men re-enlisted. William Hatch of Kenton, was the first soldier to re-enlist for three years. The county commissioners during this month levied a tax of one-half mill to provide a relief fund for the families of soldiers at the front. L. T. Hunt was appointed to disburse the relief funds. On July 30, 1861, Colonel Luther Furney made up a company and went to join the famous Zouaves of Colonel Donn Piatt.

In August, 1861, C. H. Gatch recruited Company K for the Thirty-third Ohio regiment, and the same month Asa Carter made up Company D for the Thirty-fourth Ohio regiment. Both these companies saw much service in the South, chiefly in Virginia and Kentucky and Tennessee. On October 2, 1861, news of the first real battle in which Kenton men took part was received from Romney, Va., and several were injured from Kenton and the county. By the death of Colonel Andrews, Colonel Cantwell became colonel, and Captain Weaver was made major. On December 13 of the same year the news of the first deaths in the ranks of Hardin county soldiers reached Kenton. The men died from wounds received in battle or disease. They were Wesley Walker, George Ritzler and Hiram Lusinger. All were members of the Fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and all died at Romney, Virginia. On December 31, 1861 a military festival was held in the large hall on the third floor of the old Central school building in Kenton, and the proceeds were used to buy gloves and mittens for Hardin county soldiers. The young people of the high school about this time organized a sock society, which did good work in providing necessities for the men at the front, and the ladies of Kenton and all the other towns were diligent in collecting articles of food for the sick and wounded soldiers, and garments such as the government did not provide.

On December 31, 1861, the Eighty-second regiment, peculiarly a Hardin county organization, was recruited at Camp Simon Kenton just south of town, with James Cantwell as colonel; B. R. Durfree, lieutenant colonel; J. S. Robinson, as major; A. S. Ramsey, adjutant; J. Y. Cantwell, surgeon; A. W. Munson, assistant surgeon. There were 924 men in the regiment, and of these Companies A, B, C and G were from Kenton. With fences changed and landmarks destroyed opinions differ as to the exact location of Camp Simon Kenton, but it is safe to say it was near the present fair ground boundary on the south, and just east of Taylor creek, as the water for the camp was taken from this stream. On Saturday January 25th, at four in the afternoon the Eighty-second left Kenton over the old Mad River railroad (Big Four), after being drawn up in front of Colonel Cantwell's residence where

his daughter, Miss Jennie, presented the regiment with a flag. Lieutenant Colonel Durfree made the response, and the regiment at once went to the front. They were ordered to West Virginia, and within a few days were at the scene of war. With the departure of the Eighty-second, 1,200 men had gone from Hardin county in less than a year, and from a county none too thickly populated. At the beginning of the war the entire population of Kenton was only 1,648; yet four companies were recruited from Kenton citizens and the near vicinity. Up to this time Hale township furnished a larger number of soldiers in comparison with her population than any other township. On August 29, 1862, seven months after the regiment left Kenton, Colonel Cantwell was killed at the Second Battle of Bull Run and his body was brought home for burial. The late Judge S. L. Hoge was wounded in the same engagement. James S. Robinson was promoted to the colonelcy and David Thompson advanced to lieutenant colonel.

In 1862 many other Hardin county men enlisted, some joining regiments made up in Allen, Marion and other adjoining counties, and some going into cavalry and infantry divisions made up of members from all over the state. It would be impossible to mention the names of all the organizations in which Hardin county was represented, but some of the most prominent were the Eighty-second Ohio Volunteer Infantry; the Fourth Ohio; the Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth, Fifty-seventh, Sixty-second, Forty-fifth, One Hundred and Eighty-eighth, Fifteenth, Eighteenth, Fourth, One Hundred and Twenty-third, Forty-third and many other Ohio regiments; as well as in the navy and the army recruited in other states of the union.

In 1862 other regiments were also made up wholly or partly of Hardin county men. Regiments recruited at Lima drew from the western part of the county, and those on the other boundaries went with their friends in many instances to other county seats near by, to offer their services. About this time the first rumors of the draft came and the Governor of the state appointed a military committee consisting of Henry G. Harris, B. R. Brunson, Edward Stillings, William Schroeder and Thomas Rough to ascertain how many men Hardin county could furnish if necessary, and for their use the county auditor, R. D. Millar, made up the table given below. It is interesting to note that though many of the townships had few inhabitants, the number of men who had enlisted at that early date was very large. In many instances the noble women were compelled to do all the field work, as husbands, brothers and sons were all in the army doing good work. In giving credit to the men who fought to save the country from ruin in those dark days, the heroic women at home should not be forgotten.

	Number Liable for Military Duty	Number in Field August, 1862
Blanchard	166	59
Buck	194	35
Cessna	107	25
Dudley	173	37
Goshen	191	38
Hale	244	77
Jackson	226	61
Liberty	292	57
Marion	122	23
McDonald	149	44
Pleasant	647	161
Roundhead	195	45
Taylor Creek	145	29

Before the close of 1862 many other Hardin county men had enlisted, as the above table was prepared in August or September of that year. Daniel Ammerman and Nelson G. Franklin, assisted by C. H. Stanley and A. K. Rarey, recruited two companies for the Forty-fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and late in the fall these men were sent to the front. About the same time C. H. Gatch and others recruited less than full companies of men in and about Kenton, who ultimately made their way into other regiments. The Eighty-second is about the only regiment having many Hardin county men, in looking over the war records of the dead and gone heroes, and those who are still alive to furnish statistics. Hardin county had men in dozens and dozens of regiments, as the small numbers for the new counties, as they were were looked upon then, were assigned places as fast as possible, when the demand was great. Often within a week after enlisting the volunteers would be in the field, and though these untrained recruits were the amazement of the drilled and organized armies of Europe, in many cases they fought with greater skill than the trained soldiers, and certainly with much greater zeal and interest. In those days every man was a soldier if need be, and should the occasion ever arise again, America can show the world that her standing army is always ready to respond to her call, and that without years of training.

With the opening of 1863 the North had settled down to the belief that everything was more serious than even things on the surface seemed to show. The talk of the draft was becoming more and more in earnest, and all hearts were anxious for the safety of the boys in blue. A number of Hardin county men had been taken prisoners, and several had been killed from each neighborhood. Poverty was beginning to stare some of the families left at home in the face, and the out-

look was gloomy. In the spring of this year the famous Mitchell raid took place in which a Hardin county man took an active part, and this stirred the blood of patriotic citizens everywhere. It was a piece of daring that called for the bravest of the men and they responded. Jacob Parrot was under twenty-one, and was chosen (because he had no family) to take part in the capture of the famous train, but he lived through all the fire of the enemy and the punishment given when captured, until many years after the war. A sketch of this brave man is given elsewhere, for Hardin county citizens are very proud to honor his memory.

In July, 1863, a volunteer militia company was organized in Kenton, with A. S. Ramsey, captain; James L. Stevenson, first lieutenant; A. Bogardus, second lieutenant, and H. M. Shingle, orderly sergeant. In the same month occurred the terrible battle of Gettysburg, in which many Hardin county men were killed and wounded. Dr. A. W. Munson sent home a full list of the men who fell in the Eighty-second, but those in other regiments were not reported as promptly. General J. S. Robinson was seriously wounded in this battle. The Eighty-second saw much hard fighting during the years it was in the field, and was in most of the important engagements in Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia during those dreadful years. They were in the thick of the fight at Gettysburg, Mission Ridge, Second Bull Run, Sulphur Springs, Peach Tree Creek, Chancellorsville and many other important battles, and also participated in the famous march to the sea under Sherman. Survivors of this regiment say they tramped more than three thousand miles and rode about the same distance in old box cars during the three years and eight months they were in the war.

The Fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry which was made up partly of Hardin county men, saw much hard fighting during the Civil war. The surviving veterans of this historic regiment held their annual reunion in Kenton, Ohio, September 7, 1909, and recalled many of the hardships of those bloody days from 1861 to 1865. This regiment was formed in Columbus, Ohio, in April, 1861, with Lorin Andrews for colonel and James Cantwell lieutenant colonel. This regiment was only organized for three months, but at the end of that time most of the men reenlisted for three years and from that time on saw some of the fiercest fighting of the war.

The Fourth Regiment participated in battle after battle, among the most notable being Rich Mountain, Petersburg, Romney, Winchester, Harrison's Landing, Leesburg, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Rappahannock, Centerville, Mine Run, Wilderness, Spotsylvania Court House, Cold Harbor and Laurel Hill. This regiment participated in the great parade at Fredericksburg, which was reviewed by President Lincoln, Secretary of War Stanton and other Washington officials, May 21, 1862, and also was with General Hooker's army when they were

again inspected by President Lincoln at Stoneman's Station, April 6, 1863. Many of its members fell during the years of service and fill unmarked graves in Virginia, while others were taken prisoners and endured months of torture in the foul Confederate prisons, and still others bear to this day the scars received in battle. Only a few of the regiment are able to gather to the reunions, as many have fallen victims to disease and old age, but their gallant work will never be forgotten. General Grant personally congratulated the men on their fine record when their time expired, and they were mustered out June 24, 1864, after being in sixty-nine engagements and enduring weary miles of marching, many hardships and continual dangers.

On January 23, 1864, the Eighty-second came home for a thirty days' furlough, and there was universal rejoicing in the county. They arrived at one o'clock in the morning, but the whole town turned out to see them come in, and all the bells were rung. Later a grand reception and banquet were held in the old Crowley and Steiner Hall, and the horrors of war were forgotten for a few brief hours. Just one month later, February 23, the regiment started south once more. On May 15, 1864, the *Hardin County Republican* published the account of the tragic death of Captain W. J. Dickson, who was killed while leading his command up a hill at the battle of Resaca. His body did not reach home until May 28, when it lay in state at the residence of Henry Dickson. In May of this year came the first draft which took thirty-seven men from the county. This was followed by a second one on June 13, and a third on June 24, though many of the townships had their full quota of men in the field. In all about four hundred and fifty men were drafted from this county.

During the war a whole company for the Second Ohio Heavy Artillery was made up in Hardin county, part of a company near Roundhead for the One Hundred and Eighteenth at Lima, three companies for the One Hundred and Thirty-fifth and several parts of companies for other regiments. In the spring of 1864 Hardin county also had four companies in the Thirty-second Regiment of state troops stationed at Camp Chase, Columbus, and during all this time men from every township were enlisting at home and in companies in various other towns. Conservative estimates place the number of men who went from Hardin county at eighteen hundred, though the records appear to be less than that. For a county only about thirty-three years old that certainly is a good showing.

After the death of Colonel Cantwell at Bull Run, James S. Robinson was made colonel of the regiment, and from that position rose to the rank of brigadier general January 12, 1865. David Thompson, who started out as captain of the Eighty-second, rose to colonel, and many other Hardin county officers were rewarded for meritorious service. On April 4, 1864, the news that Richmond had fallen reached Hardin

county, and there was general rejoicing, as it had been predicted that the Southern Confederacy would fall with its capital. Jefferson Davis was fleeing for his life and, the various portions of the broken army of the South were rapidly being disbanded, so it was hardly to be wondered at that everyone felt the war was ended. The ringing of bells and the firing of cannon proclaimed the glad fact that the war was over, and preparations were at once made for a wonderful peace celebration.

This peace celebration took place on April 14, 1865, beginning at dawn with the ringing of bells and the firing of cannon. It was an all day session of rejoicing for the people who flocked in from all over the county, with union services at the First Methodist Episcopal church at ten in the morning, speeches at two in the afternoon and again in the evening, and fireworks and more firing of cannon to crown the whole. All the ministers of the city participated in the religious services, and speeches were made to regular and overflow meetings by Judge Bain, J. C. Stevens, W. L. Walker, A. Harmount and W. T. Cessna. Nearly every residence in Kenton was brilliantly lighted in honor of the event, and flags floated from all the business houses and from many private residences. People lingered until very late listening to more speeches and exchanging opinions as to when the soldiers would return from the front. Judge Banning and Colonel Gatch addressed large and enthusiastic crowds of people, and it was nearly midnight when the last of the fireworks went skyward and the crowd melted away.

Hardly had the echoes of the great celebration died away when the news of the tragic death of Abraham Lincoln was received. It seemed impossible that the man who had safely passed through the dark days of the Civil war should fall when the country was rejoicing on account of peace, and many doubted the news until the press of the country gave the particulars of the tragedy. Many Hardin county families knew nothing of the murder until the quiet of the Sabbath morning, April 16, was broken by messengers who hurried from house to house to spread the sad tidings. Everywhere men could be seen hurrying off to town to verify the report, but one glance at the mourning displayed everywhere told the story. From the height of joy the country was plunged into the depths of gloom, and the long sad journey back to Springfield, Illinois, with the body of the murdered president was marked by some of the greatest gatherings that the cities through which the funeral train passed had ever seen. The body lay in state at Columbus, Ohio, and many Kenton citizens went to pay their tribute of respect to this noble character. Union services were held on April 19, in Kenton at the United Presbyterian church, in which all the ministers took part. Appropriate addresses were given by Revs. Reynolds, Shaff, Waddle, Peairs and others and everything about the services was in harmony with the feeling of the North in the great loss it had sustained. It was also a time when the brave sacrifices made by the officers and privates in the

great army of the Republic received fitting recognition, and the whole county seemed to unite in one great memorial day for the wounded, the dead and the missing, when the life and deeds of the great Emancipator were reviewed that day.

Some of the soldiers had already been mustered out when the close of the war came, but the Eigthy-second did not reach Columbus on the return trip until July 26, 1865, three months after Lincoln had been shot. During its long career in the field it had had more than seventeen hundred on its roll and its men were scattered from Gettysburg to Georgia as a result of hard fighting, disease and horrible prisons. Out of this seventeen hundred (one thousand seven hundred and twenty-one being the number given by the survivors), only nine hundred and sixty-two were mustered out of service at the close of the war, the rest having fallen either on the field of battle or in hospitals and prisons. It is said to have lost more officers than any other Ohio regiment, sixteen having been killed outright or died later from wounds. Of the survivors, many had their lives shortened by wounds, diseases and exposure, so that the list of men who gave up their lives is much longer than the mere roll of those who did not live to reach home when the war ended. The other companies that went from Hardin county suffered similar losses, so that even the reunions held shortly after the war found the ranks sadly depleted. Every year as the procession wends its way to decorate the graves of fallen heroes on Memorial Day, the number of graves to be covered with flowers grows larger and the ranks of the "Boys in Blue" grow less, but their services will never be forgotten by a grateful country. Many of the survivors of the soldiers who fell in battle are unable to locate the graves of their dead, but they are resting quietly in a united country, which their brave work helped to perpetuate. The men of Hardin county were as brave and loyal soldiers as ever went to battle, and the women left at home were as noble as any whose names live in the pages of history. Every cemetery in the county has its share of soldiers' graves, but there are still some survivors to call to mind the dark days of the war. May the few remaining men who wore the blue live many years to enjoy the peace they helped to purchase.

Hardin County's Commissioned Officers. Brevet Major General Robinson, James S., e. April 17, 1861, mo. August 30, 1865.

Brevet Brigadier General Thompson, David, e. April, 1861, dis. August 30, 1865.

Colonel Cantwell, James, 82d O. V. I., e. April 17, 1861, killed August 29, 1862, at Second Bull Run.

Colonel Park, Horace, 43d O. V. I., e. February 7, 1862, dis. July 1865.

Abbreviations—Dis., discharged; e., enlisted, mo., mustered out, res., resigned.

Lieutenant Colonel Emmerson, Geo. W., 54th U. S. I., e. May, 1863, dis. August 26, 1866.

Lieutenant Colonel Furney, Luther, 34th O. V. I., e. July, 1861, dis. February 26, 1865.

Lieutenant Colonel Gatch, Congnce H., 135th O. N. G., e. May 10, 1864, dis. September 1, 1864.

Lieutenant Colonel Jennings, J. F., 45th O. V. I., e. August 19, 1862, dis. June 15, 1865.

Lieutenant Colonel Walker, Moses B., U. S. A., e. August 4, 1861, retired.

Lieutenant Colonel Ramsey, Alex. S., 45th O. V. I., e. August, res. November 16, 1862.

Lieutenant Colonel Strong, Luther M., 49th O. V. I., e. August 18, 1861, dis. March 12, 1865.

Major Weaver, George, 45th O. V. I., e. November, 1861, res. November 6, 1862.

Brevet Major Hoge, Solomon L., U. S. A.

Quartermaster Woodard, M. S., 5th Div. Miss. Fleet, Ft. Hindman, e. June 15, 1864, dis. June, 1865.

Surgeon Munson, Augustus W., 188th O. V. I., e. March 6, 1865, dis. September 28, 1865.

Surgeon Philips, W. H., 118th O. V. I., e. December 23, 1862, res. May 7, 1864.

Surgeon Stimmel, M., 135th O. N. G., e. May 10, 1864, dis. September 1, 1864.

Assistant Surgeon Munson, Augustus W., 82d O. V. I., e. December 26, 1861, res. April 4, 1863.

Assistant Surgeon Watt, William, 48th O. V. I., e. April 16, 1863, dis. June, 1865.

Assistant Surgeon Schmidt, C. H., 168th O. V. I., e. March, 1865, dis. July, 1865.

Assistant Surgeon Snodgrass, Jesse, 8th Tenn. V. I., e. August 10, 1863, dis. July, 1865.

Assistant Surgeon Young, Joshua B., 15th O. V. I., e. September, 1863, dis. December, 1865.

Chaplain Kost, Jacob V., 45th O. V. I., e. October 9, 1862, res. May 25, 1863.

Captain Ammerman, Daniel, 45th O. V. I., e. July 9, 1862, res. November 27, 1862.

Captain Boslow, Peter C., Co. C, 82d O. V. I., e. November 28, 1861, res. May 6, 1862.

Captain Brown, George, Co. K, 11th Mich. V. I., e. February, 1862, pro. October, 1864.

Captain Brayton, Rufus M., Co. B. 120th O. V. I., e. August, 1862, res. January 14, 1863.

Captain Bowsher, Jesse, Co. F. 55th O. V. I., e. October 10, 1861, dis. July 19, 1865.

Captain Ballentine, William, 82d O. V. I., e. November, 1861, killed in action.

Captain Campbell, John, Co. C. 82d O. V. I., e. November 16, 1861, dis. December 9, 1864.

Captain Crow, E. B., Co. I, 45th O. V. I., e. November 30, 1861, res. January 28, 1865.

Captain Criswell, J. E., 82d O. V. I., dis. April 4, 1865.

Captain Cutting, Alanson P., Co. K, 82d O. V. I., e. November 16, 1861, dis. April 4, 1865.

Captain Dickson, William J., Co. A, 82d O. V. I., e. November, 1861, killed at Resaca.

Captain Dunson, E. A., Co. H, 135th O. N. G., e. May 9, 1864, dis. September 1. 1864.

Captain Eglin, Adam R., Co. H, 45th O. V. I., e. July, 1862, dis. June, 1865.

Captain Ewing, James, Co. G, 82d O. V. I., e. November, 1861, res. May 18, 1862.

Captain Grubb, Peter, O. V. I., e. January 9, 1862, mo. 1862.

Captain Henkle, Seth V., Co. A, 183d O. V. I., e. August 17, 1864, dis. July 27, 1865.

Captain Herrick, Cyrus, Co. C., 82d O. V. I., e. November, 1861, dis. July 25, 1865.

Captain Hueston, C. C., Co. C, 41st O. V. I., e. September, 1861, dis. July, 1865.

Captain Hoge, S. L., Co. G, 82d O. V. I., e. November, 1861.

Captain Kraner, Solomon, Co. B, 118th O. V. I., e. July, 1862, dis. August, 1864.

Captain Louthan, J. W., Co. I, 17th Ind. V. I., e. September, 1861, dis. September, 1865.

Captain Lewis, Daniel, Co. C, 21st Ind. V. I., e. September, 1861, killed at Atlanta, Georgia, July 21, 1864.

Captain Marsh, Milton, Co. G, 82d Ind. V. I., e. November, 1861, dis. November 29, 1861.

Captain Mentzer, David J., Co. B, 82d Ind. V. I., e. November, 1861, res. November 6, 1862.

Captain McConnell, James B., Co. A, 82d Ind. V. I., November, 1861, dis. September, 1865.

Captain Melhorn, Michael, Co. I, 135th O. N. G., e. May, 1864, dis. September, 1864.

Captain Manning, John W., Co. D, 20th O. V. I., e. September, 1861, dis. July 18, 1865.

Captain Moore, Sidney F., Co. H, 118th O. V. I., e. August 20, 1862, dis. June, 1865.

Captain Mains, Charles, Co. E, 82d O. V. I., e. November, 1861, res. July 23, 1862.

Captain Nixon, W. W., Co. G, 135th O. N. G., e. May 8, 1864, dis. September 1, 1864.

Captain Norton, Charles, Co. E, 4th Ark. V. I., e. July 1, 1863, dis. March 29, 1865.

Captain Powell, Lemon S., Co. B, 82d Ark. V. I., e. November, 1861, dis. July 30, 1862.

Captain Patterson, John C., Co. D, 1st O. M., e. July 4, 1863, dis. September, 1864.

Captain Pierce, Wilber F., Co. K, 8th O. V. I., e. April 22, 1861, dis. July, 1864, m.

Captain Rarey, Alfred K., Co. I, 45th O. V. I., e. July 28, 1862, dis. June, 1865.

Captain Stanley, Comfort, Co. I, 45th O. V. I., e. August 19, 1862, died of wounds received at Philadelphia, Penn. November, 1863.

Captain Siferd, William, Co. A, 13th U. S. I., e. November, 1861, dis. August, 1865.

Captain Smith, Ham, Co. K, 1st U. S. E., e. October 13, 1861, dis. October, 1865.

Captain Snodgrass, David, Co. H, 74th O. V. I., e. February 20, 1862, res. April 26, 1864.

Captain Timmons, Daniel R., Co. E, 4th O. V. I., e. November, 1861, dis. August, 1864.

Captain Tyson, Luther B., Co. H, 168th O. V. I., e. May 3, 1864, dis. October 11, 1864.

Captain Wiley, Robert C., 82d O. V. I., e. November 11, 1861, dis. November 11, 1864.

Captain Warnicks, Robert, 12th U. S. I., e. May 11, 1812, dis. May 11, 1817.

Captain Williams, Ira, Co. I, 135th O. N. G., e. May 8, 1864, dis. September 1, 1864.

First Lieutenant Barlow, Andrew J., Co. B, 101st Ind. V. I., e. August, 1862, died Chattanooga, Tenn., September 17, 1864.

Adjutant Ballard, John H., Co. E, 82d O. V. I., e. November, 1861, res. July 19, 1864.

First Lieutenant Baldwin, David C., 135th O. N. G., e. May, 1864, dis. September 1, 1864.

First Lieutenant Breese, John, Co. G, 156th O. N. G., e. May 15, 1864, dis. September 1, 1864.

First Lieutenant Garlin, John T., Co. F, 82d O. V. I., e. November, 1861, res. January 20, 1863.

First Lieutenant Carroll, Nelson M., Co. B, 82d O. V. I., e. November, 1861, killed in action.

First Lieutenant Carter, A. B., Co. D, 34th O. V. I., killed at Opequan.

First Lieutenant and Adjutant Cessna, William T., Co. A, 82d O. V. I., e. November, 1861, res. May 13, 1863.

First Lieutenant Clark, J. L., Co. C, 132d O. N. G., e. May 14, 1864, dis. September 1, 1864.

First Lieutenant Davis, Jefferson P., Co. I, 82d O. V. I., e. November 1861, dis. July, 1865.

First Lieutenant Davis, A. H., Co. K, 66th Ill. V. I. e., September, 1864, dis. July, 1865.

First Lieutenant Dille, Isaac N., 135th O. N. G., e. May 8, 1864, dis. September 1, 1864.

First Lieutenant Dille, Abraham, Squirrel Hunters.

First Lieutenant Faught, Preston, Co. G, 82d O. V. I., e. November, 1861, res. October 30, 1862.

First Lieutenant Fry, George B., Co. A, 82d O. V. I., e. November, 1861, dis. June, 1865.

First Lieutenant Gary, Asa H., Co. B, 82d O. V. I., e. November, 1861, killed at Peach Tree Creek, Ga., July 20, 1864.

First Lieutenant Goodin, Alfred, Co. B, 82d O. V. I., e. November, 1861, dis. March 12, 1865.

First Lieutenant Howe, G. D., Co. I, 66th Ill. V. I., e. September, 1864, dis. July, 1865.

First Lieutenant Kanel, John, Co. K, 65th O. V. I., e. April 14, 1861, dis. November 23, 1865.

First Lieutenant Lacy, James O., Co. B, 82d O. V. I., e. November, 1861, dis. June 18, 1865.

First Lieutenant Lester, William W., Co. C, 21st Mo. V. I., e. July 14, 1861, died at Pittsburg Landing, March 28, 1862.

First Lieutenant McKane, Robert L., 45th O. V. I., e. October, res. May 22, 1865.

First Lieutenant Murdick, Warren P., Co. C, 82d O. V. I., e. November 20, 1861, died at Chattanooga, Tenn., June 30, 1864.

First Lieutenant and Adjutant McWilliams, James, 95th O. V. I., e. March 26, 1863, dis. November 20, 1863.

First Lieutenant Porterfield, William, Co. E, 82d O. V. I., e. November, 1861, res. May 16, 1862.

First Lieutenant Phillips, Nathan B., Co. G, 82d O. V. I., e. November, 1861, dis. July, 1865.

First Lieutenant Piper, A. A., Co. C, Mervill's Horse, Mo. e. August 1861, dis. February 15, 1863.

First Lieutenant Pumphrey, James B., Co. A, 123d O. V. I., e. September 24, 1862, dis. June 12, 1865. Prisoner in Charleston, Libby and at Danville, Ga.

First Lieutenant Serguson, William, Co. E, 82d O. V. I., e. November, 1861, died at Chattanooga, Ga., January, 1864.

First Lieutenant Stevenson, James L., Co. G, 135th O. N. G., e. May, 1864, dis. September 1, 1864.

Adjutant Snow, Jasper S., Co. C, 82d O. V. I., e. November, 1861, dis. July, 1865.

First Lieutenant Stumm, P. W., Co. H, 74th O. V. I., e. January 15, 1862, dis. July, 1865.

First Lieutenant Smith, Henry W., Co. C, 18th U. S. I., e. October, 1861, dis. October, 1864.

First Lieutenant Reilly, Benjamin S., Co. C, 82d O. V. I., e. November, 1861, dis. June, 1864.

First Lieutenant Walker, Joseph A., 45th O. V. I., e. August, 1862, dis. June 15, 1865.

First Lieutenant Wheeler, Amos, Co. G, 82d O. V. I., e. November, 1861, dis. June, 1865.

First Lieutenant Woods, David, Co. H, 4th Wis. V. I., e. September, 1864, dis. June, 1865.

First Lieutenant Welsh, Jasper N., Co. G, 15th O. V. I., e. September 11, 1861, dis. July, 1865.

First Lieutenant Whigham, Andrew, Co. A, 82d O. V. I., e. February 8, 1864, dis. July, 1865.

Second Lieutenant Baldwin, W. H., Co. H, 135th O. N. G., e. May, 1864, dis. September, 1864.

Second Lieutenant Bushong, Thomas H., 82d O. V. I., e. November, 1861.

Second Lieutenant Bain, William F., Co. A, 16th Ill. V. I., e. May 9, 1861, dis. July 8, 1865.

Second Lieutenant Eaton, James, Co. I, 130th O. N. G., e. May, 1864, dis. September, 1864.

Second Lieutenant Kimber, Ezra S., 45th O. V. I., res. April 8, 1864.

Second Lieutenant Linton, J. H., 183d O. V. I., e. January 24, 1865, res. May 18, 1865.

Second Lieutenant Lue, Conrad, 82d O. V. I., e. November, 1861, res. August 5, 1863.

Second Lieutenant Myers, C. S., 45th O. V. I., e., August, 1862, dis. February 12, 1864.

Second Lieutenant Mathews, J. D., 135th O. N. G., e. May 8, 1864, dis. September 1, 1864.

Second Lieutenant McGadden, William W., Co. H, 192d O. N. G., e. March 10, 1865, dis. September 2, 1865.

Second Lieutenant Parrott, Jacob, Co. K, 33d O. V. I., e. September, 1861, dis. December, 1864.

Second Lieutenant Park, N. R., Co. H., 66th Ill. V. I., e. October 11, 1861, dis. September, 1864.

Second Lieutenant Rummell, W. L., Co. I, 192d O. V. I., e. February 22, 1865, dis. September, 1865.

Strawbridge, Samuel, Co. I, 133d O. N. G., e. May 8, 1864, dis. September 1, 1864.

Simonson, Morgan, Co. C, 82d O. V. I., e. November 24, 1861, res. July 17, 1862.

Second Lieutenant Timmons, Joseph, Co. D, 2d Hancock Vet. Corps, e. November, 1861, dis. March, 1865.

Timmons, Daniel, Co. D, 4th O. V. I., e. April 19, 1861.

Second Lieutenant Ward, John E., Co. G, 135th O. N. G., e. May, 1864, dis. September, 1864.

Second Lieutenant Wheeler, Horace N. 135th O. N. G., e. May, 1864, dis. September, 1864.

Second Lieutenant Woods, Henry H., Co. H, 115th O. V. I., e. August, 1862, dis. August 11, 1864.

Second Lieutenant Williams, W. Ray, Co. I, 82d O. V. I., e. December, 1862, dis. February, 1865.

Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates. Adams, Co. E, 82d O. V. I., November, 1861.

Adams, Robert, Co. D., 34th O. V. I., e.———, dis. June, 1865.

Agin, S. B., Co. H, 66th Ill. V. W. S. S., e. October 7, 1861, dis. July, 1865.

Sergeant Althauser, W. J., Co. G, 135th O. N. G., e. May 2, 1864, dis. September 6, 1864.

Sergeant Almy, Charles T., Co. I, O. V. I., e. August 8, 1862, dis. May 12, 1865.

Sergeant Albert, Martin, Co. G, 4th O. V. I., e. June, 1861, wounded at Chansellorsville and dis. June, 1864.

Corporal Allen, E. H., Co. G, 135th O. N. G., e. May, 1864, dis. September, 1864.

Alexander, Joseph B., Co. F, 176th O. V. I., e. September, 1864, dis. June, 1865.

Allyn, Abram W., 36th O. V. I., e. July, 1861 and 1863, dis. September, 1862 and June, 1865.

Allyn, Homer T., Co. B, 174th O. V. I., e. September, 1864, dis. September, 1865, wounded at Kingston N. C.

Allen, Charles W., Co. H., e. March, 1864, dis. September, 1864.

Allyn, N. H., Co. A, 11th Ill. V. I., e. 1862, dis. 1864.

Allexander, F. J., Co. A, 82d O. V. I., e. November, 1861.

Alpers, Christopher, Co. B, 82d O. V. I., e. November, 1861.

Amon, Fred, Co. B, 82d O. V. I., e. November, 1861.

Ansley, James R., Co. H, 135th O. N. G., e. May, 1864, dis. September, 1864.

Corporal Andrews, Samuel, Cos. G & I, 4th and 135th O. V. I., e. May, 1861 and 1864, dis. July, 1861 and 1864.

Corporal Ansley, G. W., Co. H, 135th O. N. G., e. May, 1864, dis. September, 1864.

Andrews, Peter, Co. A, 82d O. V. I., wounded at Gettysburg.

Anselman, Charles, Co. B, 136th O. N. G. e. May 2, 1864, dis. September, 1864.

Arahood, John, Co. E., 82d O. V. I., e. November, 1861.

Sergeant Archer, Nicholas, Co. H, 179th O. V. I., e. September 16, 1864, dis. June 24, 1865.

Argo, Emanuel, Co. F, 31st O. V. I., e. June 6, 1861, dis. July, 1865.

Sergeant Ashby, John, Co. A, 82d O. V. I.

Ash, Thomas, Co. C, 82d O. V. I., November 2, 1861.

Atwood, H. W., Co. B, 87th O. V. I.

Atkinson, J. A., Co. D, 81st O. V. I., e. August 28, 1861, dis. September, 1864.

Atkinson, J. A., Co. B, 4th O. V. I., e. April 19, 1861, dis. Aug., 1861.

Atha, John, Co. G, 82d O. V. I., e. November, 1861.

Axtell, John, Co. E, 82d O. V. I., e. November, 1861.

Baker, Geo., Co. E, 137th O. V. I.

Baxter, Edmund L., Co. G, 187th O. V. I., e. February, 1865, dis. January, 1866.

Barlett, J. N., Co. I, 192d O. V. I., e. March 4th, 1864, dis. September 2, 1865.

Balis, Cyrus, Co. D, 42d O. V. I., e. September 17, 1861, dis. September 20, 1864.

Barrett, J. F., Co. A, 82d O. V. I., e. October 29, 1861, dis. December 31, 1863.

Barrett, George L., Co. G.

Baker, Thomas S., Co. G, 183d O. V. I., e. October 3, 1864, dis. July 17, 1865.

Baker, E. O., Co. G, 183d O. V. I., e. October 3, 1864, died May 4, 1865, at Smithville, N. C.

Bailey, James, Co. B, 179th O. V. I., e. September 19, 1863, dis. June 17, 1864.

Sergeant Baker, Abraham, Co. B, 82d O. V. I., e. September 6, 1861, dis. July, 1865.

Baker, James, Co. B, 82d O. V. I., e. November 20, 1861, dis. July 24, 1865.

Baker, John, drowned in the Mississippi river.

Baker, Emanuel, Co. B, 14th O. V. I., e. April, 1861, dis. December, 1862.

Bailey, John C., Co. D, 4th and 7th O. V. I., e. June 4, 1861, wounded at Fredericksburg, Va., December 13, 1862 and April 22, 1863.

Bailey, Silas, Co. A, 11th O. V. I., e. June, 1863, died at Ft. Laramie, December 27, 1863.

Barr, Jacob, Co. A, 19th O. V. I., e. September 19, 1864, dis. June 23, 1865.

Bailey, Silas, Co. B, 179th O. V. I., e. September 19, 1864, dis. June 23, 1865.

Corporal Baum, George, Co. G, 82d O. V. I., e. December, 1861, dis. July, 1865.

Bailey, John C., Co. A, 74th O. V. I., e., October 9, 1861.

Basil, Adam, Co. D, 136th O. N. G., e. May, 1864, dis. September, 1864.

Baker, F. B., Co. E, 25th O. V. I., e. August 15, 1862, dis. June 14, 1865.

Sergeant Baldwin, J. W., Co. A, 82d O. V. I., e. November 1, 1861, dis. July, 1865.

Bailey, S. S., Co. G, 9th O. V. C., e. July, dis. August, 1865.

Ballard, Fred, Co. F, 176th O. V. I., e. September, 1864, dis. June, 1865.

Bartsche, Jacob, Co. G, 135th O. N. G., e. May, 1864, dis. September, 1864.

Bates, Solomon, Co. F, 176th O. V. I., e. September 2, 1864, dis. June, 1865.

Barker, W. H., 4th O. V. I., e. April, 1861, dis. July, 1865.

Bacon, William B., Co. C, 113th O. V. I., e. July, 1862, dis. July, 1865.

Baker, L. P., Co. C, 82d O. V. I., e. November 18, 1861.

Baughman, Joseph, Co, C, 82d O. V. I., e. 1861.

Baker, Dowling, Co. C, 82d O. V. I., e. November, 1861.

Corporal Baum, Jefferson, Co. G, 82d O. V. I.

Corporal Bain, William, Co. G, 82d O. V. I.

Banks, William, Co. G, 82d O. V. I.

Batson, J. W., Co. G, 82 O. V. I.

Bain, Finley, Co. G, 4th O. V. I.

Basore, David F., Co. K, 126th O. V. I., e. August, 1862, dis. July, 1865.

Barnett, Lew, Co. G, 135th O. N. G., e. May, 1864, dis. September, 1864.

Batchey, John, Co. G, 135th O. N. G., e. May, 1864, dis. September, 1864.

Barlow, Thomas J., Co. G, 12th Ind. V. I., e. April 21, 1861, dis. May 15, 1862.

Sergeant Balliett, Stephen A., Co. L, 10th O. V. C., e. October, 1862, dis. June, 1865.

Baker, Morris, Co. C, 82d O. V. I., e. November 2, 1861.

Berlien, Peter Z., Co. K, 180th O. V. I., e. August, 1864, dis. July, 1865.

Beeler, John J., Co. F, 23d O. V. I., e. July, 1861, dis. 1864.

Beltz, Daniel, Co. D, 66th O. V. I., e. September, 1861, dis. June, 1865.

Beck, Hiram, Co. C, 126th O. V. I., e. May, 1864, dis. June, 1865.

Beck, Frederick, Co. B, 13th V. R. C., e. June 4, 1861, dis. June, 1864.

Corporal Beams, James W., Co. A, 126th O. V. I., e. May 26, 1864, dis. June, 1865.

Beams, Wesley, Co. C, 12th O. V. I., e. September 17, 1863, killed October 3, 1864.

Benson, Francis, Co. B, 82d O. V. I.

Beeler, Michael Sr., Co. G, 82d O. V. I., e. November, 1861, killed at Second Bull Run.

Beeler, David, Co. G, 82d O. V. I., e. November, 1861, killed at Second Bull Run.

Beeler, Saul, Co. D, 34th O. V. I., killed at Beverly.

Beeler, Jacob, 23d O. V. I., e. July, 1861, dis. July, 1865.

Beeler, Michael, Jr., 82d O. V. I., e. November, 1861, died at Alexandria, Va.

Becox, Leonard, Co. D, 34th O. V. I., e. June, 1861, dis. June, 1865.

Berry, R. A., Co. E, 82d O. V. I., e. November, 1861.

Berkholder, M. G., Co. G, 82d O. V. I.

Quartermaster Sergeant Binkley, J. W., 114th O. V. I., e. 1862, dis. 1863.

Bingham, Charles, Co. E, 13th Mich. V. I., e. September 22, 1861, dis. January 17, 1865.

Bippus, John, Co. A, 107th O. V. I., e. August 7, 1862, dis. June 10, 1865.

Bish, William, Co. K, 180th O. V. I., e. 1864, dis. July, 1865.

Sergeant Binkley, J. W., Co. A, 114th O. V. I., e. September 21, 1864, dis. June, 1865.

Bird, John, Co. E, 121st O. V. I., e. August, 1863, dis. January, 1864.

Black, J. H., Co. C, 62d O. V. I., e. October 8, 1861, dis. May 25, 1865.

Black, Edward, Co. A, 183d O. V. I., e. September 30, 1864, dis. July, 1865.

Black, Samuel, Co. G, 4th O. V. I., e. September, 1861, died at Camp Chase.

Black, George, Co. A, 82d O. V. I., e. November, 1861, dis. 1863.

Black, R. F., Co. C, 62d O. V. I., e. October 8, 1861, dis. December 7, 1865.

Black, T. J., Co. C, 62d O. V. I., e. October, 1861, dis. July, 1865.

Black, William R., Co. C, 62d O. V. I., e. October, 1861, dis. July, 1865.

Black, Avery, Co. C, 62d O. V. I., e. March, 1863, died July 21, 1863.

Black, Henry, Co. C, 62 O. V. I., e. October, 1862, dis. July, 1865.

Blue, Reuben R., Co. A, 82d O. V. I.

Black, George W., Co. A, 82d O. V. I.

Black, Calvin, Co. B, 82d O. V. I.

Blough, F. H., Co. C, 82d O. V. I., e. November 2, 1861.

Bolenbaugh, Isaac, Co. G, 4th O. V. I., e. April 7, 1862, dis. January, 1865.

Bolenbaugh, Isaac, Co. G., 135th O. N. G., e. May 2, 1864, dis. September 6, 1864.

Born, S. H., Co. G, 135th O. N. G., e. May 2, 1864, dis. September 6, 1864.

Bogardus, Alonzo, Co. I, 135th O. N. G., e. May 2, 1864, dis. September 6, 1864.

Corporal Born, Emanuel, Co. B, 82d O. V. I., e. November 11, 1861, dis. July, 1865.

Bowman, B. F., Co. K, 16th, O. V. I., e. November, 1861, dis. 1863.

Bowman, J. W., Co. A, 47th O. V. I., e. October, 1864, dis. December, 1865.

Boyd, J. M., Co. H, 135th O. N. G., e. May, 1864, killed at Maryland Heights July 4, 1864.

Bowman, Peter, Co. B, 128th O. V. I., e. July, 1863, dis. August, 1865.

Bowdle, Joseph A., Co. E, 82d O. V. I., e. January, 1861, dis. September, 1864.

Bowdle, R. W., Co. H, 47th O. V. I., e. August 8, 1862, dis. April, 1865.

Sergeant Bowdle, W. B., Co. B.,118 O. V. I., e. August, 1862, dis. April, 1865.

Corporal Bonham, T. C., Co. B, 43d O. V. I., e. October 4, 1861, dis, July, 1865.

Bowers, N. H., Co. A, 82d O. V. I., e. November, 1861, dis. February, 1863.

Bowers, R. T., Co. C, 49th O. V. I., e. March, 1864, dis. December, 1864.

Bowers, D., Co. I, 1st Mich. C., e. 1863, dis. September, 1865.

Born, Frederick, Co. B, 82d O. V. I., e. June, 1863, killed at Ft. Summer.

Borden, A. C., Co. G, 73d O. V. I., e. September, 1861, dis. July, 1865.

Bostwick, Peter, Co. H, 74th O. V. I., e. January 15, 1862, died.

Bodell, S. J., Co. K, 33d O. V. I., e. September 19, 1861, dis. July, 1865.

Bodge, J. M., Co. H, 66th Ill. W. S. S., e. February 26, 1863, dis. July, 1865.

Bowers, M., Co. I, 45th O. V. I., e. August 5, 1862, died at Camp Lew Wallace, September, 1862.

Bodley, Matthew, Co. C, 82d O. V. I., e. November 8, 1861.

Boon, John, Co. C, 82d O. V. I., e. November, 1861.

Corporal Borland, Hiram, Co. C, 82d O. V. I., e. November, 1861.

Boone, Daniel, Co. G, 82d O. V. I.

Born, S., Co. E, 198th O. V. I., e. March, 1865, dis. May, 1865.

Corporal Born, Jacob, Co. B, 24th O. V. I., e. April, 1861, died at Louisville, Ky., November 17, 1863.

Bogardus, Gus., Co. G, 135th O. N. G., e. May, 1864, dis. September, 1864.

Borland, Daniel L., Co. C, 82d O. V. I., e. November 2, 1861.

Briggs, Robert P., 99th Ind. V. I., e. 1862, dis. July, 1865.

Corporal Briggs, Amos D., Co. D, 4th O. V. I., e. June 4th, 1861, dis. June 21, 1865.

Briggs, Matthew, Co. D, 4th O. V. I., e. June 4, 1861, dis. January, 1864.

Briggs, J. M., Co. C, 82d O. V. I., e. November 16, 1861, dis. June, 1865.

Brown, Thomas B., Co. D, 43d O. V. I., e. December 21, 1861, dis. July 17, 1865.

Bruce, W. S., Co. B, 6th Va. Cav., e. April, 1861, dis. April, 1865.

Brobeck, Israel, Co. K, 178th O. V. I., e. May 24, 1864, dis. July, 1865.

Bridenstine, M. L., Co. I, 3d O. C., e. September 17, 1861, dis. August 16, 1865.

Bridenstine, Joshua, 55th O. V. I., e. January, 1863, killed June 15.

Bradford, William S., Co. F, 176th O. V. I., e. September 2, 1864, dis. June, 1865.

Sergeant Brown, W. T., Co. B, a, 133d O. N. G., e. May, 1864, dis. September, 1864.

Bratton, Henry, 85th Ind. V. I., e. February 22, 1864, dis. July, 1865.

Bradley, Jeremiah, Co. I, 45th O. V. I., e. December, 1863, dis. November, 1865.

Bradley, William D., Co. B, 82d O. V. I., e. December, 1863, dis. December, 1864.

Bradley, James L., Co. B, 82d O. V. I., e. March, 1864, dis. July, 1865.

Corporal Brelsford, George W., Co. E, 133d O. N. G., e. May, 1864, dis. September, 1864.

Bryon, George, Co. B, 82d O. V. I.

Bryon, Isaac M., Co. B, 82d O. V. I.

Brockerman, Hiram, Co. B, 82d O. V. I.

Brown, John A., Co. I, 45th O. V. I., e. August 10, 1862, dis. 1865.

Brookhart, William, Co. I, 45th O. V. I., e. August 19, 1862, died June 11, 1864, at Andersonville, Ga.

Corporal Bradley, Jeremiah, Co. I, 45th O. V. I., e. November 20, 1863, dis. June, 1865.

Brigham, Horace, Co. G, 82d O. V. I.

Brisley, Albert, C. D, 110th O. V. I., e. May, 1864, dis. June, 1865.

Brumm, Charles, Co. G, 123d O. V. I., e. August 9, 1862, wounded March 20, 1865.

Brown, Amos H., Co. C, 59th O. V. I., e. September 15, 1861, dis. January, 1865. Prisoner in Andersonville eight months.

Brown, Scott, Co. I, 45th O. V. I., e. August, 1862, missing at Knoxville, Tenn.

Brant, William, Co. C, 82d O. V. I., e. November 2, 1861.

Breck, Franklin, Co. C, 82d O. V. I., e. November 2, 1861.

Breckenridge, G. A., Co. C, 82d O. V. I., e. November 2, 1861.

Bradford, George S., Co. C, 82d O. V. I., e. January 1, 1862.

Brown, Amos H., Co. C, 59th O. V. I., e. September, 1861, dis. June, 1865, eight months in Andersonville prison.

Bushong, S. L., Co. L, 49th O. V. I., e. August 23, 1861, dis. August 23, 1864.

Corporal Burdette, John, Co. D, 4th O. V. I., e. April 18, 1861, dis. June, 1864.

Burns, S. P., Co. G, 95th O. V. I., e. August 6, 1862, dis. June 13, 1865.

Burton, Edward, Co. E., 5th U. S. C. I., e. June 24, 1863, dis. May 18, 1865.

Sergeant Bushong, Thomas H., Co. C, 82d O. V. I., e. November 9, 1861, dis. April 14, 1865.

Burchfield, Thomas, Co. B, 118th O. V. I., e. August, 1862, dis. July 8, 1865.

First Sergeant Burnham, S. L., Co. A, 82d O. V. I., e. November, 1861.

Burris, John, Co. B, 82d O. V. I.

Butcher, Edward, Co. B, 82d O. V. I.

Bushong, Lewis, Co. I, 45th O. V. I., e. August 8, 1862, died March 22, 1863, at Lexington, Ky.

Burgess, Joseph, Co. E, 82d O. V. I.

Burris, William, 82d O. V. I.

Byrne, Lawrence, Co. A, 39th N. J. V., e. June, 1864, dis. June, 1865.

Byrne, A. J., Co. C, 9th N. J. V., e. October, 1863, dis. February 28, 1864.

Bybee, W., Co. D, 175th O. V. I., e. August 9, 1864, dis. June, 1865.

Carson, C. M., Co. C, 82d O. V. I., e. January 6, 1864, dis. August, 1865.

Caverly, S. A., Co. C, 82d O. V. I., e. November 22, 1861, dis. December 21, 1863.

Cameron, William, Co. H, 26th O. V. I., e. April, 1861, died October 22, from wounds received at the battle of Chickamauga.

Cameron, Elza, Co. L, 45th O. V. I., e. June, 1862.

Carter, George B., Co. I, 45th O. V. I., e. April 16, 1862, dis. October 16, 1862.

Corporal Castor, Jacob B., Co. I, 64th O. V. I., e. 1861, died at Lexington, Ky.

Cable, J. A., Co. H, 34th O. V. I., e. June 30, 1861, dis. July 21, 1865.

First Sergeant Case, David, Co. I, 175th O. V. I., e. October, 1864, dis. June 25, 1865.

Callahan, J. N. B., Co. C, 82d O. V. I., e. November, 1861, dis. December 23, 1863.

Canaan, Charles, Co. B, 118th O. V. I., e. September, 1862, dis. July 11, 1865.

Corporal Campbell, John, Co. I, 96th O. V. I., e. August 1, 1862, dis. April, 1864.

Sergeant Carson, William S., Co. I, 180th O. V. I., e. September 20, 1864, dis. July 3, 1865.

Cabel, James A., Co. D, 34th O. V. I., e. July 4, 1861, dis. July 8, 1865.

Carson, A. P., 99th O. V. I., e. September 18, 1864, dis. May 24, 1865.

Carson, Thomas, Co. G, 4th O. V. I., e. November, 1861, dis. September, 1865.

Carson, J. J., Co. G, 4th O. V. I., e. November, 1861, dis. September, 1865.

Corporal Cary, George, Co. A, 180th O. V. I., e. September, 1864, dis. July, 1865.

Canaan, Samuel, Co. E, 34th O. V. I., e. February 14, 1864, dis. May 15, 1865.

Carman, Alex, Co. I, 51st O. V. I., e. January 22, 1863, dis. October 4, 1865.

Calvin, L. T., Co. K, 33d O. V. I., e. November 17, 1861, dis. July 19, 1865.

Sergeant Cameron, Joseph, Co. H, 176th O. V. I., e. October, 1864, dis. June 20, 1865.

Cameron, Elza, Co. I, 45th U. S. Inf., e. July 10, 1862.

Callahan, William, Co. I, 175th O. V. I., e. September 19, 1864, dis. May 11, 1865.

Carter, J. M., Co. I, 174th O. V. I., e. September, 1864, dis. July, 1865.

Sergeant Carman, Samuel, Co. K, 33d O. V. I., e. 1861, died August 31, 1862, at Cincinnati, Ohio.

Carman, Harrison, Co. I, 135th O. N. G., e. May, 1864, dis. September, 1864.

Color Sergeant Callahan, E., Co. I, 45th O. V. I., e. August 14, 1862, dis. June, 1864.

Carder, J. H., Co. K, 133d O. N. G., e. May, 1864, dis. September, 1864.

Corporal Calvin, S. R., Co. B, 82d O. V. I., e. December, 1861, dis. July, 1865.

Campbell, Daniel, Co. G, 13th U. S. A., died January 11, 1863.

Calhoun, Joseph, Co. I, 45th O. V. I., died at Chattanooga, Tenn., May, 1864.

Corporal Carnahan, Daniel, Co. D, 34th O. V. I., e. July, 1861.

Campion, James C., Co. D, 34th O. V. I., e. June, 1864, dis. June, 1865.

Sergeant Carlin, John T., Co. A, 82d O. V. I., e. November, 1861.

Corporal Caussan, George W., Co. A, 82d O. V. I., e., November, 1861.

Canaan, Levi, Co. A, 82d O. V. I., e. November, 1861.

Carroll, Nelson M., Co. B, 82d O. V. I., e. November, 1861.

Carven, A. C., Co. C, 82d O. V. I., e. November, 1861.

Campbell, George, Co. C, 82d O. V. I., e. November, 1861.

Carroll, Elliott, Co. E, 82d O. V. I., e. November, 1861.

Cahill, D. S., Co. E, 82d O. V. I., e. November, 1861.

Callahan, J. N. B., Co. C, 82d O. V. I., e. November, 1861.

Camper, J. H., Co. I, 2d N. Y. Cav., e. August 3, 1861, dis. September, 1864.

Cawit, Francis, Co. C., 82d O. N. G., e. November, 1861.

Cellar, Thomas J., Co. E, 145th O. N. G., e. May 2, 1864, dis. August 23, 1864.

Corporal Cessna, George, Co. C, 135th O. N. G., e. May, 1864, dis. September, 1864.

Cessna, Jack, Co. C, 135th O. N. G., e. May, 1864, dis. September, 1864.

Cessna, J. D., Co. G, 135th O. N. G., e. May, 1864, dis. September, 1864.

Sergeant Cessna, William T., Co. A, 82d O. V. I., e. November, 1861.

Cessna, Zack, Co. G, 135th O. N. G., e. May, 1864, dis. September, 1864.

Cessna, John, Co. G, 135th O. N. G., e. May, 1864, dis. September, 1864.

Charlton, Thomas, Co. I, 45th O. V. I., e. June 10, 1862, dis. August, 1865.

Christ, David, Co. B, 66th, O. V. I., e. September, 1861, dis. July, 1864.

Chesney, J. B., Co. D, 135th O. N. G., e. May, 1864, dis. September, 1864.

Chesney, J. B., 61st O. V. I., e. September, 1864, dis. May, 1865.

Chamberlain, C., Co. B, 176th O. V. I., e. August, 1864, dis. May, 1865.

Chamberlain, J., Co. B, 176th O. V. I., e. September, 1863, dis. June, 1865.

Corporal Charles, Milton S., Co. D, 102d O. V. I., e. July 7, 1862, dis. 1865.

Sergeant Chapin, Co. M, 3d O. V. Cav., e. January 4, 1864, dis. July, 1865.

Corporal Christopher, W. H., Co. G, 54th O. V. I., e. February, 1863, wounded at Atlanta, Ga., discharged April, 1865.

Childs, Elijah, Co. I, 45th O. V. I., killed in battle near Atlanta, Ga. August 10, 1864.

Cheeseman, Samuel, Co. B, 82d O. V. I., e. November, 1861.

Church, Oliver, P., Co. G, 82d O. V. I., e. November, 1861.

Charlton, Alex, foraging department, e. March, 1864, dis. September, 1864.

Sergeant Clark, William S., Co. I, 45th O. V. I., e. June 10, 1862, dis. August, 1865.

Clark, John H., 144th O. N. G., e. May, 1864, dis. September, 1864.

Close, John, Co. H, 74th O. V. I., e. March, 1862, dis. May, 1865.

Clemmons, William M., Co. C, 1st Ohio Heavy Artillery, e. May 24, 1863, dis. August 5, 1865.

Sergeant Eng. Clark, J. L., 66th O. V. I., e. September 20, 1861, dis. October, 1862.

Corporal Clark, E. S., Co. H, 66th O. V. I., e. October 12, 1861, dis. July 12, 1865.

Clapham, Robert, Co. D, 131st O. N. G., e. May, 1864, dis. September, 1864.

Clark, L. H., Co. G & A, 129th & 180th O. V. I. e. September, 1861, and 1864, dis. June, 1862 and July 1865.

Clappan, Robert, 135th O. N. G., e. May, 1864, dis. September, 1864.

Clappan, George, 135th O. N. G., e. May, 1864, dis. September, 1864.

Clark, Jacob, Co. I, 82d O. V. I., e. November 5, 1861, dis. July, 1865.

Close, John, Co. H, 74th O. V. I., e. January 15, 1862, dis. January 15, 1865.

Claypool, William D., Co. A, 82d O. V. I., e. November, 1861, dis. March, 1865.

Clara, George, Co. G, 135th O. N. G., e. May, 1864, dis. September, 1864.

Clara, Robert, Co. G, 135th O. N. G., e. November, 1861.

Collier, Charles, Co. G, 4th O. V. I., e. April, 1861.

Cox, Myron R., Co. E, 34th O. V. I., e. June 15, 1861, dis. January 10, 1863.

Cook, Harlow E., Co. I, 192d O. V. I., e. February 22, 1865, dis. August 23, 1864.

Coats, Robert, Co. B, 82d O. V. I., e. November 22, 1861, dis. December 21, 1863.

Connor, Henry C., Co. B, 45th Mounted Infantry, e. August, 1862, dis. June, 1865, wounded.

Connor, E. J., Co. A, 180th O. V. I., e. September, 1864, dis. July, 1865.

Collins, Benjamin, Co. I, 180th O. V. I., e. September, 1864, dis. July 3, 1865.

Collins, James, Co. I, 180th O. V. I., e. September 18, 1864, dis. May 24, 1865.

Cox, J. E., Co. D, 180th O. V. I., e. September 24, 1864, dis. July 24, 1865.

Collins, Samuel, Co. I, 180th O. V. I., e. September 19, 1864, dis. June 12, 1865.

Collins, Daniel, Co. I, 180th O. V. I., e. September 19, 1864, dis. July, 1865.

Cottrell, Lewis, Co. E, 94th O. V. I., e. August 24, 1862, dis. December 17, 1864.

Cook, Nelson W., Co. G, 135th O. N. G., e. May, 1864, dis. September, 1864.

Conrad, G. W., Co. C, 62d O. V. I., e. February, 1864, dis. July, 1864.

Collins, James, Co. G, 34th O. V. I., e, February 22, 1864, dis. July 31, 1865.

Sergeant Collins, William, Co. D, 45th, O. V. I., e. June 8, 1862, dis. June 12, 1865.

Connor, J. P., Co. B, 45th O. V. I., e. August, 1862, dis. May, 1865, sick.

Sergeant Conner, William, Co. B, 45th O. V. I., e. August, 1862, dis. June, 1865.

Conner, Jacob, Co. E, 13th O. V. I., e. June 11, 1861, wounded at Chickamauga, June 14, 1864.

Corporal Conner, Samuel, Co. B, 82d O. V. I., e. September, 1861, killed ae Gettysburg, Pennsylvania.

Conner, Daniel, Co. K, 33d O. V. I., e. May, 1862, died at Camp Dennison, May 9, 1864.

Copp, F., Co. H, 135th O. N. G., e. May, 1864, dis. September, 1864.

Corwin, Alex, 42d O. V. I., e. September, 1861, dis. June, 1864.

Corwin, James, 42d O. V. I., e. 1862, dis. June 1863.

Cole, W. T., Co. K, 178th O. V. I., e. September, 1864, dis. July, 1865.

Collins, O. E., Co. C, 1st Ky. I., e. April, 1861, dis. July, 1861.

Collins, O. E., Co. G., 114th O. V. I., e. January, 1864, dis. July, 1865.

Collins, O. E., Co. K., 33d O. V. I., September 19, 1861, dis. July 1865.

Collins, J. B., Co. G, 36th O. V. I., e. July 25, 1861, dis. June, 1865.

Sergeant Colckgloser, Zurah, Co. F, 176th O. V. I., e. September, 1864, dis. June 20, 1865.

Sergeant Collins, Abner, Co. I, 45th O. V. I., e. August 5, 1862 dis. 1865.

Collins, Elijah, Co. I, 45th O. V. I., e. killed in battle near Atlanta, Ga., August, 10, 1864.

Colwell, William B., Co. D, 34th O. V. I.

Cole, Peter D., Co. A, 82d O. V. I., e. November, 1861.

Cole, W. S., Co. A, 82d O. V. I. e. November, 1861.

Cole, Benjamin S., Co. A, 82d O. V. I., e. November, 1861.

Cooper, William, Co. A, 82d O. V. I., e. November, 1861.

Cook, John P., Co. B, 82d O. V. I., e. November, 1861, dis. November, 1863.

Couples, Robert, Co. C, 82d O. V. I., e. November, 1861.

Sergeant Collins, Samuel, Co. G, 82d O. V. I., e. November, 1861.

Cooper, Samuel, Co. G, 82d O. V. I., e. November, 1861.

Cooper, John L., Co. E, 82d O. V. I., e. November, 1861.

Coover, William, Co. E, 82d O. V. I.. e. November, 1861.

Cooper, William H., Co. E, 82d O. V. I., e. November, 1861.

Collins, I. M., Co. A, 82d O. V. I., e. February, 1864, dis. July, 1865.

Sergeant Conner, W. H., Co. B, 45th O. V. I., e. August 5, 1862, dis. June 19, 1865.

Crabill, J. M., Co. I, 48th Ind. V. I., e. December, 1861, dis. July, 1865.

Crawford, J. W., Co. F, 50th O. V. I., e. July, 1862, dis. June, 1863.

Crumrine, John, Co. K, 44th O. V. I., e. October 14, 1861, dis. July 30, 1865.

Cross, A., Co. E, 13th O. V. I., e. July, 1861, dis. July, 1864.

Crum, L. C., Co. E, 192d O. V. I., e. March 22, 1864, dis. August, 1864.

Crabill, J. H., Co. I, 48th Ind. V. I., e. December, 1861, dis. July, 1865.

Sergeant Creswell, J. F., Co. A, 82d O. V. I, e. November, 1861.

Crabill, George, Co. B, 82d O. V. I., e. November, 1861.

Crabill, Sigmon, Co. B, 82d O. V. I., e. November, 1861.

Crum, L. C., Co. E, 192d O. V. I., e. February, 1864, dis. August, 1865.

Crumpacker, Z., Co. G, 82d O. V. I., e. November, 1861.

Cranston, Edwin, Co. D, 58th O. V. I., e. October 17, 1861, dis. September 16, 1862.

Corporal Cropin, John, Co. C, 82d O. N. G., e. November, 1861.

Cuppler, William, Co. B, 76th O. V. I., e. 1865, dis. July, 1866.

Cutting, John A., Co. G, 179th O. V. I.

Cutting, James R., Co. G, 4th O. V. I., e. April 20, 1861, dis. April, 1865.

Cutting, A. G., Berden Sharpshooters.

Sergeant Cunningham, J. E., Co. I, 45th O. V. I., e. August 20, 1862, dis. February, 1865.

Sergeant Cutting, A. P., Co. A, 82d O. V. I., e. November 16, 1861, promoted to captain.

Curl, A. R., Co. H, 135th O. N. G., e. May, 1864, dis. September, 1864.

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Cummins, David, Co. A, 133d O. V. I., e. May 2, 1864, dis. August, 1865.

Curran, Matthew, Co. F, 176th O. V. I., e. September, 1864, dis. June, 1865.

Curtis, E. R., Co. E, 81st O. V. I.

Curl, William, 16th O. V. I., died.

Culbertson, J. W., Co. B, 88th O. V. I., e. July 10, 1862, dis. July, 1865.

Cummings, Jacob, Co. I, 45th O. V. I., e. February 17, 1864, died at Nashville, Tenn., October, 1864.

Cummins, J., Co. I, 45th O. V. I., e. February 17, 1864, dis. June, 1865.

Cummins, John, Co. A, 82d O. V. I., e. November, 1861.

Culley, J. G., Co. F, 145th O. N. G., e. May, 1864, dis. September, 1864.

Curl, Charles H., 5th Ind. V. A., e. September 20, 186—, dis. September 27, 1864.

Darst, George W., Co. A, 82d O. V. I.

Davis, Asa O., Co. G, 4th O. V. I., e. April, 1861, killed at Gettysburg, July 3, 1864.

Davis, W. H., Co. I, 192d O. V. I., e. March 6, 1865, dis. August, 1865.

Daniels, Jacob, Co. G, 4th O. V. I., e. June 8, 1861, dis. May 3, 1862.

Davinport, John, Co. C, 145th O. N. G., e. May, 1864, dis. September, 1864.

Daly, Jacob, Co. F, 176th O. V. I., e. September 5, 1864, dis. June 20, 1865.

Davis, James, Co. B, 45th O. V. I., e. August, 1862, dis. December, 1862.

Davis, Samuel, Co. C, 13th O. V. I., e. June, 1861, dis. 1862.

Davis, James M., Co. C, 13th O. V. I., e. June, 1861, wounded and discharged in 1864.

Davis, Thomas F., 180th O. V. I., e. 1863, dis. June, 1865.

Davis, Isaac, 180th O. V. I., e. 1863, dis. June, 1865.

Davis, Eli, Co. B, 122d O. V. I., e. June 17, 1864, dis. July, 1865.

Sergeant Davis, S. B., Co. D, 9th Ill. V. I., e. June, 1861, dis. December, 1865.

Darst, John R., Co. A, 82d O. V. I., e. November 20, 1861, dis. August, 1865.

Sergeant Damon, Randolph, Co. B, 45th O. V. I., e. August 19, 1862, died in Andersonville prison.

Davis, Samuel, Co. E, 13th O. V. I., e. June 11, 1861, dis. July, 1864.

Davis, Charles M., Co. G, O. V. I., e. November, 1861.

Darby, J. M., Co. K, 95th O. V. I., e. August 9, 1862, dis. February, 1864.

Davis, Asa O., Co. G, 4th O. V. I., e. April, 1861, killed at Gettysburg, July 2, 1863.

Demarest, Lucas J., Co. G, 135th O. N. G., e. May, 1864, dis. September, 1864.

Dean, Arthur, Co. G, 135th O. N. G., e. May, 1864, dis. September, 1864.

Sergeant Dean, John B., Co. C, 82d O. V. I., e., re-enlisted November 25, 1861, dis. July 24, 1865.

Devore, Robert, Co. D, 4th O. V. I., e. October 4, 1861, dis. January 17, 1863.

Devore, Joseph B., Co. H, 191st O. V. I., e. February, 1865, dis. August, 1865.

Delph, Alfred, Co. B, 82d O. V. I.

De Witt, William H., Co. C, 82d O. V. I., e. November 30, 1861, died at Ft. Schuyler, N. Y.

Sergeant De Witt, Calvin C., Co. C, 82d O. V. I., e. November 30, 1861, dis. July 24, 1865.

Devore, Jacob, Co. D, 4th O. V. I., e. 1861, died in 1862.

Devore, George, Co. D, 4th O. V. I., e. 1861, killed at the Battle of the Wilderness, Va., May, 1864.

Dearth, Noah, Co. B, 82d O. V. I., e. November 19, 1861, dis. January 18, 1863.

Dearth, C. M., Co. K, 33d O. V. I., e. September 19, 1861, died at Andersonville Prison, December 5, 1864.

Dearth, John V., Co. D, 34th O. V. I., e. December 22, 1863, dis. July 27, 1865.

Corporal Dearth, Noah, 54th O. V. I., e. March, 1864, wounded at Atlanta, Ga., and died October 30, 1864.

Deerwester, John, Co. E, 13th O. V. I., e. June 8, 1861, dis. July 26, 1864.

Sergeant Dennis, Joseph, Co. F, 176th O. V. I., e. September 5, 1864, dis. June 20, 1865.

Decker, Joseph, Co. D, 82d O. V. I., e. November, 1861, dis. July, 1865.

Decker, J. G., Co. A, 82d O. V. I., e. November 22, 1861, dis. July, 1865.

Dennis, J. W., Co. H, 96th O. V. I., e. August, 1862, dis. January, 1863.

Dempster, R, A., Co. K, 33d O. V. I., e. August, 1862, dis. June, 1865.

Dempster, Jacob, Co. B, 45th O. V. I., e. January 4, 1864, dis. June, 1865.

De Groot, J. C., 22d O. V. I., e. April, 1862, dis. July, 1862.

Derniger, Jacob, Co. C, 82d O. V. I., e. September, 1861, dis. 1862.

Corporal Detwiller, Samuel, Co. I, 135th O. N. G., e. May, 1864, dis. September, 1864.

Devers, William A., Co. D, 34th O. V. I., e. July, 1861, dis. July, 1864.

First Sergeant De Witt, Calvin C., Co. C, 82d O. V. I., e. November, 1861.

Delamater, J. W., Co. B, 82d O. V. I., e. November, 1861.

Dean, George W., Co. A, 82d O. V. I., e. September 17, 1864, dis. June, 1865.

Quartermaster Sergeant De Catur, Henry, Co. C, 82d O. V. I., e. December 16, 1861, dis. March 30, 1865.

Decker, Sylvester, Co. I, 45th O. V. I., e. February, 1864.

Decus, James T., Co. C, 82d O. V. I., e. November 16, 1861.

Deringer, Jacob, Co. C, 82d O. V. I., e. November 27, 1861.

Quartermaster Sergeant Dirst, John W., 17th U. S. A. C., e. June, 1863, dis. December, 1864.

Dille, Cyrus, Co. K, 121st O. V. I., e. September 11, 1862, dis. March, 1864.

Dickson, W. H., Co. H, 179th O. V. I., e. September 17, 1864, dis. June, 1865.

Dirry, John, Co. G, 57th O. V. I., e. November 1, 1861, dis. November 25, 1864.

Dirry, Enoch, 45th O. V. I., e. August 1, 1862, died March, 1865.

Dickins, Edward, Co. I, 135th O. N. G., e. May, 1864, dis. September, 1864.

Dilldine, William, 180th O. V. I., e. October 6, 1864.

Dille, J. M., Co. H, 135th O. N. G., e. May, 1864, dis. September, 1864.

Diefenderfer, J., Co. I, 135th O. N. G., e. May, 1864, dis. September, 1864.

Dickson, John, Co. A, 82d O. V. I., e. November, 1861.

Dixon, ————, Co. G, 82d O. V. I., e. November, 1861.

Corporal Doll, S. C., Co. K, 33d O. V. I., e. September, 1862, dis. April, 1865.

Dodd, Joseph, O., Co. K, 33d O. V. I., e. October 16, 1861, dis. July 20, 1865.

Downing, William, Co. E, 82d O. V. I., e. November, 1861, dis. July, 1865.

Downing, Hugh, Co. F, 176th O. V. I., e. September 2, 1864, dis. June, 1865.

Dougherty, Joseph, Co. H, 74th O. V. I., e. January 15, 1862, dis. July, 1865.

Dodge, Reuben, Co. K, 55th O. V. I., e. December 1, 1861, dis. July, 1865.

Sergeant Dougherty, George, Co. A, 82d O. V. I., e. November, 1861, dis. July, 1865.

Donnley, David, Co. D, 34th O. V. I., e. July, 1861.

Dougherty, Jackson, Co. A, 82d O. V. I., e. November, 1861.

Corporal Dougherty, George, Co. B, 82d O. V .I., e. November, 1861.

Dove, William, Co. C, 82d O. V .I., e. November, 1861.

Doster, W. W., Co. I & H, 73d and 128th O. N. G., e. May, 1861, dis. September, 1865.

Dow, C., Co. G, 135th O. N. G., e. May, 1864, dis. September, 1864.

Dougherty, Caleb, Co. C, 82d O. V. I., e. November 27, 1861.

Drum, Charles B., Co. A, 123d O. V. I., e. August 22, 1862, dis. July 7, 1865.

Druesdell, George, Co. C, 82d O. V. I., e. September, 1861, dis. August, 1865.

Corporal Drusdell, George, Co. C, 82d O. V. I., e. November, 1861.

Corporal Dulin, Lorenza, Co. K, 20th O. N. G., e. May, 1861, dis. August, 1861.

Dulin, Lorenza, Co. H, 28th Penn. V. I., e. February, 1865, dis. August, 1865.

Dunson, Lewis, Co. F, 13th O. V. I., e. August 20, 1861, dis. February 25, 1863.

Dulin, L., Co. H, 113th O. V. I., e. April, 1861, dis. June, 1865.

Dulin, G., Co. H, 113th O. V. I., e. July, 1861, dis. July, 1865.

Dulin, Freeman, Co. H, 113th O. V. I., e. December 12, 1862, killed at Kenesaw Mountain June 27, 1864.

Duff, Abram, Co. H, 128th O. V. I., e. 1864, dis. June, 1865.

Sergeant Dunlap, Joseph A., 13th O. V. I., e. 1862, died of wounds received in service.

Dunson, Joseph, 4th O. V. I., e. April, 1861, died in the fall of 1862.

Duffy, Franklin, Co. E, 82d O. V. I.

Dunson, Levi, Co. H, 128th O. V. I., e. December 17, 1863, dis. July 17, 1865.

Dye, Joseph, Co. C, 82d O. V. I., e. November 27, 1861.

Eaton, James, 7th Independent Ohio Battery, e. December 7, 1861, dis. July, 1863.

Ebensing, Charles, Co. I, 175th O. V. I., e. September, 1864, dis. July, 1865.

Eckenrhood ———, 7th O. V. Bat., e. January, 1862, dis. May, 1864.

Edgar, D. W., Co. G, 4th O. V. I., e. March, 1864, dis. July, 1865.

Corporal Edney, C., Co. F, 41st O. V. I., e. October, 1861, dis. January 6, 1865, wounded.

Edney, Andrew, Co. F, 41st O. V. I., e. 1861, killed at Mission Ridge November 25, 1862.

Edney, Henry, Co. F, 41st O. V. I., e. 1861, dis. June, 1865; wounded at Stone River.

Edger, S. B., Co. G, 82d O. V. I., e. November, 1861.

Ellis, William M., Co. A, 82d O. V. I., e. August 12, 1862, dis. May 13, 1865.

Ellis, John H., Co. A, 23d O. V. I.

Elsasser, Louis, Co. B, 82d O. V. I., e. December, 1863, dis. August 3, 1865.

Ellis, J. S., Co. K, 133d and 30th O. V. I., e. August, 1861, dis. 1862.

Ellis, D. W., Co. E, 30th O. V. I., e. August, 1861, died March 6 in Virginia.

Elliott, A. K., Co. I, 82d O. V. I., e. December, 1862, dis. Febuary, 1865.

Elliott, F. J., Co. A, 82d O. V. I., e. November, 1861.

Elder, R. W., Co. C, 82d O. V. I., e. November, 1861.

Elsworth, John P., Co. E, 82d O. V. I., e. November, 1861.

Sergeant Emmons, William J., Co. A, 82d O. V. I., e. October 29, 1861, dis. December 29, 1864.

Corporal Emerson, George W., Co. K, 33d Mo. V. I., e. August 18, 1862, appointed captain May, 1863.

Emerson, Wesley, Co. K, 33d O. V. I., e. September, 1861, dis. October, 1862.

Corporal Emmons, William J., Co. A, 82d O. V. I., e. November, 1861.

Emmons, Lewis, Co. A, 82d O. V. I., e. November, 1861.

Enos, R. S., Co. E, 82d O. V. I., e. February 10, 1864, dis. July, 1865.

Eshelman, Abram, Co. I, 45th O. V. I., e. November 30, 1863, died October, 1864, at Knoxville, Tenn.

Espy, Isaac N., Co. E, 82d O. V. I., e. November, 1861.

Evans, Thomas, Co. B, 176th O. V. I., e. September, 1864, dis. June, 1865.

Everhart, Jacob, 11th O. Bat., e. September 17, 1861, dis. January 17, 1863.

Evans, James, Co. I, 45th O. V. I., died October, 1864, at Lexington, Ky.

Ewing, James H., Co. D, 15th O. V. I., e. September 12, 1861, dis. September 19, 1864.

Ewing, Robert, Co. G, 18th Mo. V. I., e. December 28, 1861, dis. July, 1865.

Ewing, James, Co. I, 45th O. V. I., e. January 29, 1864.

Exline, Adam, Co. I, 161st O. V. I., e. May, 1864, dis. September, 1864.

Sergeant Farmer, Charles, Co. B, 82d O. V. I., e. November 30, 1861, dis. November 30, 1864.

Corporal Farnum, Chester, Co. F, 32d O. V. I., e. March, 1864, dis. May 27, 1865.

Sergeant Farmer, Charles, Co. B, 82d O. V. I., e. November, 1861.

Corporal Faulkner, N., Co. H, 66th O. V. I., e. August, 1861, promoted.

Farnum, William H., Co. F, 13th O. V. I., e. June 4, 1861, dis. December 4, 1865.

Ferguson, E. W., Co. E, 78th O. V. I., e. October 8, 1864, dis. July, 1865.

Fent, O. M., Co. C, 90th O. V. I., e. August 18, 1862, dis. June, 1865.

Ferriter, Patrick, Co. F, 176th O. V. I., e. September, 1864, dis. June, 1865.

Sergeant Fisher, George, Co. B, 64th O. V. I., e. October, 1861, dis. January, 1866.

Fisher, Ray, Co. A, 82d O. V. I., e. 1861, dis. June, 1862.

Fisher, Edwin B, Co. B, 45th O. V. I., e. August, 1862, killed at Lost Mountain, Ga.

Fitz, E., Co. A, 151st O. V. I., e. May, 1863, dis. June, 1865.

Files, Jacob, Co. E, 82d O. V. I., e. December 9, 1861, dis. August, 1865.

Fisher, S., Co. I, 45th O. V. I., e. July 1, 1862, prisoner and discharged.

Files, Jacob, Co. E, 82d O. V. I., e. November, 1861.

Fillmore, Conrad, Co. G, 123d O. V. I., e. August 2, 1862, dis. May 13, 1865.

Fitzpatrick, George, Co. I, 45th O. V. I., e. January, 1864.

Flemming, William H., Co. F, 176th O. V. I., e. August, 1864, dis. June, 1865.

Fleck, W. H. H., Co. D, 88th O. V. I., e. March 14, 1863, dis. July, 1865.

Flinn, John W., Co. B, 82d O. V. I., e. November, 1861.

Fogle, Hiram, Co. G, 78th O. V. I., December 14, 1861, dis. July 11, 1865.

Foster, F. D., Co. D, 51st Ind. V. I., e. October, 1863, dis. February, 1865.

Ford, C. R., Co. A, 183d O. V. I., e. August 17, 1864, killed November, 1864.

Ford, W. A., 188th O. V. I., e. March, 1865, dis. July, 1865.

Ford Levi, Co. A, 180th O. V. I., e. August 2, 1864, dis. July, 1865.

Foster, Francis D., Co. D, 51st Ind. V. I., e. August 11, 1862, dis. June, 1865.

Fonracker, William, Co. F, 176th O. V. I., e. September 1, 1864, dis. June, 1865.

Ford, William, Co. B, 82d O. V. I., e. November, 1861.

Sergeant Forbing, Jacob, Co. E, 30th Ind. V. I., e. September, 1861, dis. September, 1864.

Fry, David H., Co. A, 82d O. V. I., e. October, 1861, dis. February, 1863.

Frost, A., Co. D, 189th O. V. I., e. February, 1865, dis. July, 1865. 1865.

Fry, C. L., Co. C, 82d O. V. I., e. November 9, 1861, dis. April 4, 1865.

Fry, John, Co. K, 178th O. V. I., e. September 20, 1864, dis. July, 1865.

French, G. B., Co. A, 21st O. V. I., e. August, 1861, dis. March 15, 1863.

Fry, D. H., Co. A, 82d O. V. I., e. November, 1861.

Fry, George, Co. A, 82d O. V. I., e. November, 1861.

Fry, John W., Co. B, 82d O. V. I., e. November, 1861.

Fults, Jacob, Co. A, 183d O. V. I., e. August, 1864, dis. August, 1865.

Fulton, E. A., Co. A, 13th O. V. I., e. June, 1861, dis. July, 1862.

Fulz, John H., Co. A, 82d O. V. I., e. November, 1861, dis. July, 1865.

Fulz, Simon F., Co. A, 82d O. V. I., e. November, 1861.

Fultz, Samuel, Co. E, 82d O. V. I., e. November, 1861.

Fuss, Joshua B., Co. I, 45th O. V. I., e. August, 1862, missing at Knoxville, Tenn.

Musician Gage, M. W., Co. G, 93d Ind. V. I., e. August 28, 1862, dis. August 10, 1865.

Gardner, Elias, Co. E, 198th O. V. I., e. April 12, 1865, dis. May, 1865.

Garberson, H. S., Co. D, 4th O. V. I., e. April, 1861.

Garrett, W. L., Co. G, 33d O. V. I., e. September 12, 1861, dis. July, 1865.

Musician Garderner, Freeman, Co. A, 18th Penn. V. C., e. April, 1862, dis. July, 1865.

Garwood, Isaac, Co. D, 87th O. V. I., e. June 8, 1862, dis. October 3, 1862.

Sergeant Garwood, Isaac, Co. A, 180th O. V. I., e. August, 1864, dis. July 1, 1864.

Gallagher, Charles, Co. H, 45th O. V. I., e. September 25, 1861, dis. November 21, 1864.

Garwood, J., Co. K, A, 33d and 135th O. V. I., e. September, 1861, May, 1864, dis. June, 1862, September, 1864.

Sergeant Garrett, C. C., Co. G, 33d O. V. I., e. August, 1861, dis. July, 1865.

Garrett, George H., Co. E, 50th O. V. I., e. April, 1862, killed at Big Shanty, Ga., July 3, 1864.

Sergeant Garrett, Charles C., Co. G, 33d O. V. I., e. April, 1861, dis. July, 1865.

Garrett, William L., Co. G, 33d O. V. I., e. April, 1861, died July, 1865.

Gardner, John H., Co. F, 176th O. V. I., e. September 3, 1864, dis. June, 1865.

Gale, O. G., Co. A, 110th O. V. I., e. August, 1862, dis. May 17, 1865.

Gary, Asa H., Co. B, 82d O. V. I., e. November, 1861.

Garwood, John F., Co. E, 82d O. V. I., e. November, 1861.

Garber, E., Co. E, 82d O. V. I., e. November, 1861.

Corporal Gastinger, F. C., Co. F, 32 O. V. I., e. February 22, 1864, dis. July, 1865.

Garber, James, Co. I, 45th O. V. I., e. August 7, 1862.

Gerlach, John, Co. G, 135th O. N. G., e. May, 1864, dis. September, 1864.

Sergeant Geisel, Peter, Co. G, 24th O. V. I., e. April 17, 1861, dis. June 20, 1864.

George, W. J., Co. K, 36th O. V. I., e. March, 1863, dis. August, 1865.

George, J. P., Co. K.

Gelona, Valentine, Co. C, 82d O. V. I., e. December 3, 1861.

Glenn, John A., Co. B, 45th O. V. I., e. August, 1862, died in hospital.

Goodin, David E., Co. B, 45th O. V. I., e. August 12, 1862, dis. June, 1865.

Gordon, J. O., Co. K, 180th O. V. I., e. 1864, dis. July, 1865.

Gordon, D., died at Atlanta, Ga.

Gould, R., Co. A, 192d O. V. I., e. February, 1865, dis. September, 1865.

Golden, E., Co. D, 46th O. V. I., e. February, 1862, dis. April, 1865.

Gormley, L. A., Co. F, 9th O. V. C., e. May, 1864, dis. June, 1865.

Good, George E., Co. G, 114th O. V. I., e. 1862, dis. June, 1865.

Gowder, Jacob, Co. F, 80th O. V. I., e. November 8, 1861, dis. October 1, 1862.

Gordon, Wilson V., Co. G, 1st O. V. I., e. August 1, 1861, died at Andersonville prison August 4, 1864.

Gould, Robert, Co. A, 129th Penn. V. I., died January 1, 1869.

Gordon, Edmund, Co. A, 82d O. V. I., e. November, 1861.

Goodin, Alfred, Co. A, 82d O. V. I., e. November, 1861.

Grifmaller, Rudolphus, Co. G, 191st O. V. I., e. February 21, 1865, dis. August, 1865.

Griffin, Justus S., Co. C, 17th Ill. Cav., e. October 3, 1864, dis. October 4, 1865.

Graham, J., Co. F, 7th O. V. I., e. September 2, 1861, dis. September 26, 1864.

Griner, D., Co. G, 4th O. V. I., e. June 5, 1861, dis. June, 1864.

Sergeant Gregg, J. W., Co. H, 26th O. V. I., e. July, 1861, dis. October 25, 1862.

Graeter, H. A., Co. B, 1st U. S. Engineers, e. April 18, 1861, dis. September, 1865.

Greenfield, R. G., Co. D, 102d O. V. I., e. August, 1861, dis. April, 1865.

Griner, I., Co. I, 175th O. V. I., e. December 19, 1864, dis. January 5, 1865.

Grimes, W. H., Co. H, 82d O. V. I., e. June, 1862, dis. 1862.

Grimes, W. H., 7th Sharpshooters, e. 1863, dis. June, 1865.

Grafton, Luke, Co. I, 45th O. V. I., e. November 22, 1862, died November, 1863, Lexington, Ky.

Griffin, Benjamin, Co. A, 82d O. V. I., e. November, 1861.

Gray, Isaac L., Co. B, 82d O. V. I., e. November, 1861.

Grubbs, Perry, Co. E, 82d O. V. I., e. November, 1861.

Grafton, William H., Co. C, 82d O. V. I., e. November, 1861.

Graner, John, Co. C, 82d O. V. I., e. November, 1861.

Sergeant Gravell, R. K., Co. I, 192d O. V. I., e. February, 1864, dis. September, 1865.

Orderly Sergeant Green, William H., Co. I, 57th O. V. I., e. September 19, 1861, dis. October 9, 1865.

Sergeant Gumm, John, 45th O. V. I., e. August 16, 1862, died at Lexington, Ky., October, 1862.

Guttermuth, Godfrey, Co. K, 33d O. V. I., e. September, 1861, dis. July, 1865.

Gunn, Elcanna, Co. I, 45th O. V. I., e. September, 1864, dis. August, 1865.

Guider, W. H., Co. A, 2d and 82d O. V. I., e. November, 1861, and September, 1864, dis. January, 1863 and August, 1865.

Guider, W. H., Co. A, 82d O. V. I., e. November, 1861.

Hart, Philip J. V., Bat. 2, e. April, 1861, dis. July, 1861.

Hales, James S., Co. B, 57th O. V. I., e. September 1, 1862, dis. July, 1863.

Hanna, Alex, Co. K, 180th O. V. I., e. August 14, 1864, dis. July 13, 1865.

Harner, A. G., Co. C, 94th O. V. I., e. July 28, 1862, dis. June 5, 1865.

Harris, Calvin, Co. C, 32d O. V. I., e. July 20, 1861, dis. July 27, 1865.

Hanks, Isaas H., Co. L, 10th O. V. C., e. October 20, 1862, dis. July 25, 1865.

Hamilton, George, Co B, 136th O. N. G., e. May, 1864, dis. September, 1864.

Hall, John, Co. K, 128th O. V. I., e. October, 1862, dis. June, 1865.

Corporal Harman, John T., Co. E, 12th O. V. I., e. September, 1861, dis. March, 1863.

Harman, William H., Co. B, 76th O. V. I., e. October 9, 1861, dis. February 26, 1863.

Corporal Harman, William H., Co. D, 113th O. V. I., e. February 1, 1864, dis. July, 1865.

Harman, James B., Co. G, 15th O. S. C. T., e. October, 1864, dis. October 2, 1865.

Hall, Calvin, Co. C, 176th O. V. I.

Hankinson, W. H., 14th Kenw'd U. S. N., e. April, 1863.

Hamilton, George W., Co. G, 21st Ill. V. I., e. June 10, 1861, dis. May 31, 1863.

Harding, George.

Harshe, J. R., Co. A, 151st O. V. I., e. May 2, 1864, dis. August 28, 1864.

Hardwick, William R., Co. G, 82d O. V. I., e. February 24, 1864, dis. June, 1865.

Hagerman, Silas C., Co. K, 33d O. V. I., e. September, 1863, dis. June, 1865.

Corporal Harriman, Joshua, Co. F, 31st O. V. I., e. August 17, 1861, dis. July, 1865, wounded at Atlanta, Ga., August 24, 1864.

Hathaway, Nicholas, Co. K, 135th O. N. G., e. May, 1864, dis. September, 1864.

Harrod, S., Co. F, 32d O. V. I., e. March 7, 1864, dis. July, 1865.

Corporal Hatfield, E., Co. A, 82d O. V. I., e. December, 1861, dis. July, 1865.

Hall, G. H., Co. H, 192d O. V. I., e. February, 1865, dis. August, 1865.

Hatfield, Henry, Co. A, 82d O. V. I., e. November 20, 1861, killed.

Hatfield, E., Co. A, 82d O. V. I., e. November 20, 1861, died.

Corporal Harris, A. C., Co. E, 1st O. V. I., e. August 18, 1862, dis. June, 1865.

Hall, William, 22d Bat. O. L. A., e. February 22, 1864, dis. July, 1865.

Harrott, E., Co. B, 45th O. V. I., died at Annapolis, Md.

Quartermaster Sergeant Haldeman, J. B., Co. H, 66th Ill. W. S. S., e. September 28, 1861, dis. July, 1865.

Harvey, E., Co. F, 176th O. V. I., e. September 5, 1864, dis. June, 1865.

Hatcher, N. O., Co. E, 121st O. V. I., e. August, 1862, dis. June, 1865.

Haines, Lemuel, Co. K, 121st O. V. I., e. September 12, 1862, dis. June, 1864.

Corporal Hatch, James, Co. K, 33d O. V. I., e. October, 1861, died at Memphis, Tenn., December 2, 1864.

Hague, John H., Co. D, 25th O. V. I., e. October 6, 1863, died in South Carolina, August 30, 1864.

Hagerman, S. C., Co. K, 33d O. V. I., e. June, 1864, died July, 1865.

Corporal Hagerman, Day O., 4th O. V. I., e. June 3, 1861, dis. October 3, 1863.

Hainey, J., Co. H, 135th O. N. G., e. May, 1864, dis. September, 1864.

Corporal Hamlin, Dyer S., Co. I, 45th O. V. I., e. August 8, 1862, died at Lexington, Ky., October, 1862.

Corporal Harbison, John H., Co. K, 33d O. V. I., e. September, 1861, died at Elizabethtown, March 19, 1864.

Harbison, James H., Co. G, 79th O. V. I., e. November, 1864, died at Nashville, Tenn., January 12, 1865.

Harbison, William, e. in the Mexican war.

Hawk, Jacob W., Co. B, 82d O. V. I.,e. November, 1861.

Hanifan, Simon, Co. B, 82d O. V. I., e. November, 1861.

Hattery, Lewis, Co. E, 82d O. V. I., e. November, 1861.

Hannold, James, Co. C, 68th O. V. I., e. September, 1861, dis. August, 1865.

Harley, Erwin M., Co. G, 25th O. V. I., e. April 21, 1861, dis. April 16, 1863.

Herrick, Cyrus, Co. D, 4th O. V. I., e. April, 1861, dis. September, 1861.

Helverson, Moses C., Co. K, 33d O. V. I., e. September, 1861, killed September 22, 1863, at Chickamauga.

Herman, Phillip, Co. H, 135th O. N. G., e. May, 1864, dis. September, 1864.

Henkle, I. N., Co. B, 118th O. V. I., e. August 6, 1862, dis. May, 1865.

Helms, Daniel, Co. D, 180th O. V. I., e. September 26, 1864, dis. June 8, 1865.

Hedges, O. N., Co. G, 135th O. N. G., e. May, 1864, died September, 1864.

Corporal Heffelfinger, James, Co. E, 88th Ind. V. I., e. September, 1863, dis. May, 1865.

Herbert, John, Co. H, 26th O. V. I., e. July, 1861, died at home June 8, 1863.

Sergeant Henkle, Seth V., Co. A, 82d O. V. I., e. November, 1861.

Hemphill, C. S., Co. A, 82d O. V. I., e. November, 1861.

Hendershot, E., Co. E, 82d O. V. I., e. November, 1861.

Herbert, George, Co. C, 82d O. V. I., e. November, 1861.

Herford ————, Co. B, 118th O. V. I., e. June, 1862, dis. June, 1865.

Higgins, James M., Co. I, 192d O. V. I., e. February, 1865, dis. September, 1865.

Hill, Nicholas, Co. H, 135th O. N. G., e. May, 1864, dis. September, 1864.

Hinds, William, Co. A, 136th O. N. G., e. May, 1864, dis. September, 1864.

Hill, Thomas, Co. G, 20th Ill. V. I., e. October 21, 1861, dis. December 11, 1864.

Hites, B. M., Co. A, 183d O. V. I., e. September 6, 1864, dis. July, 1865.

Hindman, John, Co. G, 82d O. V. I., e. December, 1861, dis. July, 1865.

Wagon Master Hill, Charles H., Co. D, 8th O. V. I., e. October, 1861.

Hill, Oscar, 19th Wis. V. I., e. 1862, killed at Stone River, 1863.

Hinebaugh, S., Co. D and G, 4th and 82d O. V. I., e. June 6, 1861, dis. July, 1865.

Higgins, W. H., Co. K, 175th O. V. I., e. September, 1864, dis. July, 1865.

Hinebaugh, D. R., Co. F, 176th O. V. I., e. September 2, 1864, dis. June, 1865.

Hitchcock, M. K., Co. E, 82d O. V. I., e. ———, 1862, dis. wounded ————, 1865.

Hitchcock, Isaac, ———O. V. I., e. in war in 1812, buried in Cessna township.

Highland, Dennis, Co. I, 45th O. V. I., e. November 20, 1863, dis. June, 1865.

Hibbets, John B., Co. A, 82d O. V. I., e. November, 1861.

Hiatt, William V., Co. E, 82d O. V. I., e. November, 1861.

Hisel, Benjamin, Co. E, 82d O. V. I., e. November, 1861.

Hindman, John, Co. G, 82d O. V. I., e. November, 1861.

Hitchcock, M. R., Co. G, 82d O. V. I., e. November, 1861.

Hoon, Allen Scott.

Holland, Richard.

Holmes, Wesley, Co. G, 135th O. N. G., e. May, 1864, dis. September, 1864.

Holt, Benjamin, Co. A, 82d O. V. I., e. November, 1861, dis. August 9, 1862.

Sergeant Holt, Benjamin, Co. A, 183d O. V. I., e. September 5, 1864, dis. July, 1865.

Howard, S., Co. G, 82d O. V. I., e. November, 1862, killed at Second Bull Run.

Howe, M. F., Co. A, 18th U. S. A.

Holverstott, J. L., Co. B, 118th O. V. I., e. September 12, 1862, dis. June 7, 1865.

Hommel, John S., Co. D, 34th O. V. I., e. July 28, 1861, dis. July, 1865.

First Sergeant Howe, John, Co. B, 82d O. V. I., e. October, 1861, dis. August 7, 1862.

Corporal Hostler, E. V., Co. L, 1st O. H. A., e. June 12, 1865, dis. August, 1865.

Holden, Isaac, Co. D, 15th O. V. I., e. September 11, 1861, dis. December, 1865.

Musician Holmes, R. F., Co. G, 82d O. V. I., e. December 4, 1861, dis. December, 1864.

Holden, Albert I., Co. E, 125th O. V. I., e. October, 1862, died at Nashville, Tenn., from wounds received June 21, 1864.

Hodge, Isaac, Co. K, 159th O. N. G., e. May, 1864, dis. September, 1864.

Housman, John, Co. F, 176th O. V. I., e. September 2, 1864, dis. June, 1865.

Howe, G. D., Co. F, 2d O. V. I., e. April 16, 1861, dis. August 16, 1861.

Hoffman, John, 1st O. V. S. S., e. ————, 1863, dis. June, 1865.

Homan, Ira K., 96th O. V. I., e. August 6, 1862, dis. July, 1865.

Homan, W. N., Co. A, 76th O. V. I., e. May, 1862, dis. September, 1862.

Holden, John, Co. E, 110th O. V. I., e. March, 1863, dis. August, 1865.

Hodge, A. V., Co. G, 160th O. V. I., e. May, 1864, dis. September, 1864.

First Sergeant Holmes, H. L., Co. I, 45th O. V. I., e. July 9, 1862, dis. February, 1865.

Corporal Holland, John A., Co. I, 45th O. V. I., e. July 12, 1862, dis. April, 1864.

Hoon, A. S., Co. G, 135th O. N. G., e. May, 1864, dis. September, 1864.

Holmes, Jacob E., Co. K, 82d O. V. I., e. ———, died at St. Louis, Mo.

Howe, C. S., Co. A, 82d O. V. I., e. November, 1861.

Holton, Joseph P., Co. A, 82d O. V. I., e. November, 1861.

First Sergeant Howe, John, Co. B, 82d O. V. I., e. November, 1861.

Horner, John H., Co. E, 82d O. V. I., e. November, 1861.

Houdenshield, John, Co. C, 82d O. V. I., e. November, 1861.

Sergeant Horn, G. W., Co. G, 82d O. V. I., e. November, 1861.

Holmes, R. F., Co. G, 82d O. V. I., e. November, 1861.

Hodge, Henry L., Co. G, 82d O. V. I., e. November, 1861.

Hunter, H. J., Co. A, 123d O. V. I., e. August 11, 1862, dis. April 3, 1865.

Hunter, William R., Co. M, 3d O. V. C., e. February 18, 1864, dis. August 4, 1865.

Hueston, James E., Co. I, 49th O. V. I., e. September, 1861, dis. September 10, 1864.

Sergeant Hueston, James R., Co. K, 180th O. V. I., e. September, 1864, dis. July 12, 1865, wounded at Stone River, from the effect of which he died.

Hubbell, G. R., Co. L, 1st Colo. Cav., e. October 2, 1861, dis. December, 1864.

Huff, G. W., Co. F, 54th O. V. I., e. October 28, 1861, dis. August 11, 1862.

Hurlbert, C. W., Co. B, 82d O. V. I., e. February 10, 1864, dis. July, 1865.

Corporal Humphrey, S., Co. H, 135th O. N. G., e. May, 1864, dis. September, 1864.

Sergeant Hullinger, J. A., Co. B, 82d O. V. I., e. September 2, 1861, dis. August 9, 1865.

Hutchinson, J. M., Co. E, 66th Ill. V. I., e. August 22, 1862, dis. June 29, 1865.

Hustin, Hugh, Co. A, 33d O. V. I.

Huntley, William, Co. F, 176th O. V. I., e. September 5, 1864, died at Nashville, Tenn., March 26, 1865.

Hughes, R. M., Co. H, 118th O. V. I., e. ———, 1862, dis. ———, 1865.

Hueston, William H., Co. L, 1st O. V. H. A., e. November 26, 1863, dis. July, 1865.

Hufford, W. F., Co. G, 114th O. V. I., e. August, 1862, dis. August, 1865.

Hubbell, R. G., Co. I, 131st O. N. G., e. May, 1864, dis. September, 1864.

Hughes, W. R., Co. I, 192d O. V. I., e. March, 1865, dis. September, 1865.

Hunter, John, Co. L, 1st O. V. I., e. February 27, 1864, dis. July, 1865.

Corporal Hughes, Henry, Co. K, 33d O. V. I., e. ———, 1861, died at Libby prison June, 1865.

Hughes, Perry, Co. K, 33d O. V. I., e. ———, 1861, dis. June, 1865.

Hughes, S., Co. K, 33d O. V. I., e. ———, 1862, dis. June, 1865.

Hunt, Thomas, Co. E, 42d O. V. I., died February 6, 1870.

Hueston, James E., Co. I, 49th O. V. I.

Hunt, James, Co. A, 183d O. V. I., e. September 21, 1864, dis. June, 1865.

Hufnagle, ———, Co. G, 4th O. V. I., e. June, 1861, dis. June 24, 1864.

Hursey, B. T., Co. B, 82d O. V. I., e. November, 1861.

Hubbard, R. B., Co. G, 82d O. V. I., e. November, 1861.

Sergeant Humphreys, Edward C., Co. A, 134th O. N. G., e. May 2, 1864, dis. October, 1864.

Hyde, R. B., Co. B, 32d O. V. I., e. August 9, 1861, dis. August 20, 1864.

Hyndman, John, Co. G, 34th O. V. I.

Hyland, Dennis, Co. I, 45th O. V. I., e. October, 1863, dis. November 2, 1865.

Hyndman, John, Co. G, 34th O. V. I., e. March, 1864, dis. August, 1865..

Idle, Jacob, Co. A, 13th O. V. I., e. May, 1861, dis. July, 1861.

First Sergeant Ingman, William C., Co. K, 33d O. V. I., e. September 23, 1861, dis. October 11, 1864.

Irion, John A., Co. H, 179th O. V. I., e. August 7, 1862, dis. July 10, 1865.

Sergeant Irvin, John A., Co. K, 33d O. V. I., e. October 14, 1861, killed at Chattanooga, Ga., September 9, 1863.

First Sergeant Irvin, William S., Co. B, 88th O. V. I., e. August 19, 1862, dis. July, 1865.

Isham Martin.

Isenbarger, John, Co. A, 133d O. N. G., e. May 4, 1864, dis. September, 1864.

Ichler, Joseph, Co. G, 135th O. V. I.

Jacobs, Stephen, Co. H, 2d ———, e. ———, 1862, dis. ———, 1865.

Jackson, Edward, Co. I, 45th O. V. I., e. August 12, 1862, died at Lexington, Ky., November 11, 1862.

Jackson, Hartwell, Co. F, 4th U. S. C. T., e. September, 1864, dis. September, 1865.

Jarvet, Samuel, Co. C, 82d O. V. I., e. November 30, 1861.

Corporal Jackson, John, Co. B, 45th O. V. I., e. August 19, 1862, dis. June, 1865.

Jackson, I., Co. C, 12th O. V. I., e. August, 1864, dis. June, 1865.

Jackson, Heaton, Co. K, 180th O. V. I., e. September, 1864, dis. July, 1865.

Jacobs, S., Co. H, 132d O. N. G., e. May, 1864, dis. September, 1864.

James, James M., Co. A, 121st O. V. I., e. April, 1865, dis. September, 1865.

Sergeant Jagger, Wilson, 4th O. V. I., e. ———, 1861, dis. ———, 1864.

Jackson, Oliver, Co. I, 45th O. V. I., e. November 26, 1863, died at Nashville, Tenn., June 8, 1864.

Janes, Fred, Co. G, 135th O. N. G., e. May, 1864, dis. September, 1864.

Jeffers, George W., Co. G, 4th O. V. I., e. April 19, 1861, dis. January 15, 1863.

Jeffers, C. A., Co. B, 176th O. V. I., e. August, 1864, dis. April, 1865.

Jenkins, I., Co. E, 86th O. V. I., e. May, 1861, dis. September, 1861.

Corporal Jenkins, John, Co. B, 72d O. V. I., e. November, 1861, dis. July, 1865.

Sergeant Jenkins, John, Co. C, 9th H. A., e. September, 1863, dis. September, 1865.

Jenkins, Conrad, Co. I, 45th O. V. I.

Jones, James, Co. G, 183d O. V. I., e. October 3, 1864, dis. July 1, 1865.

Jones, Richard, Co. C, 140th Penn. V. I., e. August 5, 1862, dis. June, 1865.

Orderly Sergeant Johnson, Allen S., Co. I, 45th O. Mt. I., e. June 20, 1862, died at Andersonville prison.

Jones, Charles P., Co. F, 176th O. V. I., e. September 5, 1864, dis. June, 1865.

Johnson, John C., Co. A, 82d O. V. I., e. February, 1864, dis. July 11, 1865.

Sergeant Johnson, A. Simon, Co. I, 45th O. V. I., e. June 10, 1862, died at Andersonville, Ga., November, 1864.

Johnson, Jacob R., Co. G, 4th O. V. I., e. April, 1861.

Johnson, Samuel, Co. D, 180th O. V. I., e. October, 1864, dis. July 5, 1865.

Johnson, Andrew, 54th O. V. I.

Johnson, John S., 118th O. V. I.

Corporal Johnson, Austin T., Co. D, 34th O. V. I.

Jones, John E., Co. D, 64th O. V. I., e. November 7, 1861, dis. September 20, 1862.

Johnson, J. R., Co. C, 162d O. V. I., e. May 2, 1864, dis. September, 1864.

Johnson, M., 31st O. V. I., e. July, 1861, dis. ————, 1864.

Jones, C. H., Co. C, 18th O. V. I., e. September 7, 1864, dis. May, 1865.

Corporal Johnson, Milton, Co. F, 176th O. V. I., e. September, 1864, dis. June, 1865.

Corporal Jones, J. V., Co. C, 82d O. V. I., e. November 3, 1861, dis. August, 1865.

Johnston, Hueston, Co. C, 82d O. V. I., e. November, 1861.

Jones, P., Co. H, 135th O. N. G., e. May, 1864, dis. September, 1864.

Jones, A. B., Co. G, 34th O. V. I., e. February, 1864, taken prisoner and exchanged and died at Annapolis, Md.

Sergeant Jones, C. T., Co. H, 66th Ill. W. S. S., e. October 7, 1861, dis. July, 1865.

Corporal Jones, G. W., Co. I, 175th O. V. I., e. September, 1864, dis. July, 1865.

Johnson, James B., Co. B, 86th O. V. I., e. June, 1863, dis. June, 1865.

Johnson, George W., Co. H, 179th O. V. I., e. September, 1864, dis. May, 1865.

Jones, Hiram, Co. A, 82d O. V. I., e. November, 1861.

Jones, John A., Co. A, 82d O. V. I., e. November, 1861.

Jones, James, Co. B, 82d O. V. I., e. November, 1861.

Jones, Thomas, Co. B, 82d O. V. I., e. November, 1861.

Jones, Edward, Co. B, 82d O. V. I., e. November, 1861.

Joy, Amos, Co. G, 82d O. V. I., e. November, 1861.

Jones, John W., Co. G, 182d O. V. I., e. November, 1861.

Johnson, Horace, Co. C, 82d O. V. I., e. December 5, ———.

Jones, James, Co. G, 82d O. V. I., e. November, ———.

Jones, William H., Co. E, 82d O. V. I., e. November, ———.

Johnson, John, e. in the War of 1812, e. November ———, under General Harrison.

Johnson, James K., Co. K, 33d O. V. I., e. October, 1862, killed at Chattanooga, Ga., September 20, 1863.

Justice, Martin, Co. E, 82d O. V. I., e. November ———.

Kaiser, John, Co. G, 135th O. N. G., e. May, 1864, dis. September, 1864.

Kellogg, Hiram C., Co. K, 188th N. Y. V. I.

Kennedy, Aaron, Co. A, 123d O. V. I., e. April 12, 1862, dis. April 1, 1863.

First Sergeant Kennedy, Aaron, Co. G, 144th O. N. G., e. May, 1864, dis. September 4, 1864.

Kennedy, Sylvester, Co. E, 82d O. V. I., e. ————, dis. August 3, 1865.

Keenan, William, 17th U. S. I., e. July 12, ———, dis. ————, 1815.

Corporal Kerr, Alex, Co. E, 82d O. V. I., e. November 12, 1861, dis. August 8, 1865.

Sergeant Keuser, Jacob, Co. B, 25th O. V. I., e. ————, 1864, dis. ————, 1865.

Kennard, A. G., Co. E, 159th O. V. I., e. ————, 1863, dis. ————, 1863.

Keith, Silas M., Co. E, 63d O. V. I., e. May 2, 1864, dis. September, 1864.

Orderly Sergeant Keith, James H., 63d O. V. I., died.

Kelley, A. J., Co. F., 21st O. V. I.

Kemper, John, Co. H, 135th O. N. G., e. May, 1864, dis. September, 1864.

Keefer, William, Co. F, 176th O. V. I., e. September 1, 1864, dis. May, 1865.

Keefer, Whitney, Co. G, 82d O. V. I., e. January, 1862, died at Stafford Court House, 1866.

Sergeant Keller, A., Co. D, 25th O. V. I., e. October 1864, dis. January 1, 1865.

Keller, John, 6th O. V. Bat., e. September, 1864, dis. May, 1865.

Keiper, Solomon, Co. B, 179th O. V. I., e. April 1864, dis. June 20, 1865.

Keible, R. H., Co. A, 82d O. V. I., e. March, 1865, died April, 1865.

Kellogg, Robert, Co. G, 82d O. V. I., e. November, 1861.

Kelley, Benjamin, Co. A, 82d O. V. I., e. November, 1861.

Kennedy, George, Co. H, 82d O. V. I., e. November, 1861.

Kerns, William, Co. I, 45th O. V. I., e. August, 5, 1862.

Kelley, William, Co. I, 45th O. V. I., e October, 1863.

Klinger, George M., Co. B, 118th O. V. I., e. September 7, 1862, dis. July, 1865.

Knicely, John, Co. A, 82d O. V. I., e. November 10, 1861, dis. October 24, 1864.

Kontz, William, Co. F, 176th O. V. I., e. September, 1864, dis. June 20, 1865.

Sergeant Koplin, Aaron, Co. F, 23d O. V. I., e. June, 1861, dis. July, 1864, wounded at South Mountain and Antietam.

Koller, H. C., Co. H, 101st O. V. I., e. August, 1862, dis. June, 1865.

Chief Bugler Kress, Alonza J., 35th Ill. V. I., e. May 12, 1861, dis. October 24, 1864.

Kremblebine, J. F., Co. B, 82d O. V. I., e. December 3, 1863, dis. August, 1865.

Krabill, S., Co. B, 82d O. V. I., e. December, 1861, dis. September, 1862.

Krisher, J., 6th O. V. Bat., e. September, 1864, dis. May, 1865.

Kraft, Charles, Co. E, 82d O. V. I., e. November 4, 1861, dis. July, 1865.

Kummer, John W., Co. B, 82d O. V. I., e. November, 1861, killed at battle of Bull Run, 1862.

Kumly, Jacob, Co. B, 82d O. V. I., e. November, 1861.

Kyler, J., Co. D, 34th O. V. I., e. June, 1861.

Kyle, W. H. H., Co. I, 45th O. V. I., e. July 12, 1862.

Laws, Jacob, Co. C, 34th O. V. I., e. February, 1863, dis. July, 1865.

Corporal Lambert, Aaron, Co. B, 82d O. V. I., e. December, 1861, died July 3, 1863, at Winchester, Va.

Latimore, Horace, Co. H, 46th O. V. I., e. November, 1861, dis. August 3, 1865.

Law, R. K., Co. B, 118th O. V. I., e. July 1, 1862, dis. July 15, 1865.

Sergeant Lawrence, David A., Co. B, 18th O. V. I., e. August 12, 1862, dis. November 8, 1865.

Lappin, John U., Co. G, 34th O. V. I., e. February 29, 1864, dis. July 27, 1865.

Lambert, Aaron, 82d O. V. I., e. December, 1861, died.

Latimore, John S., Co. B, 82d O. V. I., e. January 1, 1864, dis. September 28, 1864.

Latimore, John, Co. B, e. November 21, 1861, dis. December 31, 1863.

Lash, George, Co. B, 32d O. V. I., e. February 8, 1863, dis. June, 1865.

Lawrence, J. A., Co. G, 88th O. V. I., e. August 5, 1863, dis. July, 1865.

Lane, Robert K., Co. B, 118th O. V. I., e. July 22, 1862, dis. July, 1865.

Musician Latham, W. W., Co. F, 21st O. V. I., e. September 26, 1861, dis. August, 1865.

Lantz, George, Co. B, 118th O. V. I., e. ————, 1862, dis. June, 1865.

Lantz, William, Co. D, 45th O. V. I., e. June, 1862, died in Andersonville prison.

Lantz, M., Co. C, 13th O. V. I., e. July, 1861, dis. July, 1864.

Lawrence, John, Co. F, 31st O. V. I., e. August 2, 1862, dis. July, 1865.

Sergeant Lawrence, Joseph, Co. F, 31st O. V. I., e. August 2, 1861, dis. July, 1865.

Lake, Thomas, Co. C, 13th O. V. I., e. June, 1861, dis. June, 1864, wounded at Shiloh and Murfreesboro.

Sergeant Lake, James, Co. C, 68th O. V. I., e. November 6, 1861, dis. July, 1865.

Layton, W. C., Co. E, 82d O. V. I., e. November, 1861.

Lambert, Adam, Co. I, 45th O. V. I., e. July 11, 1862, dis. June, 1865.

Lambert, Jesse, Co. I, 45th O. V. I., e. July 11, 1862, dis. June, 1865.

Corporal Large, Lawrence, Co. A, 13th U. S. I., e. August 24, 1861, dis. February 5, 1864.

Lane, Peter W., Co. H, 179th O. V. I., e. September 16, 1864, dis. June 17, 1865.

Lewis, Orlando E., 4th O. V. I., e. April, 1861.

Lewis, Alvin, 4th O. V. I., e. April, 1861, killed at Battle of Wilderness.

Lewis, Robert F., 33d O. V. I., e. September, 1862, dis. February, 1863.

Sergeant Lewis, George W., Co. K, 33d O. V. I., e. April 16, 1861, dis. April 21, 1865.

Leedom, George, 34th O. V. I., e. March 1, 1864, died March 15, 1864.

Lease, William H. N., Co. A, 183d O. V. I., e. September 17, 1864, dis. July 6, 1865.

Lease, Joseph, M., Co. D, 66th O. V. I., e. October 8, 1861, dis. September 26, 1862.

Leighton, George, Co. B, 135th O. N. G., e. May, 1864, dis. September, 1864.

Leedom, Henry, 135th O. N. G., e. May, 1864, dis. September, 1864.

Lehr, H. S., Co. K, 86th O. V. I., e. May, 1862, dis. October, 1862.

Hospital Stewart Lehr, H. S., 176th O. V. I., e. August, 1864, dis. June, 1865.

Corporal Leinard, Jacob, Co. I, 135th O. N. G., e. May, 1864, dis. September, 1864.

Lehr, A., Co. B, 179th O. V. I., e. September, 1864, dis. June, 1865.

Lesley, J. C., Co. H, 66th Ill. W. S. S., e. October 7, 1861, dis. July 7, 1865.

Orderly Sergeant Lewis, A. K., 4th O. V. I., e. June, 1861, killed May 18, 1864 at Wilderness, Va.

Lee, Nicholas, Co. B, 82d O. V. I.

Leatham, William, Co. G, 82d O. V. I., e. November, 1861.

Lilly, Joseph, Co. B, 82d O. V. I., e. November 11, 1861, dis. January 2, 1865.

Liles, McFadden, Co. G, 4th O. V. I., e. April 19, 1861, dis. August 18, 1861.

Liles, Lemuel S., Co. D, 87th O. V. I., e. May 30, 1862, dis. October 3, 1862.

Liles, Jeremiah, Co. A, 82d O. V. I., e. October 3, 1861, dis. August 9, 1862.

Liggitt, A. C., Co. C, 132d O. N. G., e. May, 1864, dis. September, 1864.

Wagon Master Linderman, John F., Co. F, 37th O. V. I., e. September 9, 1861, died in prison, Richmond, Va.

Liniger, W. S., Co. I, 45th O. V. I., e. March 6, 1863.

Limes, M., Co. H, 4th and 128th O. V. I., e. April, 1861, dis. July, 1865.

Limes, John, Co. I, 180th O. V. I., e. August 25, 1864, dis. July, 1865.

Limes, H., 10th O. V. I.

Lininger, Hiram, Co. D, 4th O. V. I., e. May, 1861, died November, 1861.

First Sergeant Linton, J. H., Co. A, 198th O. V. I., e. September, 1864, promoted.

Lightner, John, Co. B, 82d O. V. I., e. November, 1861, dis. 1862.

Liles, Daniel, Co. C, 82d O. V. I., e. November, 1861.

Corporal Lloyd, William, Co. A, 118th O. V. I., e. August 11, 1862, dis. June, 1865.

Longbaugh, Joseph, Co. G, 144th O. N. G., e. May, 1864, dis. September, 1864.

Sergeant Longbaugh, Co. H, 192d O. V. I., e. February 14, 1865, dis. September, 1865.

Long, Jacob, Co. D, 34th O. V. I., e. May, 1861, dis. ————, 1865.

Long, John, 8th O. V. I., e. ————, dis. ————, 1861.

Long, Tobias, e. September, 1864, dis. July, 1865.

Loudenslager, George, 135th O. N. G., e. May, 1864, dis. September, 1864.

Longabaugh, E. C., Co. D, 81st O. V. I., e. April, 1861, dis. October, 1864.

Longfellow, P., Co. G, 82d O. V. I., e. November, 1861, dis. July, 1865.

Louthan, John, 7th ————, e. October, 1862, dis. September, 1865, killed by cars at home, March, 1872.

Louthan, Joseph, Co. C, 82d O. V. I., e. November 12, 1861, taken prisoner at Goldsboro, 1864.

Longabaugh, George Co. F, 176th O. V. I., e. September 2, 1864, dis. June, 1865.

Losey, Amos J., Co. F, 176th O. V. I., e. September, 1864, dis. June, 1865.

Louthan, J. F., Co. G, 82d O. V. I., e. November, 1861, dis. May 3, 1869.

Looker, Moab, Co. I, 45th O. V. I., e. August 4, 1862, dis. June, 1865.

Lowe, John, Co. G, 82d O. V. I., e. November, 1861.

Lowe, James, Co. G, 82d O. V. I., e. November, 1861.

Locker, William, Co. G, 82d O. V. I., e. November, 1861.

Lukins, Jesse, 16th O. V. Bat., died December 22, 1862.

Ludwig, J. B., Co. C, 82d O. V. I., e. November, 1861.

Lyle, Robert, Co. H, 161st O. V. I., e. May, 1864, dis. September, 1865.

Lydick, Samuel, Co. G, 82d O. V. I., e. November, 1861.

Lynch, Patrick, Co. G, 82d O. V. I., e. November, 1861.

McAdams, A. O., Co. B, 45th O. V. I., e. June, 1862, dis. June, 1865.

McBride, C., Co. I, 175th O. V. I., e. August 20, 1864, dis. July 14, 1865.

McCloskey, B. W., Co. A, 49th O. V. I., e. August 23, 1861, dis. August 23, 1864.

McConnell, A., Co. H, 179th O. V. I., e. September, 1864, dis. June, 1865.

Sergeant McClaid, Elias, Co. B, 82d O. V. I., e. October, 1861, dis. March 4, 1863.

McCrary, Daniel, Co. I, 132d O. N. G., e. May, 1864, dis. September, 1864.

McCann, Sylvester, Co. D, 4th O. V. I., e. August 6, 1861, dis. October 22, 1863.

McCann, Madison, Co. D, 4th O. V. I., e. April, 1861, killed at Petersburg, Va., 1865.

McCann, David, Co. I, 45th O. V. I., e. July, 1862, died in Belle Island prison, 1863.

McCann, S., Co. D, 4th O. V. I., e. 1864, died at home from injuries received.

McCoy, John, Co. H, 91st O. V. I., e. March 1864, dis. July, 1865.

McClintock, J. H., Co. F, 82d O. V. I., e. October, 1864, dis. July, 1865.

McCullough, Philip, Co. D, 13th O. V. I., e. August 2, 1862, dis. July, 1865.

McCloud, N. S., Co. H, 10th Va. V. I., e. June 12, 1863, dis. August, 1865.

McClure, John, Co. D, 18th N. S. I., e. August, 1861, dis. ———, 1863.

McClaim, Edward, Co. G, 82d O. V. I.

McConnell, William F., 82d O. V. I.

Corporal McDowell, Philip, L., Co. H, 94th O. V. I., e. August 7, 1862, dis. February 7, 1863.

Sergeant McDowell, Philip, Co. B, 154th O. V. I., e. May, 1864, dis. September, 1864.

McDonald, S. C., Co. C, 12th O. V. Cav., e. September, 1863, dis. May, 1865.

McDonald, T. J., Co. H, 17th Ill. V. I., e. May, 1861, dis. June 11, 1864.

McDonald, George, Co. C, 156th O. V. I., e. October 18, 1864, dis. October 18, 1865.

Corporal McDonald, Jasper, Co. F, 13th O. V. I., e. June, 1861, died January 22, 1863, of wounds received at Murfreesboro, Tenn.

McDonald, Alex., Co. D, 34th O. V. I., e. August 16, 1861, died at home soon after discharge, August, 1865.

Sergeant McDowell, P. L., Co. B, 154th O. V. I., e. August, 1862, dis. September, 1864.

McElroy, Hugh G., Co. H, 66th O. V. I., e. February 18, 1864, dis. July 7, 1865.

Sergeant McElroy, J. J., Co. H, 16th Ill. Sharpshooters, e. November 16, 1861, dis. July, 1865.

McElhaney, John, Co. A, 180th O. V. I., e. October, 1864, dis. August, 1865.

McElroy, Hamilton, Co. E, 197th O. V. I., e. March, 1864, dis. October, 1864.

McFarland, Ellis, Co. I, 45th O. V. I., e. June 28, 1863, died at Annapolis, Md., April 2, 1864.

McFadden, W. W.

McFadden, Co. G, 197th O. V. I., e. March, 1865, dis. August, 1865.

McFarland, Hammon, Co. I, 45th O. V. I.

McGinnis, Moses, Co. A, 180th O. V. I., e. September, 5, 1864, dis. April, 1865.

McGinnis, S. W., Co. A, 82d O. V. I., e. October, 1861, dis. July, 1865.

McGinnis, G. A., 136th O. N. G., e. May, 1864, dis. September, 1864.

McGuigin, Co. K, 13th Iowa V. I., e. September, 1864, dis. April, 1865.

Sergeant, McGregor, George M., Co. F, 66th O. V. I., e. December 7, 1861, dis. May, 1865.

McGinnis, John, Co. A, 82d O. V. I., e. November, 1861, died, May 5, 1864.

Sergeant, McGary, George W., Co. C, 82d O. V. I., e. November, 1861.

Corporal McGary, John W., Co. C, 82d O. V. I., e. November, 1861.

McGee, Michael, Co. G, 82d O. V. I., e. November, 1861.

McGee, L. V., Co. G, 82d O. V. I., e. November, 1861.

McGinnis, William, Co. G, 82d O. V. I., e. November, 1861.

Sergeant McIntire, E. D., Co. A, 183d O. V. I., e. September, 1864, dis. July, 1865.

Corporal McKitrick, I. W., Co. E, 182d O. V. I., e. November 3, 1864, dis. June 8, 1865.

Orderly Sergeant McKean, Robert L., Co. B, 45th O. V. I., e. August, 1862, promoted.

McKnight, William, Co. B, 82d O. V. I., e. November, 1861.

McKinley, James, Co. E, 82d O. V. I., e. November, 1861.

McMullen, William F., Co. K, 76th O. V. I., e. December 2, 1861, dis. July 15, 1865.

McNeal, John W., Co. E, 82d O. V. I., e. November, 1861.

Corporal McWilliams, James, Co. C, 95th O. V. I., e. August 11, 1862, dis. March 26, 1863.

Drummer Marshall, James W., Co. E, 23d Heavy Artillery, e. 1861, dis. October, 1865.

First Sergeant Marmon, Walter G., 4th Heavy Artillery, e. September, 1862, dis. July, 1865.

Sergeant Mahon, E. H., Co. B, 118th O. V. I., e. August, 1862, dis. July, 1865.

Matthews, W. D. F., Co. D, 110th O. V. I., e. May 26, 1864, dis. June 26, 1865.

Corporal M rshall, James C., Co. B, 86th O. V. I., e. June 3, 1862, dis. February, 1864.

Sergeant Marshall, James C., Co. C, 174th O. V. I., e. August 11, 1864, dis. June 28, 1865.

Matthews, George, Co. B, 15th O. V. I.

Marsh, Lewis J., Co. E, 151st O. V. I., e. May 2, 1864, dis. September 25, 1864.

Marvin, Thomas, Co. I, 45th O. V. I., e. February 7, 1864, dis. October, 1865.

Martin, William, Co. K, 82d O. V. I., e. January 3, 1861, killed August 31, 1862, in Second Bull Run.

Maynard, Henry, Co. F, 176th O. V. I., e. September 1, 1864, dis. June 20, 1865.

Marlow, W. T., Co. H, 105th O. V. I., e. August 9, 1862, dis. June 7, 1865.

Mahon, John B., Co. E, 82d O. V. I., e. November 12, 1861, died at Middletown, Va., July 1, 1862.

Musician Mahon, I. H., Co. L, 2d O. V. Heavy Artillery, e. June 23, 1863, dis. September, 1865.

Martin, W. A., Co. C, 142d O. V. I., e. January, 1865, dis. December, 1865.

March, S., Co. I, 42d O. V. I., e. September 5, 1861, dis. December 25, 1865.

Mathews, M., Co. I, 135th O. N. G., e. May, 1864, dis. September, 1864.

Corporal Matthews, W. R., Co. L, 135th O. N. G., e. May, 1864, dis. September, 1864.

Maynard, Brice, Co. F, 176th O. V. I., e. September, 1864, dis. July, 1865.

Sergeant Marmon, J. F., Co. H, 135th O. N. G., e. May, 1864, dis. September, 1864.

Marmon, C., Co. H, 135th O. N. G., e. May, 1864, dis. September, 1864.

Mahon, Lewis, Co. C, 82d O. V. I., e. February, 1864, killed May 25, 1864, at Dallas, Ga.

Marquis, D. L., Co. F, 176th O. V. I., e. September 3, 1864, dis. June, 1865.

Major, H. A., Co. B, 82d O. V. I., e. October, 1861, dis. December, 1864.

Marsh, Benjamin, Co. C, 82d O. V. I., e. November, 1861, dis. December 28, 1862, wounded at Sulphur Springs, Va.

Maynard, E., 82d O. V. I., e. November, 1861, died April 15, 1862.

Maria, James, Co. A, 82d O. V. I., e. November, 1862.

Mabin, John B., Co. E, 82d O. V. I., e. November, 1861.

Maxwell, William, Co. G, 82d O. V. I., e. November, 1861.

Marsh, Benjamin, Co. G, 82d O. V. I., e. November, 1861.

Marquis, Robert, Co. G, 82d O. V. I., e. November, 1861.

Dispatch Bearer Mahon, Anthony, e. August, 1862, dis. September, 1869.

Mahon, H. M., Co. C, 32d O. V. I., e. November, 1864, dis. June, 1865.

Maple, T. N., 2d O. V. I., e. April, 1861, dis. August, 1861.

Maple, T. N., 16th Ind. B., e. August, 1861, dis. June, 1865.

Sergeant Maine, J. V. B., Co. E, 64th O. V. I., e. October 5, 1861, dis. June 12, 1865.

Maxwell, John, Co. C, 82d O. V. I., e. November, 1861.

Mahon, William P., Co. F, 55th O. V. I., e. September 20, 1861, dis. March 18, 1863.

Meneal, John W., Co. E, 82d O. V. I., e. November 20, 1861, dis. July 8, 1864.

Corporal Messick, S. W., Co. B, 118th O. V. I., e. 1862, dis. June, 1865.

Orderly Sergeant Miller, Austin W., Co. H, 101st O. V. I., e. August 10, 1862, dis. June 20, 1865.

Miller, John C., Co. G, 135th O. N. G., e. May, 1864, dis. September, 1864.

Mitchell, R. H., Co. I, 144th O. N. G., e. May, 1864, dis. September, 1864.

Corporal Miller, Andy, Co. H, 179th O. V. I., e. September 16, 1864, dis. January, 1865.

Miller, Andrew, Co. I, 62d O. V. I., e. February 10, 1862, dis. June 23, 1865.

Miller, J. S., 7th Ohio Ind. Co. Sharpshooters, e. October 5, 1864, dis. May 20, 1865.

Miller, Robert, Co. G, 135th O. N. G., e. May, 1864, dis. September, 1864.

Minchell, Richard, Co. C, 45th O. V. I., e. August 11, 1862, died at Andersonville Prison July 8, 1864.

Miller, Perry, Co. K, 128th O. V. I., e. January, 1863, dis. May, 1864.

Corporal Miller, Merritt, Co. I, 54th O. V. I., e. October 16, 1861, dis. August, 1865.

Miller, I. V., Co. F, 176th O. V. I., e. September 3, 1864, dis. June, 1865.

Miller, James D., Co. F, 176th O. V. I., e. September 3, 1864, dis. June, 1865.

Miller, Jno. C., Co. K, 113th O. V. I., e. December, 1863, dis. June, 1865.

Miller, William, Co. I, 45th O. V. I., e. June, 1863, taken prisoner at Crab Orchard, Ky., murdered by Molly Maguires, March, 1876.

Miller, Leander, Co. I, 13th O. V. I., e. June, 1861, killed June 22, 1864, at Altoona Pass, Ga.

Miller, Albert, Co. I, 23d O. V. I., e. December 20, 1863, dis. June, 1865.

Miller, S. D., Co. K, 4th Ky. V. I., e. August, 1863, dis. March, 1866.

Miller, Dalis P., Co. E, 82d O. V. I., e. 1862, killed at Gettysburg, July, 1863.

Miller, Charles, Co. B, 45th O. V. I., e. August, 1862, dis. June 19, 1865.

Mitchell, Charles, Co. K, 133d O. N. G., e. May, 1864, dis. September, 1864.

Miller, Jno. C., 135th O. N. G., e. May, 1864, dis. September, 1864.

Miller, Peter, 179th O. V. I., died at Nashville, Tenn., January 28, 1865.

Mitchell, S. G., Co. I, 45th O. V. I., e. June, 1862.

Moore, Perry R., Co. C, 6th U. S. Cav., e. October 20, 1861, dis. March 16, 1863.

Moore, Perry R., Co. C, 20th O. V. I., e. September, 1864, dis. June 9, 1865.

Morey, Delano J., Co. B, 82d O. V. I., e. December 29, 1861, dis. August, 1865.

Morrison, Robert, U. S. I., e. October 26, 1861, dis. January 2, 1865.

Moy, Bendrick, Co. B, 82d O. V. I., e. December 7, 1861, dis. May 24, 1862.

Sergeant Morey, Sylvester P., Co. B, 82d O. V. I., e. April 20, 1861, dis. November 16, 1864, lost an arm at Peach Tree Creek, Atlanta, Ga.

Morison, Robert, Co. A, 82d O. V. I., e. October 26, 1861, dis. January, 9, 1865.

Morrison, John A., Co. A, 82d O. V. I., e. February 12, 1864, dis. July, 1865.

Morrison, James, Co. H, 135th O. N. G., e. May, 1864, dis. September, 1864.

Morrow, W. H., Co. G, 4th O. V. I., e. April 18, 1861, dis. September 1, 1863.

Moore, Albert, Co. G, 25th O. V. I., e. September 7, 1864, dis. November, 1865.

Morten, A. F., Co. H, 12th O. V. I., e. January, 1862, dis. July, 1865.

Moore, S., Co. E & I, 99th and 50th O. V. I., e. August, 1862, dis. July, 1865.

Morrow, John A., Co. G, 13th O. V. I., e. March, 1864, dis. July, 1865.

Morgan, W. F., Co. H, 144th O. N. G., e. May, 1864, dis. September, 1864.

Moore, John Q., Co. B, 45th O. V. I., e. August, 1862, dis. sick.

Sergeant Morrison, Richard, Co. B, 82d O. V. I., e. November, 1861.

Morey, William P., Co. B, 82d O. V. I., e. November, 1861.

Morrow, John M., Co. C, 82d O. V. I., e. November, 1861.

Moore, Charles N., Co. I, 45th O. V. I.

Morrison, George H., Co. I, 45th O. V. I., e. August 14, 1862.

Mustard, James, Co. I, 135th O. N. G., e. May, 1864, dis. September, 1864.

Munea, John T., Co. K, 4th O. V. I., e. June 3, 1861, dis. June 4, 1865.

Munsell, W. M., Co. H, 128th O. V. I., e. January, 1864, dis. July, 1865.

Musser, S., Co. K, 12th Ind. V. I., e. June 20, 1862, dis. June, 1865.

Murphery, Alex., Co. A, 183d O. V. I., e. September 5, 1864, dis. July, 1865.

Mustard, W. H., Co. K, 33d O. V. I., e. September 19, 1861, dis. July, 1865.

Murphy, James, Co. B, 82d O. V. I., e. November, 1861, killed August 20, 1862, at Second Bull Run.

Murdock, W. P., Co. C, 82d O. V. I., e. November, 1861.

Sergeant Mufford, William H., Co. D, 15th O. V. I., e. September 10, 1861, dis. September 16, 1864.

Musgrove, Z. A., Co. H, 45th O. V. I., e. August, 1862, dis. June, 1865.

Myers, Andy, 4th O. V. I., died.

Naus, William, Jr., Co. I, 192d O. V. I., e. February 9, 1865, dis. September 1, 1865.

Naus, John P., Co. H, 118th O. V. I., e. August 20, 1862, dis. September 6, 1865.

Naus, William H., Co. I, 192d O. V. I., e. February 9, 1865, dis. September 1, 1865.

Nash, Samuel, Co. C, 126th O. V. I., e. June, 1864, killed.

Nagle, John, Co. I, 9th Ind. V. I., e. April 17, 1861, dis. July, 1861.

Nagle, Henry H., Co. G, 4th O. V. I., died March 29, 1862.

Nagle, Charles, died October 23, 1865.

Commission Sergeant Nelson, James E., 82d O. V. I., e. November 17, 1861, dis. December 17, 1864.

Neely, William, Co. A, 180th O. V. I., e. October, 1864, dis. July, 1865.

Newland, Matthew, Co. K, 13th O. V. I., e. July, 1861, died November 28, 1862.

Newland, Edward K., Co. B, 118th O. V. I., e. July 24th 1862, dis. October, 1863.

Newland, Jerry S., Co. E, 82d O. V. I., e. November, 1861, wounded and dis. in 1864.

Newland, Andrew, Co. E, 82d O. V. I., e. November, 1862, dis. 1863.

Neeley, John, Co. C, 57th O. V. I., e. December, 1861, dis. February, 1863.

Corporal Newland, William, Co. E, 82d O. V. I., e. November, 1861, dis. 1864.

Nickison, Charles, Co. H, 176th O. V. I., e. June, 1864, dis. August, 1865.

Nicholas, L., Co. A, 192d O. V. I., e. February, 1865, dis. September, 1865.

Noel, Sylvester D., Co. F, 21st U. S. I., e. July 3, 1866, dis. July 3, 1869.

First Sergeant Norton, Charles, Co. B, 1st Balt. C. M. M. B., e. January 20, 1863, dis. January 25, 1864, by reason of promotion as Captain.

Norton Charles, Co. I, 44th O. V. I., e. August 20, 1861, dis. January 20, 1863.

Norman, Henry W., Co. B, 179th O. V. I., e. September 22, 1864, dis. June 20, 1865.

Norman, William, Co. G, 135th O. N. G., e. May, 1864, dis. September, 1864.

Norman, H. C., Co. I, 45th O. V. I., e. September 7, 1864, dis. November, 1865.

Norris, John T., Co. C, 13th O. V. I., e. 1861, died at Evansville, Ind.

Norris, Nathaniel, Co. C, 180th O. V. I., e. 1863, dis. June, 1865.

Norman, William, Co. I, 45th O. V. I., e. August 9, 1862, dis. April 14, 1865.

Norris, Isaac, Co. C, 82d O. V. I., e. November 20, 1861.

Obenour, E., Co. B, 61st O. V. I., e. June, 1862, killed at Gettysburg, Penn.

Obenour, Levi, Co. K, 33d O. V. I., e. April, 1861, dis. July, 1865.

Obenour, Frederick, e. 1862, died at Nashville, Tenn. July, 1862.

Obenour, Jacob, 7th Ohio Sharpshooters, e. October 6, 1864, dis. June, 1865.

O'Connell, Martin, Co. E, 82d O. V. I., e. November, 1861.

Corporal Oglesbee, Isaiah, Co. H, 135th O. N. G., e. May, 1864, dis. September, 1864.

Oglesbee, George, 45th O. V. I., e. January 4, 1864, dis. June, 1865.

Orahood, Amos.

Orr, John, Co. I, 49th O. V. I., e. April, 1863, dis. December 31, 1865.

Orth, J. A., 7th Ohio Sharpshooters, e. September, 1864, dis. July, 1865.

Ormsby, M. S., Co. D, 8th U. S. I., e. October, 1862.

Ormsby, M. S., Co. A, 11th Penn. C., e. March, 1865, dis. August, 1865.

Outland, S., Co. K, 121st O. V. I.

Park, George A., Co. A, 81st O. V. I., e. February 17, 1864, dis. May 5, 1865.

Sergeant Park, R. H., Co. F, 101st O. V. I., e. July 2, 1862, dis. July 25, 1865.

Palmer, John H., 1st O. Indt. B., e. January 19, 1864, dis. June 2, 1865.

Patterson, J. C., Co. B, 10th Ind. V. I., 183d O. V. I., e. April 23, 1861, dis. July 17, 1864.

Jalen, James O., Co. E, 176th O. V. I., e. August 4, 1864, dis. May 30, 1865.

Park, Horton, Co. A, 88th O. V. I., e. August 28, 1862, dis. September 24, 1865.

Patterson, Samuel, Co. A, 180th O. V. I., e. September, 1864, dis. July, 1865.

Pague, Samuel, Co. H, 3d Penn. V. I., e. 1863, dis. June, 1865.

Patterson, Andrew, Co. B, 88th O. V. I., e. August, 1862, dis. July, 1865.

Packer, Samuel, Co. F, 176th O. V. I., e. September, 1864.

Patch, O., Co. I, 45th O. V. I., e. July 30, 1862, died July 22, 1864, at Andersonville, Ga.

Packer, J. T., Co. D, 34th O. V. I., e. July, 1861.

Paver, Thomas, Co. I, 45th O. V. I., e. February 17, 1864, dis. June, 1865.

Patch, Sherman, Co. A, 82d O. V. I., e. November, 1861.

Packer, James, Co. C, 82 O. V. I., e. November, 1861.

Parlett, Philip, Co. C, 82d O. V. I., e. November, 1861.

Peckinpaugh, J. W., Co. I, 49th O. V. I., e. October 3, 1862, dis. June, 1862.

Peckinpaugh, J. W., Co. K, 148th Ind. V. I., e. March, 1865, dis. September, 1865.

Pearson, John H., Co. I, 45th M. I., e. June 10, 1862.

Peaver, Harvey, Co. B, 82d O. V. I., e. November, 1861.

Peaver, George, Co. G, 25th O. V. I., e. October 2, 1864, dis. October 14, 1865.

Perry, H. C., 16th O. B., e. September 1, 1861 .

Penrose, Louis, Co. B, 18th O. V. I., e. October, 1864, dis. September 12, 1865.

Pennock, S. E., 16th O. V. I., e. August, 1861, dis. July, 1865.

Pennock, L., Co. K, 121st O. V. I., e. September, 1862, dis. June 18, 1865.

Pender, J. W., Co. H, 9th Penn. C., e. February 22, 1862, dis. June, 1865.

Pealer, William, Co. F, 176th O. V. I., e. September 5, 1864, dis. June, 1865.

Peoples, John, Co. K, 33d O. V. I., e. February, 1864, dis. February, 1865.

Petticord, John, Co. E, 82d O. V. I., e. November, 1861.

Phillips, William H., 14th L. A., September 10, 1861, dis. July, 1865.

Phippin, Lot, Co. K, 33d O. V. I., e. February, 1864, killed March 14, 1864, at Atlanta, Ga.

Phillips, E., Co. F, 176th O. V. I., e. September, 1864, dis. June, 1865.

Phillips, D. W., Co. F, 176th O. V. I., e. September, 1864.

Pierson, Thomas, Co. D, 4th O. V. I., e. April, 1861, dis. August, 1865.

Pittington, William

Pittington, Jackson, Co. I, 45th O. V. I., e. August 15, 1862, died at Lexington, Ky., November, 1862.

Pinkerton, John, Co. F, 31st O. V. I., e. August 2, 1861, dis. July, 1865.

Picel, J., 55th O. V. I., e. 1861, dis. June 18, 1865.

Picel, T., Co. I, 45th O. V. I., e. July 10, 1862, dis. April 17, 1865.

Pickle, Tobias, Co. I, 45th O. V. I., e. June, 1862, dis. June, 1865.

Piper, J. M., Co. B, 179th O. V. I., e. September 19, 1864, dis. June 16, 1865.

Pickle, Robert, Co. D, 34th O. V. I., e. July, 1861.

Pool, John J., 6th Ind. O. B., e. September 23, 1864, dis. June 12, 1865.

Potter, Harrison, Co. K, 7th N. H. V. I., e. October 29, 1863, dis. June 29, 1865.

Porter, J. F., Co. D, 85th O. V. I., e. September 5, 1864, dis. July, 1865.

Corporal Porter, Freeman, Co. A, 183d O. V. I., e. Oetober, 1861, dis. July, 1865.

Porter, Green, 198th O. V. I., e. March 28, 1865, dis. May 15, 1865.

Potter, William A., Co. A, 82d O. V. I., e. November, 1861.

Poe, R. A., Co. D, 20th O. V. I., e. December 21, 1862, dis. July 7, 1865.

Pool, William B., Co. F, 176th O. V. I., e. September, 1864, dis. June, 1864.

Potter, S. S., Co. G, 82d O. V. I., e. November, 1861, dis. 1862.

Poling, N., Co. G, 114th O. V. I., e. August 18, 1862, dis. August, 1865.

Pore, J. H., Co. K, 21st O. V. I., e. September, 1862, dis. October, 1863.

Potter, William, Co. A, 82d O. V. I., e. November, 1861.

Poorman, Michael, Co. C, 82d O. V. I., e. November, 1861.

Pope, Thomas J., Co. E, 82d O. V. I., e. November, 1861.

Corporal Porterfield, Robert, Co. G, 82d O. V. I., e. November, 1861.

Pogue, Alfred, Co. D, 130th Penn. V., e. August 4, 1864, dis. July 25, 1865.

Protzman, Silas, Co. F, 110th O. V. I., e. August 18, 1862, dis. July 1, 1865.

Teamster Price, Martin, o. B, 82d O. V. I., e. January, 1862, dis. July 24, 1865.

Corporal Price, Henry, Co. B, 82d O. V. I., e. November, 1861.

Price, Robert E., Co. F, 13th O. V. I., e. June 5, 1861, dis. June, 1864.

Price, Elias P., Co. I, 135th O. N. G., e. May, 1864, dis. September, 1864.

Price, O., Co. K, 33d O. V. I., e. October, 1861, dis. July, 1865.

Printz, Alonzo, Co. I, 45th O. V. I., e. August 7, 1862, dis. June, 1865.

Preston, Robert, Co. I, 135th O. N. G., e. May, 1864, dis. September, 1864.

Price, George, Co. K, 128th O. V. I., e. September, 1864, dis. July, 1865.

Corporal Price, Henry, Co. B, 82d O. V. I., e. November, 1861, dis. October, 1862.

Price, Thompson, Co. G, 82d O. V. I., e. November, 1861.

Predmore, Daniel, Co. E, 82d O. V. I., e. November, 1861.

Predmore, B., Co. G, 135th O. N. G., e. May, 1864, dis. September, 1864.

Pugh, James A., Co. A, 12th O. V. C., e. September, 1863, dis. November, 1865.

Pyers, O., Co. F, 13th and 121st O. V. I., e. June 20, 1861, dis. 1866.

Quinby, Joseph, Co. H, 12th O. V. Cav., e. 1862, dis. February, 1865.

Rarey, Nicholas, Co. G, 135th O. N. G., e. May, 1864, dis. September, 1864.

Ransbottom, Thomas, enlisted in the war 1812.

Ransbottom, Henry, Co. A, 133d O. N. G., e. May, 1864, died July 24, 1864.

Ransbottom, G. W., Co. G, 82d O. V. I., e. October 16, 1861, dis. October 20, 1862.

Corporal Rayle, A. I., Co. I, 135th O. N. G., e. May, 1864, dis. September, 1864.

Sergeant Ranalder, C., Co. B, 82d O. V. I., e. November, 1861, dis. June, 1865.

Ranier, Samuel, Co. F, 176th O. V. I., e. September 5, 1864, dis. June 20, 1865.

Ramer, John, Co. F, 176th O. V. I., e. September 5, 1864, dis. June 20, 1865.

Rapp, Charles, Co. C, 145th O. V. I., e. September, 1863, dis. June, 1865.

Corporal Reed, Mathias H., Co. B, 45th O. V. I., e. July 10, 1862, dis. June 19, 1865.

Reed, John, 2d Iowa V. I., e. August, 1861, dis. June, 1864.

Reed, Joseph, Co. A, 183d O. V. I., e. August 17, 1861, dis. February 10, 1864.

Reed, Samuel, Co. B, 45th O. V. I., e. August, 1862, died in Libby Prison.

Rex, William, Co. B, 45th O. V. I., e. August 5, 1862, dis. June 17, 1863.

Reed, S. A., Co. B, 82d O. V. I., e. November, 1861, dis. February, 1863.

Reed, W. A., Co. I, 155th O. V. I., e. 1864, dis. 1864.

Reed, William M., Co. H, 136th O. N. G., e. May, 1864, dis. September, 1864

Orderly Sergeant Reese, W. L., Co. I, 131st O. N. G., e. May, 1864, dis. September, 1864.

Reese, Jacob, Co. D, 184th O. V. I., e. September, 1864, dis. July, 1865.

Redman, Robert, Co. F, 58th O. V. I., e. December 9, 1861, died at home October 29, 1862.

Reedy, Robert, Co. B, 31st O. V. I., e. February 22, 1864, dis. June, 1865.

Reams, P. W., Co. D, 34th O. V. I., e. December 23, 1863, dis. June, 1865.

Reed, Albert, Co. F, 176th O. V. I., e. September, 1861, dis. June 20, 1865.

Reese, John E., Co. F, 176th O. V. I., e. September 5, 1864, dis. June 20, 1865.

Reese, Jesse D., Co. E, 82d O. V. I., e. November, 1861.

Reid, S. A., Co. B, 82d O. V. I., e. November, 1861.

Resch, John, Co. G, 135th O. N. G., e. May, 1864, dis. September, 1864.

Reeves, W. H.

Ridgely, David, Co. I, 45th O. V. I., e. August 11, 1862, died at Belle Island, Va., July, 1864.

Rice, Asher, killed at Cumberland Gap December, 1864.

Rice, Robert, Co. B, 176th O. V. I., e. August, 1864, dis. May, 1865.

Richey, Andrew J., Co. H, 47th O. V. I., e. September, 1864, dis. July, 1865.

Sergeant Rice, John, Co. G, 4th O. V. I., e. June 3, 1861, dis. June, 1865, was taken prisoner at the battle of the Wilderness, taken to Andersonville and remained till March, 1865.

Ridgway, Joseph, Co. C, 113th O. V. I., e. October 24, 1862, dis. July, 1865.

Richison, Leonidas, Co. H, 26th O. V. I., e. February 19, 1864, dis. November 23, 1865.

Richey, C. H., Co. B, 118th O. V. I., e. August 6, 1862, dis. June, 1865.

Sergeant Ripley, A. Co. B, 118th O. V. I., e. August 2, 1862, dis. June, 1865.

Rice, John, 96th O. V. I., e. 1862, died in 1864.

Richeson, A. C., Co. D, 156th O. N. G., e. May, 1864, dis. September, 1864.

Rice, J. G., Co. K, 33d O. V. I., e. January, 1863, dis. July, 1865.

Richeson, L., Co. H, 26th O. V. I., e. February 19, 1864, dis. October, 1865.

Richardson, J. W., Co. A, 82d O. V. I., e. February, 1864, dis. July, 1865.

Richardson, W., Co. H, 135th O. N. G., e. May, 1864, dis. September, 1864.

Richardson, B. J., Co. E, 121st O. V. I., e. August, 1862, died near Columbia, Ky., 1862.

Richardson, J., Co. H, 135th O. N. G., e. May, 1864, dis. September, 1864.

Corporal Riley, E. W., Co. F, 147th O. N. G., e. May, 1864, dis. September, 1864.

Richards, Ira C., Co. I, 45th O. V. I., e August 9, 1862, dis. June, 1865.

Ridgway, B. R., Co. D, 34th O. V. I., e. July, 1861.

Richards, Nathan, Co. A, 82d O. V. I., e. November, 1861.

Ritemire, Harrison, Co. A, 82d O. V. I., e. November, 1861.

Robinson, James H., Co. A, 82d O. V. I., e. October 13, 1861, dis. July, 1865.

Robinson, Henry, Co. A, 82d O. V. I.

Roby, H. M., Co. G, 135th O. N. G., e. May, 1864, dis. September, 1864.

Roby, Isaac, Co. I, 45th O. V. I., e. May, 1862, dis. June, 1864.

Robinson, S. W., Co. D, 40th O. V. I., e. July 28, 1862, dis. July 14, 1865.

Robinson, D. N., Co. D, 40th O. V. I.

Rose, S. A., Co. A, 18th and 2d Bat. U. S. A., e. September 9, 1861, dis. September 9, 1864.

Corporal Robinson, James, Co. G, 1st O. V. I,. e. August, 1861, died May, 1863.

Roby, Nelson, Co. D, 176th O. V. I., e. August, 1864, dis. June, 1865.

Sergeant Rodenberger, H. W., Co. G, 46th O. V. I., e. January 1, 1862, dis. June, 1865.

Teamster Rogers, P., Co. G, 34th and 36th O. V. I., e. April, 1863, dis. June, 1865.

Rockhill, Alfred, Co. A, 118th O. V. I., e. August, 1862, died at Knoxville, Tenn., November 20, 1863.

Rowles, George, Co. G, 183d O. V. I., e. October 15, 1864, dis. May, 1865.

Robinson, D. N., Co. D, 40th O. V. I., e. August, 1862, dis. June 20, 1865.

Corporal Roach, Isaac N., Co. I, 45th O. V. I., e. July 25, 1862, killed at Battle at Knoxville, Tenn. November, 1863.

Rogers, D. W., Co. B, 82d O. V. I., e. November, 1861.

Roth, Jacob, Co B, 82d O. V. I., e. November, 1861.

Roby, Henry H., Co. A, 82d O. V. I., e. November, 1861.

Robinson, Isaac, Co. A, 82d O. V. I.,e. November, 1861.

Robinson, James H., Co. A, 82d O. V. I., e. November, 1861.

Roach, W. W., Co. C, 18th O. V. I., e February, 1865, dis. October. 1865.

Rose, Henry, Co. C, 82d O. V. I., e. November, 1861.

Rop, E. L., Co. C, 82d O. V. I., e. November, 1861.

Ropp, Jackson, Co. C, O. V. I., e. November, 1861.

Robinson, Winefield, Co. C, O. V. I., e. March, 1862.

Russell, Travis S., Co. E, 60th O. V. I., e. February, 1864, dis. August, 1865.

Rummell, William L., Co. F, 21st O. V. I., e. April 17, 1861, dis. August 7, 1861.

Russell, Clinton, 82d O. V. I., e. November, 1861.

Runser, R. W., Co. B, 45th O. V. I., e. February, 1863, dis. October, 4, 1865.

Reed, Joseph, Co. A, 183d O. V. I., e. August 17, 1864, dis. February

Rutledge, Lewis, Co. E, 82d O. V. I., e. October, 1861, dis. July, 1864

Rutledge, Lewis, Co. E, 82d O. V. I., e. October, 1861, dis. July, 1862, taken prisoner.

Rutledge, Richard, Co. I, 11th, O. V. I., Cav. e. March 15, 1864, dis. March, 1866.

Ruhlen, William, Co. K, 1st O. V. C., e. October, 1861, dis. October, 1864.

Rusher, Philip, Co. I, 19th O. V. I., e. October, 1862, dis. December, 1865.

Rush, J. P., Co. A, 12th O. V. C., e. October, 1863, dis, November, 22, 1865.

Corporal Rush, Samuel, Co. F, 176th O. V. I., e. October, 1864, dis. June, 1865.

Rumbarger, Leander, Co. F, 55th, O. V. I., e. October, 1864, dis. July, 1865.

Rule, William, Co. H, 87th and 135th O. N. G., e. June, 1862, dis. September, 1864.

Rutledge, Nathan, Co. B, 26th O. V. I., e. November, 1861, dis., 1862.

Rutledge, Thomas J., Co. E, 82d O. V. I., e. November, 1861.

Russell, William N, Co. E, 82d O. V. I., e. November, 1861.

Russell, Clinton, Co. B, O. V. I., e. November, 1861.

Russell, William, Co. A, 82d O. V. I., e. November, 1861.

Sagebiel, Herman, Co. B, 115th Ill. V. I., e. February, 1862, dis. June 15, 1863.

Savage, Reuben G., 10th and 13th O. V. Bat., January 10, 1862, dis. January 14, 1863.

Sergeant Savage, Reuben G., Co. K, O. N. G., e. May, 1864, dis. September, 1864.

Orderly Sergeant Sanner, Thomas R., Co. B, 6th Va., e. August 12, 1861, dis. June 18, 1862.

Sagaser, John, Co. B, 45th O. V. I., e. August 19, 1862, died at Andersonville Prison.

Sales, P. K., 34th O. V. I., e. July 25, 1861, dis. September, 23, 1864.

Sanford, Addison, Co. A, 82d O. V. I., e. November, 1861.

Corporal Sanford, E. L., Co. B, 82d O. V. I., e. November, 1861.

Salzmann, George J., Co. B, 5th Penn. V. I., e. April, 1861, dis. July, 1861.

Musician Salzman, George J., 68th O. V. I., e. November, 1861, dis. November, 1862.

Second Corporal Schmidt, C. H., Co. D, 87th O. V. I., e. June 11, 1862, dis. October 3, 1862.

Sergeant Scott, John S., Co. B, 82d O. V. I., e. December 21, 1861, dis. July, 1865.

Sergeant Scott, Samuel, Co. B, 118th O. V. I., e. August 11, 1862, dis. June, 1865.

Scott, Aaron, Co. D, 34th O. V. I., e.————, 1861, dis. ————, 1865.

Sergeant Scott, Joseph, Co. D, 34th O. V. I., e. ————, 1861, dis. ————, 1865.

Schindewolf, William, Co. G, 4th O. V. I., e. April, 1861, dis. ———, 1865.

Scott, Mark, Co. D, 4th O. V. I., e. April, 1861, died at Camp Bee, Md.

Scott, W. J., Co. B, 176th O. V. I., e. August 27, 1864, dis. June 13, 1865.

Schrider, G. H., Co. B, 135th O. N. G., e. May, 1864, dis. September, 1864.

Corporal Scranton, Warner, Co. G, 135th O. N. G., e. May, 1864, dis. September, 1864.

Scott, P. S., Co. B, 118th O. V. I., e. September, 1862, killed May 14, 1864, in Ga.

Scott, J. N., Co. F, 153d Ind. V. I., e. February 2, 1865, dis. September 20, 1865.

Hospital Steward Scott, A. R., 34th O. V. I., e. August, 1861, dis. ———, 1865.

Schuyler, Wilson, Co. D, 34th O. V. I., e. August, 1861, dis.———, 1865.

Schwart, C———, Co. D, 34th O. V. I., e. August, 1861.

Sergeant Scott, William, Co. E, 82d O. V. I., e. November, 1861.

Schindewolf, Theo., Co. G, 135th O. N. G., e. May, 1864, dis. September, 1864.

Seakins, Samuel, Co. F, 176th O. V. I., e. September 5, 1864, dis. June 20, 1865.

Seigley, John, Co. H, 66th O. V. I., e. June, 1863, dis. July 7, 1865.

Sergeant Major Selleek, Jerome, Co. B, 48th O. V. I., e. September, 1861, died August 31, 1862, at Memphis Tenn.

Serguson, Jacob E., Co. B, 176th O. V. I., e. September, 1864, dis. June, 1865.

Corporal Sebring,, E. L., Co. E, 46th O. V. I., e. September 27, 1861, dis. September 30, 1864.

Seedle, M. Co. A, 54th O. V. I., e. September 8, 1861, dis, August 15, 1865.

Seedle, J. Co. A, 54th O. V. I., e. September 8, 1861, died at Memphis, Tenn. June, 1863.

Selders, John R., 23d O. V. I., e. August, 1861, dis. July, 1865.

Sexton, Eli, Co. I, 45th O. V. I., e. December 3, 1863, died at Chattanooga, Tenn., September, 1864.

Sessler, William H., Co. E, 82d O. V. I., e. November, 1861.

Sergeant Serguson, William, Co. E, 82d O. V. I., e. November, 1861.

Seaman, John C., Co. G, 82d O. V. I., e. February 9, 1864, dis. July 26, 1865.

Sexton, Eli, Co. I, 45th O. V. I.

Seaders, William, Co. H, 76th O. V. I., e. October, 1861, dis. July, 1865.

Sergeant Sherwood, Zebediah, Co. F, 13th O. V. I., e. April, 1861, dis. June, 1864.

Shoemaker, Levi, 101st O. V. I.

Orderly Shafer, I. F., Co. F., 15th O. V. I., e. March, 1861, dis. June, 1861.

Shark, Jesse, Co. B, 4th O. V. I., e. May 24, 1864, dis. July, 1865.

Sergeant Shanks, John, Co. I, 135th O. N. G., e. May 2, 1864, dis. September 2, 1864.

Shoekey, Samuel, Co. B, 45th O. V. I., e. July 12, 1862, dis. June 12, 1865.

Shannon, George S., Co. I, 45th O. V. I., e. January, 1864, died at Chattanooga, Tenn., May 20, 1864.

Shannon, Thomas, Co. I, 45th O. V. I., e. August 6, 1862, died at Andersonville, Ga. April 28, 1864.

Shannon, Enos, Co. D, 4th O. V. I., e. June 9, 1861, dis. June 30, 1864.

Sergeant Shuee, E. F., Co. G, 4th O. V. I., e. April, 1861, dis. June, 1864.

Shull, Robert, Co. D, 105th Penn. V. I., e. August 12, 1862, dis. May, 1865.

Shane, John C., 160th O. V. I., e. May, 1864, died in prison in 1865.

Sheppard, T. J., Co. I, 78th O. V. I., e. September 29, 1864, dis. June, 1865.

Sherman, Jacob, Co. C, 4th O. V. I., e. April 18, 1861, dis. June 4, 1864.

Shadley, Washington, Co. A, 180th O. V. I., e. August, 1864, dis. July, 1865.

Corporal Sherman, F., Co. I, 45th O. V. I., e. November, 1863, dis. October, 1865.

Corporal Shertzer, Simon, Co. F, 31st O. V. I, e. August 2, 1861, dis. July 28, 1865, at West Atlanta, Ga.

Shertzer, Silas, Co. H, 4th O. V. I., e. April 22, 1861, dis. June 4, 1864.

Shuster, E. K., Co. G, 82, O. V. I.

Shertzer, Goldsmith, Co. C, 45th O. V. I., e. October, 1862, dis. July, 1865.

Shertzer, Isaac F., Co. F, 57th O. V. I.

Sheets, Jacob H., Co. I, 45th O. V. I., e. July 28, 1862, dis. June, 1865.

Shaw, James M., Co. D, 34th O. V. I., e. August, 1861.

Sharp, William, Co. A, 82d O. V. I., e. November, 1861.

Shaffer, Nicholas, Co. B, 82d O. V. I., e. November, 1861.

Shultz, William, Co. C, 82d O. V. I., e. November, 1861.

Shurp, W. L., Co. C, 82d O. V. I., e. November, 1861.

Shanks, William B., Co. C, 82d O. V. I., e. November, 1861.

Shannon, Jacob, Co. C, 82d O. V. I., e. November, 1861.

Orderly Sergeant Shingle, H. M., Co. G, 135th O. N. G., e. May, 1864, dis. September, 1864.

Shingle, Cyrus, Co. G, 135th O. N. G., e. May, 1864, dis. September, 1864.

Simmons, James W., Co. K, 33d O. V. I., e. October, 1861.

Simiff, Thomas, Co. G, 90th O. V. I., e. August 2, 1862, dis. February, 1865.

Simpson, William, Co. I, 135th O. N. G., e. May, 1864, dis. September 15, 1864.

Simmons, John, Co. C, 45th O. V. I., e. August, 1862, dis. June, 1865.

Sibert, Nathaniel E., Co. C, 82d O. V. I., e. November, 1861.

Sergeant Sierer, D. C., Co. G, 82d O. V. I., e. November, 1861.

Corporal Sierer, J. K., Co. G, 82d O. V. I., e. November 1861.

Sloan, John, Co. G, 9th O. V. Cav., e. September, 1864, dis. September, 1865.

Slaybaugh, G. H., Co. A, 197th O. V. I., e. February, 1865, dis. May, 1865.

Slemmons, John P., Co. H, 126th O. V. I., e. September, 1862, dis. June, 1865.

Smith, A. R., Co. G, 66th O. V. I., e. October 28, 1861, dis. July, 1865.

Smith, John L., Co. B, 128th O. V. I., e. February 10, 1862, dis. February 28, 1865.

Corporal Smith, Thomas J., 138th O. N. G., e. May, 1864, dis. September, 1864.

Smith, Charles F., Co. I, 175th O. V. I., e. September, 1864, dis. July, 1865.

Smith, Isaac, Co. I, 43d O. V. I., e. December, 1861, dis. July, 1865.

Smith, James, Co. B, 176th O. V. I., e. August 3, 1864, dis. June 13, 1865.

Corporal Smalley, George W., 180th O. V. I., e. October 6, 1864.

Smith, Samuel M., Co. G, 135th O. N. G., e.. May, 1864, dis. September, 1864.

Smith, Samuel S., Co. A, 82d O. V. I., e. October 11, 1861, dis. August, 1865.

Corporal Smith, E. E., Co. I, 135th O. N. G., e. May, 1864, dis. September, 1864.

Smith, Henry W., Co. F, 1st O. V. I., e. May, 1861, dis. July, 1861.

Smith, Milton, Co. D, 15th O. V. I., e. May, 1863, dis. July, 1865.

Smith, John L., Co. K, 151st O. N. G., e. May, 1864, dis. September, 1864.

Smick, J. H., Co. C, 2d O. V. I., e. January, 1865, dis. September, 1865.

Smith, Jacob, Co. A, 82d O. V. I.., e. November, 1861, died 1862.

Smith, R. W., Co. I, 45th O. V. I., e. November 28, 1863, died at Lexington, Ky., April 14, 1864.

Corporal Smith, D. C., Co. A, 82d O. V. I., e. November, 1861.

Smith, Jacob, Co. A, 82d O. V. I., e. November, 1861.

Smith, George, Co. G, 82d O. V. I., e. November, 1861.

Smith, John R., Co. I, 45th O. V. I.

Smith, Lewis, Co. I, 45th O. V. I., e. January, 1864.

Snodgrass, Jesse, Co. H., 74th O. V. I., e. February 21, 1862, dis. April 12, 1863.

Snow, B. W., Co. D, 4th O. V. I., e. April, 1861.

Snow, Pimbrook Z., Co. D, 4th, O. V. I., e. April, 1861.

Snell, E. R., Co. D, 192d O. V. I., e. March, 1864, dis. September, 1865.

Corporal Snodgrass, David, Co. D, 4th O. V. I., e. April 24th, 1861, promoted.

Snodgrass, Alfred P., Co. G, 1st O. V. B., e. March 4, 1862, dis. October 15, 1864.

Corporal Snyder, A. D., Co. C, 82d O. V. I., e. Novemer, 1861.

Musician Snyder, William, Co. C, 82d O. V. I., e. November, 1861.

Snider, Joseph C., Co. C. 82d O. V. I., e. November, 1861.

Snakenberger, Joseph, Co. G, 82d O. V. I., e. November, 1861.

Snedeker, J. H., Co. H, 16th O. V. B., e. August, 1862, dis. March, 1863.

Snedeker, Albert H., 16th O. V. B., e. August, 1862, died on the steamer D. A. January, October 8, 1862.

Snedeker, W., 5th O. V. B., e. February, 1864, died June, 1865.

Snoddy, Joseph O., Co. I, 45th O. V. I.

Souder, J. T., Co. K, 197th O. V. I., e. April 7, 1865, dis. August 1, 1865.

Soule, Isaac N., Co. C, 82d O. V. I., e. November, 1861.

Corporal Soey, Edwin. Co. E., 82d O. V. I., e. November, 1861.

Sohn, Urich, Co. D, 58th O. V. I., e. October 17, 1861, dis. September 16, 1862.

Sormus, A. Albert, Co. L, 4th N. Y. C.

Sommers, Perry, Co. A, 82d O. V. I., died of wounds received at Atlanta, Ga., July 20, 1864.

Sommers, David, Co. B, 118th O. V. I., died of wounds received at the battle of Mossy creek, Tenn.

Sponsler, George M., 16th O. V. Bat., e. September 4, 1861, died at Jefferson City December 12, 1861.

Sponsler, O. J., Co. L, 11th O. V. C., e. 1862, dis. July, 1865.

Sponsler, Winfred M., Co. I, 180th O. V. I., e. September 20, 1864, dis. June, 1865.

Spelman, William, Co. H, 45th O. V. I., e. July, 1862, dis. June, 1865.

Spauldng, N. R., Co. I, 118th, N. Y. V. I., e. December 23, 1863, dis. May 18, 1865.

Spar, N., Co. K, 14th L. A., e. December 10, 1861, dis. August, 1865.

Corporal Spencer, T. J., Co. E, 82d O. V. I., e. November 1, 1861, dis. June, 1865.

Corporal Spar, H, Co. D, 66th O. V. I., e. October, 1861, dis. July, 1865.

Spurlock, Milton, Co. C, 90th O. V. I., e. August 6, 1862, dis. June, 1865.

Spencer, Alex, Co. E, 82d O. V. I., e. November, 1861.

Spencer, Thomas J., Co. E, 82d O. V. I., e. November, 1861.

Spar, Nelson, 14th O. V. B., e.December 16, 1861, dis, August, 1865.

Syrock, B. F., Co. B, 82d O. V. I., e. November, 1861.

Sergeant Stevenson, William W., Co. G, 66th Ill. Sharpshooters, e. October, 1861, dis. September 14, 1864.

Stevenson, Preston, Co. G, 66th Ill. Sharpshooters, e. October, 1861, died at Pittsburg Landing, April 28, 1862.

Stanford, Isaac N., Co. A, 2d Bat. and 18th U. S. Regulars, e. September 16, 1861, dis. September 16, 1864.

Stout, John, Co. D, 4th O. V. I., e. September, 1861, dis. June, 1865.

Stout, Charles H., Co. I, 45th Ohio Mounted Inf., e. September, 1861, dis. June, 1865.

Stout, Granville, Co. I, 45th Ohio Mounted Inf., e. June 10, 1862, dis. June, 1865.

Orderly Sergeant Stanley, C. E., Co. D, 4th O. V. I., e. June 3 1861, promoted.

Stout, Thomas J., Co. D, 6th West. Va. I., e. September, 1861, dis. October 21, 1864.

Stiner, F. R., Co. G, 135th O. N. G., e. May, 1864, dis. September, 1864.

Corporal Stockton, Charles A., Co. D, 4th O. V. I., e. April 17, 1861, dis. June 13, 1864.

Stanley, George W., Co. D, 4th O. V. I., e. June 3, 1861, died at Pittsburg, Penn., November 16, 1862.

Stevenson, Samuel, died at Annapolis, Md.

Stevenson, Robert, died in Libby prison.

Stevenson, John B., 34th O. V. I., e. December, 1864, dis. March, 1865.

Stevenson, Charles A., Co. H, 179th O. V. I., e. September 5, 1864, dis. June, 1866.

Stewart, Calvin L., Co. K, 33d O. V. I., e. September, 1861, died at Andersonville prison, July 5, 1864.

Stewart, J. B., Co. I, 180th O. V. I., e. September, 1864, dis. July 24, 1865.

Stewart, William F., 135th O. N. G., e. May, 1864, dis. September, 1864.

Stevenson, E., 45th O. V. I., e. August 7, 1863, died in Covington, Ky., August 27, 1863.

Stanton, Isaac, Co. B, 18th U. S. I., e. September. 1861, dis. December, 1864.

Strimple, Benjamin, Co. F, 17th O. V. I., e. September, 1861.

Corporal Stumm, Calvin E., Co. E, 197th O. V. I., e. March 21, 1865, dis. May 11, 1865.

Strock, Calwell P., Co. G, 82d O. V. I., e. February 15, 1864, dis. July 24, 1865.

Corporal Stevenson, Lewis M., Co. B, 82d and 34th O. V. I., e. November 21, 1861, dis. July, 1865.

Stevenson, Bert E., Co. D, 34th O. V. I., e. July 31, 1861, killed September 19, 1864.

Corporal Stevens, Benedick, Co. D, 15th O. V. I., e January 17, 1864, dis. November 25, 1865.

Stimmel, G. T., Co. A, 183d O. V. I., e. August 17, 1864, dis. September, 1865.

Stuck, William, 64th O. V. I., e. October 28, 1861, dis. August 11, 1862.

Stewart, William, Co. D, 66th O. V. I., e. October 14, 1861, dis. July 25, 1862.

Stewart, James, Co. D, 66th O. V. I., e. October 14, 1861, dis. July 19, 1865.

Staadt, J. W., Co. F, 133d O. N. G., e. May, 1864, dis. September, 1864.

Sterling, A., Co. L, 2d O. V. A., e. June, 1863, dis. June, 1865.

Steinman, Peter, 178th O. V. I., e. September, 1864, dis. June, 1865.

Strahm, John, Co. B, 82d O. V. I., e December, 1861, dis. August, 1864.

Strickland, Allyn, Co. F, 31st O. V. I., e. August 2, 1861, dis. July 28, 1865.

Stewart, Samuel, Co. F, 13th O. V. I., e. August, 1862, dis. August, 1865.

Orderly Sergeant Stanclift, E C., Co. G, 50th O. V. I., e. August 11, 1862, dis. June, 1865.

Steiner, John, Co. G, 135th O. N. G., e. May, 1864, dis. September, 1864.

Steiner, Fred, Co. G, 135th O. N. G., e. May, 1864, dis. September, 1864.

Strickland, Josiah, Co. I, 45th O N. G., e. August 8, 1862, dis. June, 1865.

Steel, Wilson, Co. I, 45th O. V. I., e. July 15, 1862, killed October 20, 1863, at Philadelphia, Tenn.

Starbuck, Joseph, Co. D, 34th O. V. I., e. August, 1861, died at Flat Top Mountain, June 21, 1862.

Corporal Stillings, George, Co. A, 82d O. V. I, e. November, 1861.

Stoddard, John, Co. B, 82d O. V. I., e. November, 1861.

Stanford, J. A., Co. B, 82d O. V. I., e. November, 1861.

Stark, John B., Co. B, 82d O. V. I., e. November, 1861.

Streets, Thomas, Co. B, 82d O. V. I., e. November, 1861.

Sterling, James, Co. C, 82d O. V. I., e. November, 1861.

Stem, S. A., Co. G, 82d O. V. I., e. November, 1861.

Stem, Charles, Co. G, 82d O. V. I., e. November, 1861.

Stimmel, Daniel, Co. E, 82d O. V. I., e. November, 1861.

Stratton, M F., Co. E, 82d O. V. I., e. November, 1861.

Stokes, William, Co. E, 82d O. V. I., e. November, 1861.

Stratton, William, Co. E, 82d O. V. I., e. November, 1861.

Sergeant Strawbridge, Samuel, Co. E, 82d O. V. I., e November, 1861.

Strong, W. A., Co. G, 49th O. V. I., e. January, 1864, dis. July, 1865.

Stimmel, George F., Co. A, 183d O. V I., e. September, 1864, dis. July, 1865.

Stevenson, Robert, Co. G, 135th O. N. G., e. May, 1864, dis. September, 1864.

Studebaker, F. J., Co. C, 82d O. V. I., e November, 1861.

Stradley, A. S., Co. A, 133d O. N. G., e. May, 1864, dis. September, 1864.

Sulliger, W. R. H, Co. F, 55th O. V. I., e. February 2, 1864, dis. February 22, 1865.

Sutermeister, Jacob, Co. L, 2d H. A., e. June 6. 1863, dis. August 12, 1865.

Summers, Perry, Co. A, 82d O. V. I., died in Georgia.

Summers, David, 118th O. V. I, died in Tennessee.

Sutherland, Alex, Co. A, 183d O. V. I., e. September 16, 1864, dis. March 24, 1865, taken prisoner November 30, 1864.

Summers, W. H., Co. K, 183d O. V. I., e. October 18, 1864, dis. July, 1865

Summers, F. W., Co. K, 49th O. V. I., e. ————, 1863, dis. September, 1864.

Corporal Summerville, James, Co. G, 54th O. V. I., e. September, 1863, dis. July, 1865.

Sweet, William, Co. F, 176th O V. I., e. September, 1864, dis. June 20, 1865.

Corporal Sweet, William, 55th Mass. V. I., e. September, 1862, dis. June, 1865.

Corporal Swank, N. F., Co. F, 31st O. V. I., e. August, 1861, dis. August, 1865.

Swank, Martin, 18th U. S. A, e. December, 1861, killed at Stone River, January, 1862.

Tarlton, Matthew, Co. B, 82d O. V. I., e. November 17, 1861, dis. December 17, 1864.

Taylor, J. W., Co. A, 96th O. V. I., e. August, 1862, dis July, 1865.

Taylor, G. W., Co. I, 161st O. N. G., e. May, 1864, dis. September, 1864.

Taylor, Samuel, Co. A, 20th O. V. I., e. August 20, 1861, dis. April 20, 1865.

Taylor, L. D., Co. C, 82d O. V. I., e. November, 1861.

Taylor, Thomas L., Co. C. 82d O. V. I., e. November, 1861.

Tallman, B B., Co. E, 82d O. V. I., e. November, 1861.

Orderly Serpeant Terry, David D., Co. A, 123d O. V .I., e. August 5, 1862, killed July 18, 1864.

Terry Luke A., Co. K, 180th O. V. I., e. September 17, 1864, dis. July, 1865.

Tennis, S., Co. F, 101st Penn V. I., e. November, 1861, dis. March 25, 1863.

Teets, Albert, Co. E, 82d O. V. I., e. September, 1862, dis. July, 1865.

Thompson, John, Co. A, 123d O. V. I., e. September 15, 1862, dis. July 7, 1865.

Thompson, David, Co A, 123d O. V. I., e. August 15, 1862, dis. January 31, 1865.

Thrailkill, Cyrus W., Co. G, 82d O. V. I., e. December 31, 1861, dis. July, 1865.

Second Sergeant Thompson, Robert, Co. D, 25th O. V. I., e. October 7, 1864, dis. July 5, 1865.

Thompson, Robert, Co. E, 4th O V. I., e. March 4, 1848, dis. July 19, 1848.

Thompson, Joseph R., 54th O. V. I., e. March 14, 1864, killed at Atlanta, Ga., July 22, 1864.

Thompson, Bent L., Co. H, 118th O. V. I., e. August, 1862, dis. June, 1865.

Thomas, P , Co. F, 176th O. V. I., e. September 5, 1864, dis. June 20, 1865.

Thomas, J. H., Co. E, 127th O. V. I., e. July 7, 1863, dis. March 13, 1864.

Thompson, George W., Co. C, 82d O. V. I., e. November, 1861.

Thrailkill, Isaac, Co E, 82d O. V. I., e. November, 1861.

Thrift, Leroy, Co. E, 82d O. V. I., e. November, 1861.

Thomas, Peter A., Co. A, 183d O. V. I., e. August 17, 1864, dis. September, 1865.

First Sergeant Timmons, Joseph, Co. I, 9th Penn. C., e October 14, 1861, dis. December 24, 1864.

Timmons, D. R., Co. D, 4th O. V. I., e. April 17, 1861, dis. June 6, 1863.

Tidd, Uriah, Co. B, 118th O. V. I , e. August 15, 1862, dis. June 24, 1865.

Tidd, S. P., Co. A, 183d O. V. I., e. September 5, 1864, dis. September, 1865.

Tidd, A. G., Co. A, 183d O. V I., e. September 5, 1864, dis. June, 1865.

Tidd, Nathaniel N., Co. G, 13th U. S. A., e. December, 1861, dis. December, 1864.

Corporal Titsworth, R. L., Co. C, 15th U. S I., e. September, 1861, dis. February 4, 1864.

Corporal Tingle, Harvey, Co. I, O. V. I., e. August 6, 1862, dis. June, 1865.

Tovley, Charles W., Co. C, 18th O. V. I, e. March 29, 1865, dis. October 9, 1865.

Tressel, S. L., Co. D, 34th O. V. I., e. December, 1863, dis. August, 1865.

Tressel, George C., Co. D, 34th O. V I., e. December, 1863, dis. August, 1865.

Turner, Reuben W., Co. G, 82d O. V. I., e. February, 1864, dis. July 24, 1865.

Turner, Samuel, Co. G, 82d O. V. I., e. December 3, 1861, dis July 24, 1865.

Tuttle, Albert, Co. E, 82d O. V. I., e. December, 1861, dis. July, 1865.

Turner, Sterling B., Co. B, 45th O. V. I, e. June, 1862, died at Andersonville prison in 1865.

Tussing, H., Co. E, H, 8th and 26th O. V. I., e. July, 1861, dis. July, 1864.

Tyler, William H., Co. F, 21st O. V. I, e. September, 1861, dis. October 7, 1864.

Corporal Uline, B., Co. D, 34th O. V. I., e. July 4, 1861, died in 1862.

Sergeant Underwood, Elihu, Co. I, 5th V. C., e. April 17, 1861, dis. August 18, 1865, wounded at Slaughter Mount, Va

Urich, William, Co. C, 6th O. V. C., e. November 15, 1861, dis. June 10, 1865.

Sergeant Vansky, Zac, Co. B, 82d O. V. I., e. November 20, 1861, dis. July, 1865.

Vansyekels, A., Co. A, 82d O. V I., e. October 18, 1861, dis. July, 1865.

Varvel, J. M., Co. B, 45th O. V. I., e. June, 1862, dis. June, 1865.

Van Riper, F. A., Co. D. 22d N J. V. I., e. September 2, 1862, dis. June 25, 1865.

Vickers, E. J., Co. D, 34th O. V. I., e. July, 1861, dis. July, 1865.

Vickers, Edmon, Co. D, 34th O. V. I, e. July, 1861, dis. July, 1865.

Sergeant Waddle, B. N., Co. H, 126th O. V. I., e. September 5, 1862, died at Annapolis, Md., January 10, 1865.

Watters, Samuel C. H., 101st O. V. I., e February 5, 1863, dis. July, 1865.

Teamster Warner, E. C., 49th O. V. I., e. July, 1861, dis. December, 1865.

Warner, Calvin, E., e. June, 1864, dis. June, 1865.

Warner, Joseph V., e. June, 1863, dis. July, 1865.

Wagner, Thomas E., Co. G, 1st O. V. Lt. A., e January 4, 1863, dis. September, 1865.

Wable, Jacob, Co. G, 82d O. V. I., e. December, 1861, dis. July, 1863.

Watters, John, Co. F, 176th O. V I., e. September, 1864, dis. June, 1865.

Wart, Jacob, Co. F, 176th O. V. I., e. September 2, 1864, dis. June 20, 1865.

Ward, John H., Co. C, 26th O. V. I., e. April, 1862, dis. September, 1865

Wade, I. F., Co. F, 31st O. V. I., e. August 2, 1861, dis. July 28, 1865.

Corporal Wagner, Sylvester H., Co. G, 11th Mich. C., e. September 28, 1863, dis. September 22, 1865.

Wallick, Edward, Co. D, 36th O V. I., e. February 3, 1864, dis. May, 1865.

Corporal Wagner, W. H. H., Co. L, 1st O. V. H. A., e. June 6, 1863, dis. 1865.

Sergeant Watt, Samuel, Co. K, 33d O. V. I., e September, 1861, dis. June, 1865.

Warnicks, Jackson, O. V. I., e. September 4, 1864.

Warner, Curtis, Co. I, 45th O. V. I., e July 25, 1862, dis. July, 1865.

Wable, Jacob, Co. G, 82d O. V. I., e. November, 1861.

Corporal Walker, John, Co. A, 82d O. V. I., e November, 1861.

Wallace, James, Co. A, 82d O. V. I., e. November, 1861.

Wallingford, B. F., Co. E, 45th, O. V. I.

Waxler, John, Co. C, 82d O V. I., e. November 13, 1861.

Wenner, Samuel, Co. H, 101st O. V. I., e. February 5, 1863, dis. July, 1865.

Corporal Webb, Bowman, Co. C, 144th O. N. G., e. May 2, 1864, dis. September, 1864.

Webb, Adam R.

Wetherill, J. Wesley, Co E, 121st O. V. I., e. September, 1862, died at Chattanooga, Tenn., December 17, 1863.

Wetherill, Edwin H., Co. E, 121st O. V. I., e. September, 1862, dis. 1863.

Wetherill, Thomas P., Co. H, 179th O. V. I., e. September 12, 1864, dis June 2, 1865.

Corporal Weiser, John W., Co. B, 45th O. V. I., e. August 12, 1862, dis. June 19, 1865.

Wenner, John W., Co. D, 4th O. V. I., e. April 18, 1861, dis. June 21, 1864.

West, John R., Co. H, 118th e. August 20, 1862, died January 18, 1865, at Washington, D. C.

West, James 36th O. V. I., e. 1861.

Wells, Lewis H., Co. F, 1st O. V. C., e. Oetober 26, 1861, dis. October 26, 1864.

Welch, Philip, Co. H, 66th Ill. Western Sharpshooters, e. Oetober 8, 1861, dis. July 24, -865.

Corporal Welker, Edward, Co. F, 176th O. V. I., e. September 14, 1864, died in Nashville, Tenn., January 5, 1865.

Sergeant Westervelt, William, Co A, 133d O. N. G., e. May, 1864, dis. December 15, 1864.

Westervelt, William, Co. A, 5th Bat. Cav., e. September 4, 1863, dis. March 4, 1864.

Wetherill, W. P., Co. A, 180th O. V. I., e. August 3, 1864, dis. July, 1865.

Sergeant Wetherill, J G., Co. C, 40th O. V. I., e. September 6, 1861, wounded November 12, 1864.

Corporal Wetherill, Alex, Co. B, 118th O. V. I., e. August, 1862, dis. July, 1865.

Wetherill, Thomas F., Co. B, 118th O. V. I., e. August, 1862, dis. July, 1865.

Webb, I., Co C, 17th O. V. I., e. August, 1861, dis. October, 1864.

Welch, Philip, Co. B, 66th Ill. W. Sharpshooters, e. October 12, 1861, dis. July, 1865.

Westhoven, J. D., Co. F, 46th O. V. I., e. 1861, dis. 1863.

Weid, Frederick, Co. C, 36th O V. I.

Weller, John B., Co. D, 34th O. V. I., e. August 30, 1861, dis. September, 1864.

Welch, Henry A., Co. A, 82d O. V. I., e. November, 1861.

Weise, Samuel, Co. G, 135th O N. G., e. May, 1864, dis. September. 1864.

Westbrook, Levi, Co. I, 45th O. V. I.

White, Benjamin, Co. K, 64th O. V. I., e. September 10, 1861, dis. December 3, 1865.

Corporal White, Dorr, Co. E, 88th O. V. I., e May 31, 1862, dis. September 26, 1865.

Corporal White, Dorr, Co. B, O. V. I., e. February 3, 1864, dis. July 24, 1865.

Wheatley, W. B., Co. C, 174th O. V. I., e. April, 1863, dis. June 20, 1864.

Corporal Whitley, Clay, 152d O. N. G., e. May, 1864, dis. September, 1864.

Whitley, Clark, Co. I, 44th O. N. G., e. August 13, 1862, dis. August, 1865.

White, John H., Co. K, A, 20th and 142d O. V. I., e. April, 1861, and March, 1864, dis.

Whitehill, P. P., Co. G, 135th O. N. G., e. May, 1864, dis. September, 1864.

Coorporal Wheeler, Amos, Co. A, 82d O. V. I., e. November, 1861.

Whaley, Henry, Co. C, 82d O. V. I., e. November, 1861.

White, Isaac, Co. G, 40th O. V. I., e. October 19, 1861, died at Brownslow, Ky., April 16, 1862.

White, James, Co. I, 45th O. V. I., e. August, 1862.

Wilson, Isaac E., Co. D, 4th O. V. I., e. June 6, 1861.

Corporal Wilson, Isaac E., 98th O. V. I.

Williams, Isaiah, Co. C, 82d O. V. I., e. February, 1863, dis. August, 1865.

Williams, John, Co. C, 82d O. V. I., e. November, 1861, dis. July, 1865.

Williams, Thomas S., Co. F, 82d Penn. Vet. Inf., e. April, 1861, dis. September, 1864.

Wilson, Alvy, Co. H, 118th O. V. I., e. August 22, 1862, dis. June 24, 1865.

Wiley, Samuel B., Co. A, 82d O. V. I., e. November, captured at Gettysburg, Penn., July 1, 1863, died at Andersonville, Ga.

Orderly Sergeant Wiley, William G., Co. A, 82d O. V. I., e. November, 1861.

Musician Williams, Edward, Co. E, 198th O. V. I.

Williams, Thomas J., Co. I, 180th O. V. I., e. September 5, 1864, died February 21, 1865, in Howard Hospital, Washington.

Wise, Daniel R., Co. C, 8th Penn. Cav., e. September, 1861, dis. December, 1861.

Wilson, Isaac H., Co. H, 45th O. M. I., e. August 9, 1862, dis. June 18, 1864.

Wilcox, William, Co. B, 136th O. N. G., e. May, 1864, dis. September, 1864.

Wilson, David, Co. I, 45th O. N. G., e. August 12, 1862, died in prison at Richmond, Va., January 5, 1864.

Wilson, Isaac, Co. I, 45th O. N. G.

Williams, W. D., Co. C, 135th O. N. G., e. May, 1864, dis. September, 1864.

Williams, M. L., Co. I, 180th O. V. I., e. August 25, 1864, dis. August 20, 1865.

Wingate, Adam, Co. G, 82d O. V. I., e. December, 1861, killed at second battle of Bull Run.

Williams, F. S., Co. L, 1st O. V. H. A., e. 1863, dis. July, 1865.

Wilson, John S., Co. K, 128th O. V. I., e. August 21, 1864, dis. July, 1865.

Wilson, J. R., Co. H, 144th O. N. G., e. May, 1864, dis. September, 1864.

Sergeant Wiles, W. R., Co. C, 104th N. Y. V. I., e. October, 1861, dis. November, 1864.

Williams, N., Co. A, 27th Mich. V. I., e. February, 1862.

Wilson, John, Co. H, 38th N. Y. V. I., e. May, 1861, dis. July, 1863.

Wilson, S. C., Co. I, 135th O. N. G., e. May, 1864, dis. September, 1864.

Williams, Anderson, Co. D, 15th D. R. C., e. December, 1863, dis. November 11, 1865.

Williams, Jesse, Co. K, 121st O. V. I., e. August, 1862, dis. December, 1865.

Williams, John, Co. I, 180th O. V. I., e. August 20, 1864, dis. August, 1865.

Wilson, Martin, Co. E, 122d Penn. V. I., e. August 6, 1862, dis. May 15, 1863.

Williams, J., Co. F, 188th O. V. I., e. December 18, 1864, dis. July 18, 1865.

Williams, Abner, Co. A, 82d O. V. I., e. March 19, 1864, dis. July, 1865.

Willett, S. L., Co. G, 95th O. V. I., e. August 6, 1862, dis. August, 1865.

Wilson, William D., 128th O. V. I., e. December 22, 1863, dis. June 2, 1864.

Corporal Wilcox, Bailey, Co. B, 45th O. V. I., e. August 19, 1862, dis. June, 1865.

Wilson, William, Co. B., 118th O. V. I., e. August, 1862, dis. July, 1865.

Wider, Fred, 15th U. S. A., e. 1861, dis. 1864.

Wiesse, Samuel, 4th O. V. I., e. April, 1861, dis. May, 1864.

Wider, Joseph, Co. G, 34th O. V. I., e. February, 1864, dis. July, 1865.

Wilson, I. E., Co. G, 4th O. V. I., e. April, 1861, dis. 1864.

Wider, Frederick, Co. C, 15th O. V. I., e. September 2, 1861, dis. September, 1864.

Winder, E., Co. H, 135th O. N. G., e. May, 1864, dis. September, 1864.

Wnslow, Philip, Co. G, 82d O. V. I., e. November, 1861.

Wingate, Adam, Co. G, 82d O. V. I., e. November, 1861.

Wilson, Charles E., Co. G, 82d O. V. I., e. November, 1861.

Williams, William, Co. A, 82d O. V. I., e. November, 1861.

Williams, Joseph, Co. A, 82d O. V. I., e. November, 1861.

Wisant, William, Co. B, 82d O. V. I., e. November, 1861.

Sergeant Wiley, R. C., Co. C, 82d O. V. I., e. November, 1861.

Williams, Harrison, Co. E, 82d O. V. I., e. November, 1861.

Wilcox, Daniel, Co. E, 82d O. V. I., e. November, 1861.

Williams, Amos, Co. E, 82d O. V. I., e. November, 1861.

Williams, E., Co. E, 198th O. V. I., e. March, 1865, dis. May, 1865.

Wilcox, J. H., Co. G, 135th O. N. G., e. May, 1864, dis. September, 1864.

Wilson, George W., Co. G, 4th O. V. I., e. June 3, 1861, dis. June, 1864, of wounds received at Gettysburg.

Williams, Anderson, Co. I, 45th O. V. I.

Wilson, George, 8th O. V. C., e. February 29, 1864, died at Beverly, Va., November 27, 1864.

Wineland, Jackson E., Co. C, 82d O. V. I., e. November 13, 1861.

Willard, Simon, Co. C, 82d O. V. I., e. November 13, 1861.

Wineland, Washington, Co. C. 82d O. V. I., e. January 1, 1862.

Wolf, John, Co. B, 82d O. V. I., e. November, 1862, dis. November, 1863.

Woods, John, Co. G, 4th O. V. I., e. June 3, 1861, dis. December 28, 1862.

Woods, F. B., Co. I, 87th O. V. I., e. June 3, 1862, dis. November 3, 1862.

Second Sergeant Woods, John, Co. L, 2d O. H. A., e. June 3, 1863, dis. July, 1865.

Sergeant Wood, James, e. 1863.

Woods, F. B., Co. L, 2d O. V. H. A., e. June 13, 1862, dis. August 23, 1865.

Corporal Woods, W. H., Co. G, 87th O. V. I., e. May, 1862, taken prisoner at Harper's Ferry, September, 1862.

Sergeant Woods, W. H., Co. A, 133d O. N. G., e. May, 1864, dis. September, 1864.

Wooley, Steven, Co. A, 180th O. V. I., e. August, 1861, dis. June, 1865.

Wooley, James, Co. A, 180th O. V. I., e. August, 1861, died at Washington, D. C.

Wood, D. J., Co. H, 21st O. V. I., e. 1862.

Wooley, William P., Co. H, 133d O. N. G., e. May, 1864, dis. September, 1864.

Wolgamot, H. G., Co. B, 177th O. V. I., e. September, 1864, dis. August 1, 1865.

Wooley, John, Co. D, 45th O. V. I., e. October, 1862, died in Libby prison April, 1864.

Woods, W. W., Co. D, 34th O. V. I., e. July, 1861, dis. July, 1865.

Woodward, John H., Co. B, 82d O. V. I., e. November, 1861.

Wolf, John, Co. B, 82d O. V. I., e. November, 1861.

Wolford, J., Co. C, 82d O. V. I., e. November, 1861.

Wolford, Hampton, Co. C, 82d O. V. I., e. November, 1861.

Wolf, William R., 18 months in Andersonville prison.

Wolford, Hampson, Co. C, 82d O. V. I., e. January 6, 1862.

Wolford, Isaiah, Co. C, 82d O. V. I., e. January 6, 1862.

Wood, James J., Co. D, 34th O. V. I., e. December 10, 1863, dis. December, 1864.

Wroten, Amos, Co. B, 45th O. N. G., e. August, 1862, dis. June, 1865.

Wyburn, Joseph, 74th O. V. I., e. February, 1862.

Wyburn, George M., 74th O. V. I., e. February, 1862.

Wykoff, Josephus, Co. K, 91st O. V. I., e. August 15, 1862, dis. June 3, 1865.

Yarnell, Alex, Co. F, 13th O. V. I., e. June 9, 1861, died March 19, 1862.

Yarnell, Jonas, Co. G, 82d O. V. I., e. December 3, 1861, wounded and died May 12, 1862.

Yarnell, Aaron, Co. I, 135th O. N. G., e. May, 1864, dis. September, 1864.

Yauger, Amos, Co. C, 82d O. V. I., e. November, 1861.

Yauger, Henry, Co. C, 82d O. V. I., e. November, 1861.

Yeazell, James, Co. G, 82d O. V. I., e. September, 1861, dis. June 28, 1865.

Youngs, Henry V., Co. G, 11th Ind. V. I.

Young William, Co. E, 136th O. N. G., e. May, 1864, dis. September, 1864.

Young, Elias, Co. F, 31st O. V. I., e. August 2, 1862, dis. July, 1865.

Young, John, Co. K, 178th O. V. I., e. September, 1864, dis. May, 1865.

Young, Albert, Co. E, 19th O. V. I., e. February, 1864, dis. February 6, 1865, wounded at the Battle of the Wilderness.

Young, James, Co. I, 45th O. V. I.

Zahner, Josiah, Co. I, 1st Ind. Co. Sharpshooters, e. 1861, dis. June, 1865.

Zehner, William, Co. E, 198th O. V. I., e. March, 1864, dis. June, 1865.

Ziegler, Lewis, Co. B, 57th O. V. I., e. November 15, 1864, died at Pittsburg Landing, July 6, 1864.

Ziegler, S. A., died at Chattanooga, Tenn.

Zimmerman, E. D., Co. E, 82d O. V. I., e. November, 1861.

THE SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR. While the record of work done by Hardin county men in the Spanish-American war is not as long nor as bloody as that of the soldiers of the Civil war, yet the same spirit of self-sacrifice and bravery was shown during that short conflict, as was manifested when the North and South were arrayed against each other. Spain was no match for the progressive nation against which she took up arms, and the strife was mercifully brief. While many of the men from this county did not get to Cuba or the Philippines, they were held in readiness at all times to go to the front if needed. The destruction of the Maine in Havana Harbor roused the blood of every American citizen, and a number of the soldier boys from our county have felt a lasting regret that they were not allowed to help avenge the wrong done by that cowardly act.

On April 25, 1898, the Second Ohio Volunteer Infantry was mobilized at Kenton, Ohio, and for a week nothing else was thought of in the city. Churches, halls and school buildings were thrown open to lodge the men, and the citizens of the town did all they could to show their patriotism. Colonel J. A. Kuert was a Kenton man, but the lieutenant colonel, Mr. E. S. Bryant, was from Bloomdale. Company A came from Findlay in charge of Captain Lafferty; Company B from Upper Sandusky, Captain Matson; Company C, Lima, Captain Bell; Company D, Van Wert, Captain Mathias; Company E, Tiffin, Captain Gasser; Company F, Bellefontaine, Captain Bennett; Company G, Kenton, Captain Dunning; Company H, Bloomdale, Captain Fasig; Company I, Kenton, Captain May; Company K, North Baltimore, Captain White; Company L, Wapakoneta, Captain Hoegner; Company M, Paulding, Captain Enmiss. While a few of the men in other companies came from Hardin county, most of her soldiers were enrolled in the two companies above mentioned.

This regiment was made up of the old Ohio National Guard men in a great measure, for when the call for troops came the guard was reorganized for service outside the state, and placed in the different brigades of the army from Ohio. This regiment was assigned to the First Brigade which was commanded by Brigadier General Wm. V. McMaken. Many of the soldiers had seen service, as there were members of the old Eleventh Ohio National Guard in it, while others were raw recriuts. Companies from the Eleventh and Second regiments had been called out in the railway riots at Wapakoneta in 1877, the Cincinnati riots in 1884, the Ashland trouble in 1884, the Hocking county coal riots in 1886, the Ottawa trouble in 1888, the Rushsylvania lynching in 1894, the Wheeling Creek disturbance in 1894, the Tiffin riot in 1895 and the Wood county trouble in 1899. While not engaged in actual warfare, the older men had had much training for service when the call came in April, 1898. Eleven companies were ordered to rendezvous at Kenton, Ohio, and on April 25, 1898, they were

enrolled for volunteer service. On April 29th, after several days of preparation, they took the train for Columbus, with almost the entire population of the town and much of the surrounding country at the station to see them off, and went into camp with thousands of other hastily gathered troops at Camp Bushnell, Columbus, the same day. They were mustered into the Second Ohio Volunteer Infantry on May 10th, and on May 18th moved to Camp Thomas, Chickamauga Park, Georgia. There the First Pennsylvania, the Fourteenth Minnesota and the First Brigade, Ohio National Guard, were combined and known as the Third Brigade, Second Division, First Army Corps, with Colonel Chas. A. Van Duzee of the Fourteenth Minnesota in command. Later, Colonel J. A. Kuert of Kenton, was placed in command, then Brigadier General Rosser, the regular appointee, took charge of the brigade. On August 18th the regiment was sent to Knoxville, Tennessee, to Camp Poland, and there they remained until November 15, 1898, when they were ordered to Camp Fornance at Macon, Georgia. Here they remained until mustered out on February 10, 1899, and returned home. The regiment was disbanded April 14, 1899.

It was a matter of great rejoicing to the home people that the Hardin county men were never sent to Cuba, and of keen regret to many of the soldiers. While they were not in active service, several of the men fell victims to disease and many others were sent home with impaired health as a result of camp life. There was no formal demonstration when they reached Kenton, but the whole country rejoiced that the struggle was as short as it was, and that it claimed few men from our county. The names of the Hardin county soldiers are given elsewhere, as nearly as could be learned, some of them having enlisted in companies outside the regiment that was mobilized here.

Spanish-American War Veterans of Hardin County. Second regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry: Colonel, Julius A. Kuert; major, Perle A. Campbell; adjutant, Adolph B. Collier; surgeon, F. D. Bain; quartermaster, Milroy Pool; batallion adjutant, Cliffe Deming.

Non-commissioned officers: Hospital steward, Louis Burger; chief musician, Louis F. Moebus; batallion sergeant major, Carl C. Rutledge; regular quartermaster, N. H. Colwell; regular sergeant major, J. T. Glenn; principal musician, Pearl H. Wilkins.

Officers of Company I, Second regiment: Captain, H. J. May; captain, Albert S. Clucker; captain, Rezin D. Smith; second lieutenant, R. V. Couts; second lieutenant, James F. Henkle; first sergeant, John L. Thomas; quartermaster's sergeants, W. B. Stroupe and Scott Sharp; color bearer, Victor H. May; sergeants, Carl Dorn and Ernest E. Sykes; corporals, Oliver P. Gordon, Pearl Nevitte, John W. Stroupe, Chas. L. Biggs, Scott Young, Frank S. Ansley, Chas. M. Lewis, Will K. Swigert, Perle Johnson, John J. Cook, Joseph F. Leveck, Sam McMillan

and Carlos C. Corey; musicians, Curtis Morrow and William K. Taylor; artisan, Jas. L. Tanneyhill; wagoner, George Wedertz, and Cook, H. L. Clements.

Private, Company E (Second regiment), Tiffin, Lauren V. Arn.

Privates, Company I (Second regiment): George W. Allen, Jesse W. Benjamin, Ernest M. Butler, Tod Bryan, George W. Bender, Chas. R. Bailey, Nat. P. Cook, John L. Corey, Chas. R. Crumm, Robt. E. Coats, James W. Collins, Orville A. Collins, Chas. Dickinson, Robert E. Dunham, William S. Doster, William W. Dicus, Ora Eddy, Meade E. Ellis, Joseph A. Early, William Fink, Robert A. Given, Fred. Gauch, Frank Gauch, Arthur C. Gerlach, Leonard O. Groff, Geo. L. Grimes, Clyde Harshman, McClellan Huntsman, Irven J. Humphreys, William H. Helms, Simon P. Helfenstien, Orlando Hensel, William Holcomb, Frank L. Hopkins, Ralph W. Hopkins, Percy Johnson, Verne R. Johnson, Willard Kinney, John L. LeValley, Lory McKillip, Jas. D. Moore, George S. Nevitte, Knowlton Prader, Lafayette Predmore, William H. Russell, Jeff. L. Seedle, Willis E. Stuck, Dale H. Shields, William Seabert, Perry D. Stimmell, Louis F. Steiner, Banner A. Smith, John O. Thomas, William Upmeyer, Chas. Vorpe, Grant Vanatta, Philip Vanatta, Willis H. Wilson, Newton H. Wilson, Edward L. Wilson, Verne Wheeler, Henry F. Wolke, Frank M. Wooley, Ezra M. Webb, Schuyler S. Webb, Dent S. Wells, Ernest Wooley, Bert J. Worthington, Harry L. Worrell, Robert L. Young, Ernest Webber, James R. Smith., Cor. A. M. Gerlach, Emmett P. Powell, Allen Hune, Jas. E. Wright, Willis Mahon, John W. Osborn, Frank Bogardun, William Dineheart.

Officers of Company G, Second Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Kenton: Capt. J. Guy Deming; first lieutenant, Pearl Humphreys; second lieutenant, James A. Pool; sergeants, Charles E. Baldwin, Sam M. Cramer, Harry A. Dorn, Oscar N. Kettle, Harry I. Rudasill, Albert B. Williams and Clinton M. Wells; corporals, Ray H. Cessna, Louis R. Cook, Edward Fink, Edward Hart, Elmer G. Holverstott, Carl C. Lambert, James F. McGinnis, Marshall G. Porter, Charles A. Salzman, James H. Wells, Harry D. Wilkin and Harry R. Wilson; bugler, E. R. Bondley; A. R. T., J. W. Huffman; W. A. G., Clare Williams; clerk, Ray R. Dobbins; cook, S. T. McCormick; privates, Thurman O. Ackerman, Raymond D. Briggs, Tellie J. Bowman, William H. Bloom, Charles L. Bowen, Asua G. Bolenbaugh, Henry W. Bolenbaugh, Dine Barry, Eyler C. Burris, Fred Clucker, Arthur Christopher, John H. Collins, Emmett E. Cannan, Ralph O. Doling, Edward W. Dunson, Charles W. Dern, Charles J. Bondley, Emmett E. Ewing, Charles E. Evans, Claude Fisher, Edward C. Funk, Floyd A. Gill, Ernest P. Golden, Elsie B. Goodman, Frank Goodwin, Edward R. Golden, Harry Grady, Thomas R. L. Gottier, Chas. E. Hull, Paul Hildebrand, Claude Hildebrand, Ozro Hopkins, Harry O. Hatcher, Carl S. Kipp, Joseph A. Korns, Burr R. Kelly,

John W. Lemmons, Melvin A. Lisles, Metellus Modd, Frank Madory, James B. Mitchell, Lester Mitchell, Tellie A. Maple, Chas. F. Mulvey, Richard E. Muller, Dale A. McElvy, Guy E. McDonald, Chas. E. McGinnis, Otto F. McCuley, John W. McIntire, Chas. A. Obenour, Otto J. Owens, Horace M. Porter, Freeman Patrick, Albert A. Rollison, Chas. W. Russell, Permetus Routson, Lewis J. Ruehlin, Homer H. Starn, Logan C. Smith, George W. Smith, Robert Stevenson, Leonard L. Sherman, Clarence E. Stokes, W. B. Segner, Frank M. Stevens, Edward G. Taylor, Jr., Frank Wells, Harley R. Williamson, Sam. W. Ward, Carrol H. Wagner, Lewis J. Wagner, Fred Williams, Paul Williams, Chas. J. Wilmarth, John Webber, Chas. Yost, Frank L. Young.

CHAPTER IV.

SUCCESSORS TO THE PIONEERS.

Park, Horton. Clerk of Court of Hardin county. Soldier in Civil war. Died April 6, 1902.

Snodgrass, David. Represented Hardin county in legislature several years. Died April 4, 1901.

Strong, L. M. Member of bar. Judge. Member of national congress two terms. Died April 26, 1903.

Strong, W. A. Was County Surveyor several years. Cashier Kenton Savings Bank many years. Died April 9, 1906.

Melhorn, Chas. M. Prosecuting Attorney of Hardin county. Member of bar. Judge. Died November 1, 1902.

Mentzer, D. J. Kenton merchant and store keeper for many years. Died December 18, 1897.

Ramsey, A. S. Pioneer editor *Kenton Democrat.* Died December 1, 1872.

Benton, Elias. Prominent resident of Buck township. Grandfather of Dr. Guy Potter Benton of Miami University. Died May 18, 1886.

Millar, Robert D. County Surveyor some years. Civil engineer and farmer. Died August 25, 1888.

Crow, E. B. Prominent physician and surgeon, Ridgeway, Ohio.

Sponsler, J. M. Taylor Creek farmer and stock raiser. Died February 4, 1892.

Weesling, A. G. Manager American Farm Products Company. Prominent farmer.

Watts, Paul. President Kenton Carriage Works.

Palucci, Joseph (1850). Organized First National Bank and was its first president. Died March 19, 1904.

Watters, John (1850). Prominent citizen of Dunkirk. Hardin county Coroner for many years. Died November 9, 1908.

Andrews, J. F. Born in Hardin county August 17, 1853. Real estate and loan dealer of Kenton. Also prominent farmer.

Cook, S. H. (1865). Member Board of Charities.

Rhodes, O. E. (1863). Insurance agent. Has been connected with many business enterprises.

Pearce, J. M. (1856). For many years a prominent citizen of Forest. Real estate dealer in Kenton later. Died February 23, 1899.

Johnson, A. B. (1865). Prominent member of the bar. Ex-Judge.

Latham, R. S. (1852). Ex-County Commissioner. Retired farmer, now of Pleasant township.

Hall, William (1854). Blanchard township farmer and stock raiser. Died November 2, 1892.

Spelman, Elias G. Once representative of Hardin county. Died May 1, 1857.

Sloan, Thomas (1833). Farmer and stock raiser of Taylor Creek township. Died February 29, 1880.

Sloan, Robert (1883). Prominent stock raiser of Taylor Creek township. Died March 19, 1870.

Woodruff, John. Proprietor Woodruff's Bank, Dunkirk, Ohio.

Wheeler, Amos (1835). Kept the Wheeler tavern many years. Died September 25, 1870.

Draper, Robert. Farmer and stock raiser. Died October 20, 1894.

Protzman, Silas. Well known physician and surgeon. Died October 16, 1885.

Phillips, W. H. H. Surgeon in Civil war. Prominent physician. Died September 8, 1888.

Koller, H. C. (1872). Library Trustee. Formerly dry goods merchant. Member of Hardin County Fair Board.

Stewart, Marshall (1860). Prominent stock raiser.

Ahlefeld, Nathan (1859). County Auditor 1870. Member Board of Managers Ohio Penitentiary during Governor Campbell's administration. Real estate owner and dealer. Died July 9, 1902.

Ahlefeld, Albert G. Born in Hardin county January 25, 1859. Postmaster of Kenton 1894 to 1898. Real estate owner and dealer.

Snodgrass, Jesse (1845). Assistant Surgeon Civil war. Assistant Secretary Ohio State Medical Society 1879-81. President Northwestern Ohio Medical Association. Prominent physician and surgeon of Kenton.

Seymore, W. H. (1851). Formerly Patterson grain merchant.

Walker, Moses B. (1875). General in Civil war. Judge of District and Supreme Courts of Texas at close of war. Died December 17, 1895.

Wilson, I. E. Born in Hardin county in 1842. Superintendent Hardin County Infirmary for many years. Prominent Buck township farmer.

Miller, J. C. (1858). Founder of the oldest shoe store in Kenton..

Bower, Levi (1870). Manufacturer of tile. Taylor Creek township farmer.

McLean, Ephraim (1842). Justice of the Peace Dudley township for seventeen years. Twice County Commissioner. Died in 1883.

Porter, Freeman (1860). Township Trustee 1878 of Taylor Creek township. Prominent farmer.

Given, Frank. Born in Hardin county in 1846. Probate Judge two terms. Farmer and stock raiser.

Wish, William (1852). Mexican war veteran.

Smith, William D. (1890). President and manager Ohio Machine Tool Company, Kenton.

Neville, William M. (1845). Postmaster Roundhead. County Sheriff 1889.

McCall, Thomas (1841). Hale township farmer. Township trustee one term. Named the town of Mt. Victory. Died June 30, 1893.

Baker, I. S. Born in Hardin county December 25, 1846. Goshen township farmer and breeder of fine sheep.

Schindewolf, H. (1866). Merchant of Ada. Director Ada Building and Loan.

Euline, Benjamin P. Born in Hardin county October 26, 1846. Held numerous township offices in Marion township. Retired farmer now living in Kenton.

Harris, George H. Prominent grain dealer. Died March 14, 1901

Sorgen, Edward (1855). One of the few survivors of the "Sultana" steamship wreck of the Civil war. Founder of the furniture store of E. Sorgen & Son. Ex-County Treasurer.

Price, A. T. Born in Hardin county September 27, 1858. Jackson township farmer. County Commissioner.

Evans, Thomas P. Prominent Buck township farmer and stock buyer; also wool buyer.

Thompson, Madison M. (1861). County Auditor 1890 to 1896. Ex-Postmaster of Mt. Victory. Present Mayor of Kenton.

Sponsler, A. J. (1882). Farmer and stock raiser.

Armstrong, Geo. W. County Recorder. Died November 15, 1908.

Dean, Edward P. (1876). Superintendent Kenton Union Schools for many years. Library Trustee Kenton Public Library. County and City School Examiner. Died September 2, 1908.

Howe, James C. Born in Hardin county October 13, 1854. County Clerk two terms. Editor *Kenton Republican* several years. President Kenton Lock Works. Assistant Adjutant General of Ohio 1891. Adjutant General of Ohio 1892, under Governor McKinley. General Agent Department of Justice at the time of his death, November 1, 1897.

Merriman, Lewis (1864). Merchant. Real estate owner. President Home Savings Building and Loan. President Kenton Savings Bank. Died November 23, 1905.

Stewart, Samuel (1860). Taylor Creek farmer and stock dealer. Ex-County Commissioner. Died March 19, 1888.

Hoge, S. L. (1860). Lieutenant in United States Army. Member

of Congress from South Carolina. Comptroller of South Carolina, and Associate Judge of same state. President First National Bank. Died February 23, 1909.

McCoy, J. N. (1860). Prominent Kenton druggist.

Seney, H. W. (1873). Eminent lawyer and judge. Died September 2, 1909.

Siebenfoercher, Rev. A. S. (1871). Founder of St. Anthony's Institute and Antonio Hospital. Priest in Catholic Church.

Callam, John (1874). Founder of Callam lumber yards.

Myer, Morris (1888). President Hardin County Bank, Forest, Ohio.

Lemert, C. C. (1885). Prosecuting Attorney. Executive Clerk to Governor of Ohio. Judge. State Insurance Commissioner of Ohio.

Timmons, Joseph (1866). Grain dealer. Merchant. Clerk of Court. Presidential Elector in 1908.

Carter, George J. (1876). President Champion Iron Company.

Hiestand, E. B. (1874). Prominent doctor of Kenton. Member Board of Pension Examiners.

Kaiser, Henry (1859). President Kaiser Carriage Works.

Welsh, Agnew (1875). Editor and proprietor *Ada Record.*

Dougherty, Frank C. Born in Hardin county September 14, 1851. Attorney-at-law. Ex-Prosecuting Attorney. Trustee State Institution for Blind. Died June 8, 1908.

CHAPTER V.

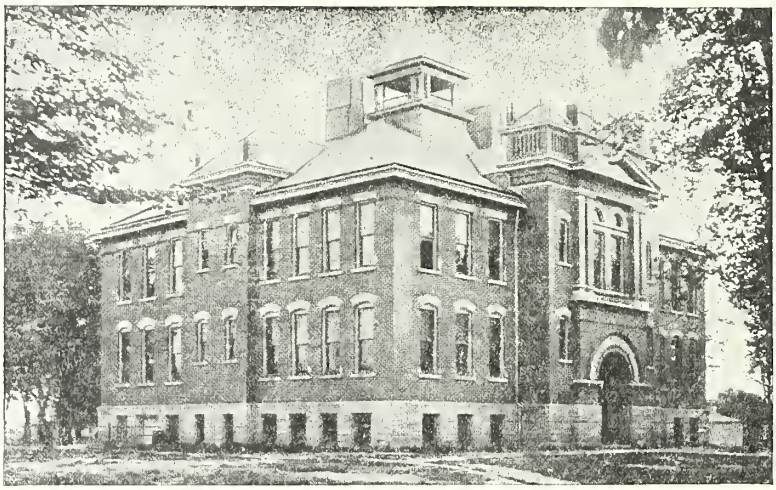
HISTORIES OF HARDIN COUNTY TOWNS.

Forest—Dunkirk—Mt. Victory—Alger—McGuffey—Ridgeway — Roundhead — Dola — Patterson — Grant — Hepburn — Foraker —Huntersville—Silver Creek—Pfeiffer—Blocktown—Yelverton —Blanchard—Jumbo and Jump.

Town of Forest. John A. Gormley laid out and platted the town of Forest March 13, 1855, on the newly built railroad, now the Pennsylvania railroad, and the village from the very first has had a steady growth. It is the third largest town in the county, with 1,500 inhabitants, and is recognized everywhere as an enterprising town. It was incorporated September 6, 1865, and has since been under town government. At first it was badly handicapped by the presence, just south, of the flourishing town of Patterson, but since Patterson has dwindled down to a village Forest has grown to a large town. It has two good railroads which bring much business to the place, and in every way it is up-to-date and progressive. Numerous additions have been added to the town and improvements made, until now Forest has a fine public school building, good churches, a substantial city hall, one of the best hotels in this part of Ohio, a beautiful little park, several manufacturing enterprises, good stores, comfortable residences, and best of all, enterprising citizens.

The City Hall was built about ten years ago at a cost of about $3,000, and is located just west of the Big Four railroad. It is a substantial brick building, and in addition to the various city offices, is used to shelter the equipment of the volunteer fire department, which for a small city is very good. While Forest has had some disastrous fires the prompt work of the department has always saved surrounding buildings from destruction.

The Public School Building, which is situated in West Forest, is a fine structure built of brick, and contains eight rooms, besides the necessary halls and closets. It was built about 1903 and cost $20,000. It is well finished, and furnished with the best school furniture of



HIGH SCHOOL BUILDING, FOREST

modern design. It is heated by hot air, and is in every way suited to the needs of the school children. The present enrollment is about 300. Professor A. D. Ladd is in charge of the schools, with seven assistants.

Forest has a number of enterprising manufacturing concerns, among which are the Dickleman Manufacturing Company, The Perfect Gate Company, The G. W. Fox & Son Planing Mill and Lumber Yard, The American Farm Products Company, Creamery and the Forest Clay Works.

The largest of these is the Dickleman Manufacturing Company, located between the Big Four and Pennsylvania railroads, consisting of a large factory building, two warehouses and an office building. This company is engaged in the manufacture of metal roofing, ceilings and other metal work. In the output of their goods annually they use 15,000 tons of galvanized tin plate. About fifty men are employed in the factory, and a large office force is needed, together with a number of traveling salesmen to take care of the business.

The Creamery is in charge of Alfred G. Wessling, the manager of the Farm Products Company at Kenton, but George O'Brian is the resident manager.

The Forest Clay Works are managed by J. F. Studer.

The Consumers' Electric Company supplies the town with electricity for street lighting, and also has many private customers. F. A. Barr is the manager.

The Forest Milling Company is owned by Douglas and Ash, and J. F. Ash is the manager.

There are three elevators in the town, owned by William Lindsay, Albert B. Shafer and Sneath and Cunningham.

The leading grocers of Forest are A. N. Mick, P. D. Lehman, Berline and Berline, A. E. Snyder, Jeff Cline and M. A. Shoemaker.

The dry goods merchants are J. C. Campbell, Henry F. Shott and Curtain and Monce (who also have a general store).

The meat markets are owned by Harry Lehman, J. H. Zimmerman, and Horace Nye.

There is one hotel in Forest—the Big Four Hotel, owned and managed by Robert T. Shafer. Crumm Brothers conduct a large bakery, restaurant and candy store.

The druggists are H. F. Shields and H. Dale Shields.

Mrs. W. H. Gay has a millinery store, and that class of goods is also handled by other firms. C. S. Simpson has a large and complete Racket Store.

Allyn and Hempy have a hardware store, and W. A. Mapletoft also conducts a hardware store.

Moore and Barlow, and F. A. Grindell have blacksmith shops.

The following people sell clothing: E. D. Fishburn, Ralph Lisles, and J. F. Studer, the last having in connection with his clothing store a tailoring department. Dan Dome and Son sell shoes and furnishing goods.

O. B. Durfee has a photograph gallery, and Jesse Steinman a jewelry store.

There are three undertaking firms in Forest: S. M. Brown, McKean and Hempy, and Arthur Hall.

There are two livery and feed barns, owned by Cliff Dunham and Simpson and Zimmerman.

L. H. Caughey has a furniture store.

McQuown Brothers have a large poultry establishment.

Forest is exceedingly fortunate in having physicians, who have gained for themselves wide reputations in their profession, having many patients from a distance, as well as extensive work in Hardin county. They are Drs. W. T. Gemmill, W. N. Mundy, L. E. Cook, Floyd Swimley, J. H. Wynn and Dr. Rabberman. The dentists are Dr. Graham and Harper Brothers. Price and Price and Chas. M. Reigle are the attorneys.

For a small city Forest has a number of lodges, among which are the Masons, Modern Woodmen, Odd Fellows, Royal Arcanum, Knights of Pythias, Eastern Star, Rebeccas and Pythian Sisters.

There is quite a large G. A. R. Post in Forest, with forty-four members in good standing. Thomas Pisel is the Commander.

The ladies of Forest have three clubs—the Progress, with Mrs. Ella Gibson as president; the Search Light and the Friday Club.

Forest has two banks—the Hardin County and the First National.

C. Q. Vaughn is the town mayor.

Among the leading citizens of Forest are: J. S. Campbell, Morris Meyer, A. H. Crumm, J. L. Dickleman, A. N. Mick, D. C. Garrison, Richard Price, John Hefferman, S. M. Bushong, Willard Gage, John Guyer, Peter Berline, J. F. Studer, W. T. Gemmill, W. N. Mundy, F. P. Allyn, A. D. Ladd, L. E. Cook, Floyd Swimley, C. S. Simpson, C. M. Reigle, D. G. Hall, J. C. Hanna, J. F. Franks, C. Q. Vaughn, R. T. Shafer.

Of the burial grounds the Forest cemetery is the pioneer, and Hueston cemetery lies west of the city about two miles and contains nine acres of land.

The Methodist Protestant church of Forest was organized in March, 1869, by Rev. C. S. Evans, then pastor of the Mount Blanchard church of that denomination. There were about forty-five charter members. They held services in an old school house until 1870, when they erected the present church, which stands beside the public school building in the town. This church was dedicated January 1, 1871. The society now has a membership of 187 in good standing. The Sunday school has a membership of 150. Rev. J. F. Henkle is the present pastor. This church had a good revival, under the pastorate of Rev. D. C. Garrison in 1887.

The Presbyterian church of Forest was organized in 1849 by Rev. Clark, and services were held for some time in David Warner's barn about two miles north of the town. At that time the membership was small and very scattered. Religious services were held whenever a minister could be procured, and it was understood that when they built a church it was to be located wherever the Pennsylvania railroad went through the county. However, when Forest was the site chosen, there was some dissatisfaction, and the dissenters withdrew and established a church in Patterson, which greatly crippled the "Mother Church." It required heroic efforts on the part of the little band at Forest to keep together and hire a minister. At one time they met in the Methodist Episcopal church, then in the Methodist Protestant church until a frame building could be erected, which served them until 1904. In the year 1873 the church had its first resident pastor, Rev. T. J. Cellar, who was in charge until 1887. During this period two staunch elders, David Warner and John Alter, served the church with great credit.

In 1904 the present church was erected on the old site, and is one of the prettiest village churches in the county. Great credit is due to the church, the minister and the church treasurer, Dr. Mundy, for their zeal and perseverance in erecting such a beautiful monument to Presbyterianism in Hardin county. During the past year the church has suffered a heavy loss in the deaths of two faithful elders—J. C. Douglas and Martin Van Buren. The present elders are: D. W. Taft, Henry

Shriver and Frank Lafferty, D. H. Dome, D. A. Gemmill and Dr. W. N. Mundy. At present the church is entirely free from debt. The following are the resident pastors, from Rev. T. J. Cellar up to the present: C. M. Fraser, John Tenney, W. J. Dempster, C. James Jones, Edwin Craven, L. Twinem and Rev. J. C. Hanna (who is the present pastor).

Although a number of Baptist families lived in Forest and vicinity prior to the Civil war, it was not until about that time that they were gathered into a a formal organization by Rev. Samuel Fasig. Services were held irregularly, but the little band held together, though it was not until 1904 that the present church was erected. It is a substantial structure built of concrete blocks, and has a seating capacity of 300. Regular services have been held in the church since its erection. The present pastor is Rev. J. F. Franks. A Sunday school is also maintained. The present trustees are: W. E. Beagle, J. P. Naus and C. M. Riegle.

The Methodist Episcopal church was organized in the latter part of 1859 on Wyandot Mission, and the first pastor, Lorenzo Dow Rodgers, was the first minister of any denomination to live in Forest. Robert Stevenson and Elijah White were the first class leaders, and William Swearinger, the first steward. Some money was raised at this time and a church begun, but was never finished. A church was finally built during the years 1864-65. During the pastorate of Rev. C. C. Kennedy a church was erected and dedicated, but in June of the same year it was burned to the ground. The trustees decided to rebuild at once, and the present beautiful church was erected. It was dedicated May 31, 1903, by J. W. Bashford, now Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal church, but then president of Delaware O. W. U., at Delaware.

The present trustees are: J. L. Dickleman, J. L. Shields, W. M. Ekelberry, Ralph Lisles, C. E. Gibson, John Burdett, W. T. Robinson, G. W. Fox and Gabe Spitzer. W. T. Robinson is superintendent of the Sunday school and A. D. Ladd president of the Epworth League. Mrs. C. E. Gibson is president of the Ladies' Aid Society.

Following is the list of pastors who have served this church:

1859, Lorenzo D. Rogers; 1861, H. M. Close; 1863, J. S. Deleal; 1864, S. M. Briggs; 1867, J. J. Findlay; 1869, Solomon Lindsay; 1870, John C. Miller; 1871, J. S. Blair; 1873, Caleb Hill; 1874, J. M. Kelley; 1877, Jesse Carr; 1880, J. H. Cater; 1883, Jos. Wykes; 1884, W. U. Spencer; 1886, J. D. Simms; 1889, I. N. Kalb; 1892, R. H. Balmer; 1895, C. B. Holding; 1896, Peter Biggs; 1897, C. A. Smucker; 1899, C. C. Kennedy; 1903, A. E. Harford; 1907, L. E. Carter; 1908, Rev. David G. Hall, the present pastor.

The Town of Dunkirk. According to old residents there was a town projected about one-half mile south of the present site of the town of Dunkirk and named Geneva, several years before the Pennsylvania railroad was built through Hardin county, but it came to nothing because

the village was laid out later on the railroad instead of the cross roads. Robert D. Millar, then county surveyor of Hardin county, laid out the village for Hugh D. Miller, and by the latter it was named Dunkirk, after Dunkirk, New York. In the original plat, which was recorded April 9, 1852, there were twenty-six lots. These lots comprised the center of the town running along Main street and the railroad, and to them have been added numerous additions. The additions with the names of the persons laying them out are given below: Samuel H. Packer, September 6, 1852; Samuel H. Packer, May 26, 1856; Archibald Gardner, September 9, 1857; Hugh D. Miller, June 25, 1867; Seba Wickwire, May 26, 1868; S. B. Smith and J. B. Alexander, April 8, 1868; R. Brubaker, November 30, 1868; M. F. Larkins and S. N. Peck, April 11, 1868; Hugh D. Miller, April 11, 1868; A. D. Jones, January 8, 1870; J. A. Orth, May 12, 1871; Hugh Heuston, May 15, 1871; James Downing, January 20, 1872; Hugh Heuston, second addition, May 13, 1873; Weigle and Miller, May 15, 1874; Hugh Heuston, third addition, May 5, 1875; Jos. Alexander, May 5, 1875; Martin, Haldeman and Jones, June 18, 1875; Seba Wickwire, second addition, November 29, 1875; Hugh D. Miller, second addition, April 4, 1876; H. Downish, August 30, 1876; J. A. Woods, August 30, 1876; H. D. Miller, April 2, 1876; I. W. Martin, April 23, 1877; H. D. Miller, November 3, 1879; D. W. Edgar, October 27, 1880; Elez. Shuee's, April 24, 1883; and J. A. Orth, May 7, 1883.

The *Dunkirk Standard* at one time published the following interesting items concerning the beginning of the now flourishing town in the northern part of Blanchard township. It said: "In the spring of 1852 Renatus Gum opened a small store in Dunkirk where he sold tea, coffee, tobacco and whiskey. He also sold the first dry goods in town. Then he changed his business and opened a hotel called the Green House, where the Old White Corner now is. The first regular store was kept by William Porterfield. The first family to move to Dunkirk was that of George Kinsey; the second, John Watters. The first child born in Dunkirk was Anderson K. Watters, in 1851. The first justice of the peace was William Brant and the first physician, Dr. Steyer, while Moses Louthen taught the first school. The United Brethren church, the first in town, was built in 1859. The first train of cars ran through the town in April, 1854, and at that time the only inhabitants of the village were R. Gum, D. H. Edgar, H. D. Miller, John Watters, A. Lynch, D. L. Marquis, Sol. Keiper and W. W. Johnson, with their families. In 1857 the White Corner was built and used as a hotel until 1861, when Thomas Mahon and Company changed it into a room for a dry goods store."

The first brick building put up in Dunkirk, and also in Blanchard township, is the store room called "The Red Front." In 1868 the village was incorporated, and ever since those early days it has been a

prosperous business center. In 1869 the first union school building was erected, and the year before that Mahon Brothers began the manufacture of cultivators in which they afterward did a large business. In 1875 the *Dunkirk Standard* was established, and ever since the town has had a newspaper it has grown and prospered. When the town was incorporated it had 350 inhabitants, and in 1876 it had grown to 1,000, while in 1900 the population was 1,222. The first city prison was built in 1861, a second some years later, and in 1886 the present one, which is modern and has four cells in the City building. The City hall also contains the fire engine and equipment, council chamber and mayor's office and other necessary rooms.

Dunkirk has a well organized fire department that has done much good work. In the old days the Dunkirk Hook and Ladder boys were the best in the state and won many prizes, notably the one in Cincinnati in 1887, when they astonished the many spectators by winning first honors in competition with many crack companies. Among the members of this famous old company were: L. H. Ramsey, Obe. Harman, Chas. Steinman, Clem. Everhart, Ora Ebert, William Johnson, William Isenbarger, Henry Bame, Julius Warner, Jesse Sigley, Thanny Treece, W. J. Ewing, Jacob Rinehart and Adam Neff. On May 21, 1903, occurred the most disastrous fire Dunkirk ever had, and but for the work of the fire department and citizens the whole town would doubtless have been destroyed. As it was, the loss reached about $50,000, and though it resulted in many fine new buildings, it was quite a disaster to the merchants whose stores were destroyed.

The first telegraph office was established in 1877, with Isaac Diffendeifer as operator, and at present the office employs three men. The first agent of the Pennsylvania railroad was D. H. Edgar, who was appointed in 1854, and the first express agent was John Watters, in 1885. In 1890 the T. & O. C. R. R. established an office in the town, with C. M. Jones as agent, and since Dunkirk has had two railroads business has increased wonderfully. The Bell Telephone was established here in 1881 and the United States Independent in 1900-01.

At present Dunkirk is an important town of Hardin county, drawing trade from Hancock county as well as its own, on account of its situation, and to speak of every industry and business of the place would require many more pages than can be allotted to it here. The leading grocers are Smith & Karrick, D. Smith, M. A. Russell, C. C. Conrad, W. B. Treece & Son and John Beans; the hardware merchants, John Woodruff and H. C. Ewing, McCloud & Pees; harness maker, Mr. McKean; owners of general stores John Woodruff, G. F. Hess, E. W. Henderson and S. S. Ewing & Co.; and gent's furnishing and clothing, John Mahon and S. L. Spero. S. A. Hagerman is the druggist and G. B. Rounds, the leading dentist. S. Henry and A. H. Palmer are the shoe merchants. There are two banks in the town, The First National and

the Woodruff, owned by John Woodruff who is the richest man in Dunkirk. C. Friedley, C. W. Dirmeyer and John Woodruff are the coal dealers, and Mr. Friedley also has the grain elevator. W. F. Pefferly has a jewelry store. The village doctors are C. C. McLaughlin, J. S. Hedrick, W. H. Wise, H. C. Neff and Dr. Crumm.

The *Dunkirk Standard*, which was owned and edited many years by G. M. Kingsbury, is at present in the hands of Fowler and Gerhart who purchased it in September, 1909. This paper has had much to do with the prosperity of Dunkirk, as it has been live, progressive and enterprising.

The Dunkirk Flour Mill is one of the best in this part of Ohio, and does a large business not only with local patrons, but in the surrounding towns and country. It is owned and operated by C. W. Dirmeyer.

The Dunkirk Stone Quarry is one of the leading industries of the place, employing a large force of men to get out stone for ballast. The stone to ballast the Pennsylvania railroad was taken from this quarry, which still supplies the material for repairs and new tracks. It is one of the largest quarries in the state, and helps build up the town to a great extent by furnishing steady employment to a number of workmen.

Lydick Brothers and Wood, Teegarden and Company have livery, feed and sale barns. J. A. Orth owns and operates a planing mill; Keiper Brothers deal in furniture and are the undertakers of the town.

E. L. Stratton and John Bean have restaurants, and Jos. Lewis and A. J. Huston run meat markets. The Hotel Clifford is owned by Mrs. Elizabeth Carshell, and the Cottage Inn by Mrs. John Clark. The village milliners are Mrs. R. Taylor and the Woods Sisters. Traze and Moses own a Racket Store, and F. B. Newson deals in cigars and tobacco.

The postoffice at Dunkirk was established during the administration of President Pierce, with W. S. Wiles as the first postmaster. The first postoffice was located on lot 18. At present the office is housed in a beautiful little room on Main street where Mr. G. M. Kingsbury and his assistant handle the ever increasing incoming and outgoing mails. The office has also two rural routes that greatly decrease the work of the postmaster, as well as help the service for country patrons. The office has a room to itself, which is a great convenience, and is well lighted in daytime, and by electricity at night, the furniture is new and suited to the needs of the office, so that Dunkirk patrons have every facility for sending and receiving mail promptly. The successive postmasters are as follows from the first: 1854, W. S. Wiles; 1856, William Porterfield; 1860, Isaiah Larkins, J. E. Moses; 1868, W. D. Edgar, Sam Pence; 1873, J. B. Haldeman; 1884, Chas. Mahon; 1888, J. J. Orth, John Woods; 1892, D. C. Smith; 1896, John Baughman; 1908, Guy M. Kingsbury.

On January 6, 1860, Rev. L. S. Farber organized the United Brethren church of Dunkirk in the schoolhouse, which stood on the site

of the present Methodist Episcopal church on Main street, with 45 members. During the following summer they erected their present building at a cost of about $2,000. Bishop David Edwards presided at the dedication. This church has furnished three ministers to the church: John Houseman (1861), James M. Bradbury (1862), and John Watters (1863). The present membership is over one hundred. A Sunday school is kept up and is well attended. The following ministers have had charge of the Dunkirk United Brethren church: 1860, L. S. Farber; 1861, G. W. Holden; 1862, S. Fairfield; 1863, J. C. McBride; 1864, Lewis Johnson; 1865, D. R. Miller; 1866, A. W. Holden; 1868, W. McGinnis; 1869, J. W. Wagoner; 1871, R. W. Wilgus; 1873, J. H. Kiracope; 1874, W. S. Fields; 1875, W. H. Ogle; 1877, M. Miller; 1878, D. A. Johnson; 1879, J. P. Stewart; 1881, J. W. Lower; 1883, B. A. Sutton; 1886, A. W. Ballenger; 1889, L. C. Reed; 1890, J. L. Luttrell; 1891, I. Imler; 1893, M. Millie; 1894, J. N. Holmes; 1898, W. L. Waldo; 1901, Rev. Crabbe.

At the cabin of D. H. Edgar in June, 1835, the Methodist Episcopal church of Dunkirk, the oldest religious organization of the town, Rev. Andrew Kinnear organized the society composed only of D. H. and Azuba Edgar, John R. and Mary Davis. In 1835 Conference sent them their first minister—a circuit rider, Alonzo Fleming, whose circuit practically embraced all of Hardin county. In 1864 the parsonage was purchased at a cost of $800, and in 1871 the church was erected at a cost of $1,500. In 1883 the parsonage was sold and a better one purchased, the present one, at a cost of $1,600. It is now a flourishing congregation of more than 250 members, and has an interesting Sunday school that is well attended. In 1901 the church was remodeled and improved at quite an expense to the congregation, and it is now much better suited to the needs of the growing church congregation than formerly. The names of the ministers are as follows: 1835, Alonzo Fleming; 1836, F. P. Waugh; 1838, I. Bell; 1840, Armstrong and Edward Williams; 1841, P. Wareham; 1842, Rev Hubbard and William Goodman; 1843-5, (no record); 1846, Haward; 1847, W. J. Wells and J. M. Holmes; 1848, J. M. Holmes and H. Close; 1849, Revs. Holmes and Wilcox; 1850, Revs. Holmes and S. Hagerman; 1851, Jos. Good and J. A. Smith; 1853, John K. Ford and J. C. Castor; 1855, H. M. Close and Enos Holmes; 1856, H. M. Close and S. Hagerman; 1857, Edward Williams and S. Hagerman; 1858, Jos. Good; 1859, Jos. Good and J. A. Smith; 1860, J. A. Smith and J. C. Cater; 1861, Jos. Wykes and J. C. Cater; 1864, W. J. Peck and H. J. Begley; 1865, W. J. Peck and T. J. Mather; 1866, Hiram Shaffer; 1867, Francis Plumb; 1869, John C. Miller; 1872, I. N. Smith; 1874, J. M. Longfellow; 1877, Jos. Wykes; 1880, W. W. Lance; 1881, L. O. Cook; 1884, John Graham; 1887, Jos. H. Cater; 1888, W. R. Shultz; 1889, W. W. Winter; 1891, J. C. Clemens; 1893,

J. T. Pope; 1895, J. W. Hill; 1896, E. A. Strother; 1898, L. H. Lindsey; 1900, W. W. Curl; 1902, M. M. Markwith.

The Seventh Day Advent church was organized May 18, 1879, by Elder G. G. Rupert, with 24 members. For a time they held services in Woodruff's Hall, but in 1885 purchased a church which they still use. The congregation is not large but still holds together. Some of the ministers who have served here are: G. G. Rupert, A. A. Underwood, D. M. Cauright, H. A. St. John and O. F. Gilifor.

Dunkirk has no regular Catholic church services except the mission services when some neighboring priest comes into the town. From 1866 to 1869 Rev. N. R. Young of Kenton held services there and after that Rev. A. S. Siebenfoercher of Kenton until 1881 when it was attached for a short time to the Logan county churches. However at present the resident priest at Kenton has charge of the work.

In 1895 the Church of Christ was organized in Woodruff's Hall by Rev. Smith, as the result of a series of meetings. It had 28 charter members, and for a time continued to hold services in the hall. On May 25, 1897, the church which they purchased for $500 from the German Baptists was dedicated, and for a time the church services and Sunday school were well attended, but at present the church is closed and Sunday school abandoned. The following ministers preached for the congregation during the short time it held together and had services: Geo. A. Smith, H. E. Oldaker, Albert Stahl, R. E. Myrick, M. P. Garlacher, J. T. H. Stewart and E. P. Kempher.

The German Baptist church was organized in September, 1881, and in the autumn of that year they built a church on West Wayne street, which was afterward sold to the congregation of the Church of Christ. The building was dedicated on October 1, 1881, by Bishop R. H. Miller, of Ashland, and a congregation of forty members worshiped here for some years. In 1887 the society disbanded and the building was leased in 1889 by a little band of Presbyterians who held services there for one year with Rev. Taylor as pastor.

Wesleyan Methodist church was organized with 36 members by Rev. S. Rice, December 7, 1877. In the fall of 1878 a frame building was erected at a cost of $1,100, and dedicated by Rev. T. K. Doty of Cleveland. They have had the following ministers: Revs. Guthrie, M. Friedley, Chas. Rowley, Ensinger, W. H. Kennedy, W. I. Northan, O. H. Ramsey, Schull, J. T. Graffis, J. W. Brown, Strong, M. L. Martz.

On August 15, 1901, Dunkirk Tent No. 474, K. O. T. M., was instituted with 29 charter members. The first officers were: Sir Kt. Past Commander, George Rinehart; Sir Kt. Commander, G. E. Starner; Sir Lieut. Commander, Phin Corwin; Sir Kt., R. K., H. Wood; Sir F. K., H. E. Haines; Sir Kt., Chaplain, J. B. McMillen; Sir Kt. Physician, G. E. Starner; Sir Kt. Sergeant, Jacob Rhinehart; Sir Kt. M. at A., Jud Burnworth; Sir Kt., 1st M. of G., F. Schille, Sir Kt., 2nd. M. of

G. F. Jacobs; Sir Kt., Sentinel, James George; Picket, N. Tremains. Meetings are held each Thursday evening in G. A. R. Hall.

Edgar Post G. A. R., No. 102, was instituted March 20, 1883, by J. T. Zimmerman, M. D., with thirteen charter members. The first officers were: Isaac Difenderfer, P. C.; James J. Wood, S. V. C; James B. Haldeman, J. V. C., John Darst, O. D.; L. W. Hebenthal, Adjutant; G. Hostetter, Chaplain; John Beans, Sergeant; E. C. Longabaugh, O. M., and L. G. Crumm, O. G. Of course the membership grows smaler as the members pass away. The men who have filled the office of Commander are: I. Difenderfer, L. W. Hebenthal, W. H. Harman, J. J. Wood, John Watters, David Fryer, Samuel Lydick, John Woods, C. L. Linweaver, William Chase, M. Smith, W. P. Gilpen, Jacob Bender, John Beans, James Haldeman, Frank Woods and Philp Wilch.

Edgar Women's Relief Corps No. 22, Auxiliary to Edgar Post No. 102, of Dunkirk, was instituted, March 26, 1884, with thirty-three charter members. The first officers were: President, Mrs. R. L. E. Bronson, S. V. P., Martha Wood; J. V. P., Amelia Edgar; Secretary, Lena Hebenthal; Chaplain, Lavina, Darst; Conductress, Julia A. Showe; Guard, Catharine Bowers; Executive Committee—Angeline Haldeman; Johanna Lease, Etta Roberts, Lydia Wiles and Grace Wood. Relief Committee—Sarah Fry, Joanna Lease and Adelia Butcher. Home and Employment Committee—Sarah Beans, Adelia Butcher and Olive Smith. Visiting and Supply Committee—Jane Graham, Sarah Fry, Louisa Aulthauser, Mary Longabaugh, Jennie Woods and Vina Seigler. This lodge meets in the G. A. R. Hall the first and third Tuesdays of each month. The membership is very small at present, as many of the older ladies have died.

Lubentia Rebekah Degree Lodge No. 573, I. O. O. F., was instituted December 22, 1899, with thirty-eight charter members. The following officers were chosen: N. G., Nettie Hedrick; V. G., Lizzie Gottier; Treasurer, Maggie Fryer; F. S., Trella Rhinehart; Corresponding Secretary, Edith Longabaugh; Chaplain, Hattie Baughman; Warden, Etta Treece; Lodge Deputy, J. S. Hedrick. Present membership sixty.

Dunkirk Lodge No. 624, I. O. O. F., was instituted June 1, 1876, with nine charter members. The first officers were: J. H. Pore, N. G.; Eli Trump, V. G.; J. J. Woods, Secretary; H. H. Hullinger, Pre. Secretary; G. W. Conrad, Treasurer; S. B. Davis, W. D.; C. Smith, C.; W. D. Edgar, I. G.; and George Neff, O. G. The present membership is about ninety. The following have filled the office of Noble Grand: Eli Trump, James P. Wood, F. C. Pore, Frank Wilcox, James W. Mille, C. T. Eibeling, Mack McKinstry, A. S. Talbot, J. H. Wood, W. B. Treece, W. J. Rupright, Irvin Woodruff, W. N. Treece, J. N. Shannon, Joseph Lydick, J. S. Hedrick, D. F. Fryer, Charles Orth, A. H. Curtin, Frank C. Curran, E. P. Woods, J. P. Garling, R. H. Longabaugh, Charles C. Trump.

Dunkirk Lodge No. 549 A. F. & A. M., was instituted June 1, 1887, with thirteen charter members. The first officers were J. A. Stansell, W. M., S. A. Haggerman, S. W.; B. F. Wagstaff, J. W.; Judson Mahon, Secretary; Charles Mahon, Treasurer; C. C. McLaughlin, S. D.; M. Berkowitz, J. D.; and S. T. Kepler, Tyler. The present membership is about seventy, they meet on the second and fourth Wednesdays of each month.

Dunkirk Chapter No. 37, O. E. S., was instituted July 13, 1894, with twenty-four charter members. The first officers were Effie Gottier, W. M.; S. A. Haggerman, W. P.; Nellie Haggerman, A. M.; D. F. Fryer, Secretary; James Lydick, Treasurer; Belle G. Smith, Conductress; Georgia Hildebrand, Associate Conductress. The present membership is thirty-five and they meet the first and third Wednesdays of each month.

Dunkirk Lodge No. 590, K. of P., was founded July 12, 1892, with thirty-five members. The first officers were: G. E. Starner, C. C.; B. L. Larimer, V. C.; John Baughman, P. C.; I. Imler, Prelate; John Kelley, M. at A.; W. S. Stroupe, K. of R. & S.; Edward Orth, M. of E.; Charles Jones, M. of F.; John Lanning, I. G.; William Grappy, O. G.; J. S. Hedrick, six years Grand Lodge Representative; G. E. Starner, two years Representative; John Watters, Representative. The membership is fifty-three. The Past Chancellors are J. S. Hedrick, G. E. Starner, Charles Jones, John Kelley, William Stroupe, John Watters, John McDonald, Zimri Woods, Thomas Taylor, Oscar Abt, Guy Woods, Victor Burnworth and J. M. Watters.

Dunkirk Lodge No. 68, Tribe of Ben Hur, was founded June 29, 1898, with 26 charter members. The following are the first officers; Walter Teegardin, Chief; Zimri Woods, Past Chief; Mrs. T. J. Harvey, Judge; David Harvey, Captain; Peter Trontment, O. D. K.; Adelbert Custin, Scribe; Eva Harvey, Teacher; Clem Rager, Guide; Frank Bowers, I. D. K.; D. C. Smith, K. of T. The present membership is 25. They meet the first and third Wednesdays of each month.

Dunkirk's City Officials. Mayors: 1867, Isaac Larkins; 1868, John Watters; 1871, D. Younker; 1872, D. M. Bowers; 1873, A. K. Mecaskey; 1875, D. H. Edgar; 1877, H. N. Hullinger; 1878, John Watters; 1880, H. G. Egar; 1881, J. J. Wood; 1883, W. J. Haggerman; 1887, D. F. Fryer; 1893, P. Wilch; 1894, D. F. Fryer; 1895, John Baughman; 1897, D. F. Fryer; 1899, G. B. DeWitt; and 1901, S. B. Lydick.

Superintendents of Public School: 1873, P. Weigle; 1874, T. C. Ferguson; 1876, Ira Dowling; 1878, Henry Dimer; 1879, C. L. Porter; 1880, D. F. Fryer; 1881, M. Friedly; 1882, D. F. Fryer; 1883, Ewing Stumm; 1884, W. H. Mustard; 1887, H. B. Williams; 1889, J. W. Millette; 1893, John R. Bowland; 1894, A. B. Rank; 1897, F. J. Stinchcomb and 1901, E. W. Green.

City Clerks, Dunkirk, Ohio, 1875, A. E. Shannon; 1882, W. J. Haggerman; 1887, Gage Hehns; 1889, J. P. Woods, 1881, Harry Marquis; 1883, W. D. Edgar; 1888, J. J. Orth; 1901, J. T. Kinsey.

City Treasurers: 1873, S. T. Bosserman; 1879, Charles Mahon; 1881, James M. Kinsey; 1885, G. W. Conrad; 1887, J. M. Hutchinson; 1889, C. N. Jones; 1893, Ervin Woodruff.

The marshals of Dunkirk have been as follows: 1867 to 1873, George Longabaugh, Ed Shuee, Wm. Lesley and Jno. Darst; 1873, W. D. Edgar; 1875, G. B. French; 1876, Calvin Gum; 1881, Ed Shuee (murdered while on duty); 1882, Calvin Gum; 1883, Cyrus Flack; 1883, John Latham; 1885, Calvin Gum; 1889, Ed. Fry; 1891, G. B. French; 1893, John Isenberger; 1893, G. B. French; 1895, George Koontz; 1897, David Harvey; 1899, Ed. Alexander, and 1901, B. E. French.

Mt. Victory, Ohio. Hale township has two very prosperous villages within its borders, the largest of these, Mt. Victory, lying near the center of the township. This town was surveyed for Ezra Dille by county surveyor, Robert D. Millar, August 23, 1851. To Thomas McCall belongs the honor of naming the new town. At that time there was a single cabin on the town site, but the advent of the railroad in 1852, and the great activity in the lumber business, caused the town to grow rapidly, and very soon several additions had to be laid out to accommodate the rapidly increasing population. The large bodies of land near the town held by people who did not reside on them, rather handicapped the town for many years after the lumber business fell into decay, but at present the large, almost waste areas, are cut up into fine farms, and the owners of them materially add to the prosperity of the town.

Among the early settlers of the town were Ezra Dille, who owned the land on which the town was laid out as an inheritance from the pioneer, Cyrus Dille; Jeremiah Elliott, who ran a large saw mill; Thomas McCall, who became one of the merchants of the village; Daniel Stone; Jefferson Babcock, the first inn keeper; David Ellis, the first postmaster; Dr. Converse, the first physician; Elihu Curl, a pioneer store keeper; Joseph and Eli James, mill owners; Stephen Strickland, and others whose names have been forgotten. Ezra Dille operated a small grist mill which drew trade from Logan county as well as Hardin, and there was a blacksmith shop doing good work very early in the town's history.

Mt. Victory has had three public school buildings, the present one being the third to which a large addition had to be added. The first was a small frame structure erected in 1852 which lasted until about 1860, when a two room building was erected, and that in turn was succeeded by a four room structure in 1875, which is still in use, though

enlarged to meet the needs of the growing town. It is situated in the west part of the town in a large playground, and is presided over by a corps of able teachers.

Among the churches that have existed in Mt. Victory, but are not represented at present, are the United Brethren, the Baptist and the Wesleyan Methodist.

The Baptist church was organized in 1853 by Elder Lyons with eight members, and shortly after a small frame church was begun. However they never were able to finish the building, and at sheriff's sale it went to the Methodist Episcopal congregation, and the Baptist congregation disbanded. That little building has had a varied existence since it was begun, and it still serves as a church edifice. It was used by the Methodists until 1879, when it was moved back on an alley to make way for the first brick church in the town, the new edifice erected by the Methodists in that year. Later it was moved to a street and was used by a little congregation known as Daniel's Band. Later it fell into the hands of the Wesleyan Methodists, and finally became the property of the congregation of the Church of God, by whom it is used at present.

For a time the Catholic families gathered for worship in the homes of people of that faith in Mt. Victory, but at present no services are held there. The United Presbyterians gathered together a little congregation some years ago and under the leadership of Rev. J. C. Roe of Kenton had services for a time, but at present there are but three churches in the place.

The United Brethren church was organized in January, 1852, by Rev. Henry Snell and for a time services were held in a little schoolhouse south of the village. This church started out very well with about fifty members, and in 1853 erected a small frame church in the town. For some years it was the leading congregation in the place, enjoying great prosperity, but as the members died or moved away the services were finally discontinued and the church fell into decay. For the past twenty years no services have been held by this denomination in the town.

From a place with one cabin in 1851, Mt. Victory has grown to be a thriving town of 1050 souls, with electric lights, good streets, good walks, an excellent public school system, substantial homes, fine churches and various enterprises. It has an enterprising newspaper, *The Mt. Victory Independent*, owned and edited by Joseph Pennock; a job printing plant conducted by Eslie Pennock; a bank, three good churches; progressive stores and various commercial enterprises. Williams and Johnson, J. M. Underwood and Edward Simpson, have general stores designed to suit every want of their patrons, and there are several other merchants in the place. Rutledge and Harvey have a grocery; Dickinson, Wallace and Rule have a large hardware and implement store, and

M. O. Harvey also handles hardware. The drug stores are owned by Viola Jones and Earl Marmon, and the millinery stores by Olive Coy and Mrs. Jos. Pennock. The electric light plant is owned and operated by H. Conklin, and he also owns and runs the saw mill. Boyd Brothers have a handle factory and Grant and Brewer manufacture cement blocks for building purposes. The blacksmiths are Riley Coy, B. F. Baxson, Drumm Brothers and Riley Coy, and Thomas J. Boys sells harness and buggies. The grain elevator is owned by the Mt. Victory Milling Company and is managed by B. Cougal. P. B. Hart has a jewelry store in the same building occupied by the *Mt. Victory Observer*.

The Mt. Victory hotel is owned and run by C. Ridley, and there are three restaurants in the town, owned by C. E. Dickinson, Charles Selby and Claude Osborn. There are two meat markets, one owned by Hathaway and Fraber and the other by J. E. Rogers. Frank Lydick owns a livery and feed barn, and M. W. Cronley has a feed barn. There are three barber shops in the town owned by W. C. Winder and Son, John Brewer and William McKim and Son.

The physicians of the town are M. B. Boone, J. J. Boone, A. W. Titsworth, F. Humphreys and B. H. Martin, all of whom practice in the town and surrounding country. But one lawyer resides in Mt. Victory, Leonard Cox, and J. E. Gordon does a general insurance business.

Mt. Victory has five secret societies—The Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias, Rebekahs, Maccabees and Pythian Sisters. At one time there was a G. A. R. organization, but the veterans are so few in the town at present that meetings have been discontinued. For several years there was a flourishing ladies club called the Mutual Improvement Club, but it has been discontinued recently.

Coleman Asbury Post, No. 257 G. A. R., was instituted with twenty members August 25, 1882, by Colonel W. P. Anderson of Marysville, and for a time enjoyed unusual prosperity. Especially on Memorial Day did the members delight to honor the dead soldiers, of whom a large number repose in the Hale township cemeteries, but as the ranks thinned and the remaining members became too feeble for active service, the meetings had to be given up, and at present there is no soldiers' organization in the place.

Victory Lodge No. 583, I. O. O. F., was instituted with fourteen charter members on July 10, 1874, by M. Denel of Urbana, Ohio. Of the charter members two are left and still belong to the lodge—T. J. Boyd and J. M. Richardson. The first officers were as follows: N. G., Horton Park; V. G., Daniel Butler; recording secretary, W. N. Titsworth; financial secretary, F. L. Denmon; and treasurer, D. H. LeVan. The present membership is about one hundred. The present officers are: N. G., Edward Willauer; V. G., Thomas Johnson; recording secretary, H. G. Bennett, and financial secretary, Eslie Pennock.

Pythian Sisters No. 365, Snow Drop Temple, was organized April

22, 1909, by Mrs. Maggie Cramer, of Kenton. Zenith Temple of LaRue gave the initiatory degree to 51 charter members. Since that time 11 new members have been received, and 6 admitted by card, making a total membership at present of 68. The officers are: M. E. C., Sudie Johnson; P. C., Sade Montz; E. S., Della Boone; E. J., Lizzie LeVan; M. of R. and C., Blanche McKim; M. of F., Amelia Montz; Man., Donna Hatcher; Proc., Anna Willauer; G. O. T., Flora Smith. The trustees are Hattie Willauer, Mary Jones and Sade Montz.

The first society of the Methodist Episcopal church at Mt. Victory was organized in 1835, and consisted of nine members. The places of holding services were the residences of Jack Marmon, James Andrews and John Richardson. The first preacher was Enos Holmes, a local preacher. The first traveling preacher was Daniel D. Davidson, the appointment then belonging to Bellefontaine circuit, which consisted of forty-four points or local churches. The first organized society survived only eight years, when it was discontinued for want of support.

In 1853 a second organization was formed by the Rev. John K. Ford, a supernumerary preacher of Huntersville, Ohio, with the following members: Benjamin Glassco and wife, James Smith and wife, W. I. Witcraft and wife, James Dobey and family, and Mrs. P. R. Asbury. Benjamin Glassco was the first class leader. The first meetings were held in "The Rough and Ready" schoolhouse situated on the estate of James Smith about one mile west of Mt. Victory, the farm now belonging to Mr. Newton Reams. The place of meeting was soon changed to the new schoolhouse east of town. In the fall of 1855 the place of holding service was again changed to the United Brethren church. In 1860 the society purchased this church.

The society was weak in numbers for several years and yet there was a slight advance annually. In 1857, under the administration of the Rev. A. J. Frisbie, a gracious revival was secured, and from that date this denomination has been the leading church of the town.

The first church property was purchased from the United Brethren church for $140, the building having been only partially completed and situated on the same lot as the present church edifice. Those instrumental in purchasing this property were I. W. Pennock, J. S. Blair and Coleman Asbury. A new brick church was built in 1879 under the pastorate of the Rev. Wm. Dunlap—W. I. Witcraft, Elias Converse, Wm. Bloomer, S. G. Humphrey and E. A. Chapin being the trustees. It was completed in the fall and dedicated November 29, by Dr. C. H. Payne of Delaware, Ohio, costing $3,300.

At the time of the organization in 1853 and until 1856, the society was known as "Scioto Mission," Delaware District, North Ohio Conference; from 1856 to 1859 "Mt. Victory Circuit," Sidney District, Delaware Conference; from 1859 to 1860, "Mt. Victory Circuit," Kenton District, Delaware Conference; from 1860 to 1868, "Mt. Victory

Circuit," Kenton District, Central Ohio Conference; from 1868 to the present time, "Mt. Victory Circuit," Delaware District, Central Ohio Conference.

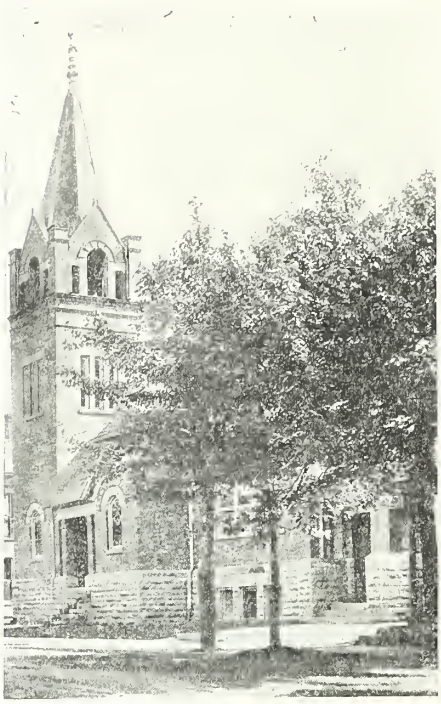
The following have served as presiding elders: Joseph Aryes, J. S. Kalb, Jacob M. Holmes, E. C. Gavitt, S. H. Alderman, Alexander Harmount, D. D. Mather, D. Rutledge, Isaac Newton, L. A. Belt, Lewis M. Allbright, J. M. Avann, J. H. Fitzwater and Wm. McK. Brackney.

The following ministers have served the church in the order named: John K. Ford, Lemuel Herbert, S. L. Roberts, David Bulle, A. J. Frisbie, Nathan S. Morris, J. M. Longfellow, Samuel M. Boggs, H. J. Bigley, Hiram M. Shafer, A. J. Frisbie, Frank B. Olds, Caleb Hill, H. Boyers, J. W. Morrison, D. B. Rinehart, L. O. Cooke, Philip Lemasters, Wm. Dunlap, Jas. C. Clemens, Benjamin W. Day, L. O. Cook, Daniel Carter, C. F. Gowdy, John Parlett, W. H. Smith, Wm. S. Philpot, A. C. Barnes, J. F. Newcomb, W. P. Bender, C. M. Baker, J. J. Richards and D. Carl Yoder.

Dr. J. S. Blair, a local preacher at time of the organization, was the first Sunday school superintendent and also class leader and trustee. The following were some of the leading officials of the church in its early history: Benjamin Glassco, James and Margaret Andrews, Mr. and Mrs. W. I. Witcraft; W. H. Baldwin, and Henry Reams, local preachers; T. V. Mears, Wm. Ballinger, Wm. Smith, Jas. W. Boyd, Thos. Hiatt, John W. Baldwin, Samuel Stanton, Elias Converse, S. W. Korns, F. K. Carson, B. D. Owen, Lemuel Haine, H. Lynch, and E. A. Chapin. The present official board is as follows: W. I. Witcraft, W. H. Boyd, Olen Williams, F. M. List, W. A. Zeigler, J. A. Korns, J. T. McCall, W. W. McCall, T. J. Boyd, H. E. Dickinson, S. W. Korns, T. M. Wallace, F. Minshall, Frank Perry, Dr. Frank Humphreys, Will Harvey, Ed. Williams, John Hill, D. C. Postle, Mrs. Wm. McKim and Mrs. Harriet Littler.

The Sunday school was organized in 1855 and the following have served as superintendents: Dr. J. S. Blair, James W. Boyd, Samuel Stanton, Thomas Hiatt, A. Evans, Elias Converse, E. A. Chapin and F. M. List. According to the records, there were several heroic struggles made that maintained the standing of the school and there were also several splendid advances made so that there is now found a most up-to-date Sunday school, well equipped and doing splendid service. There was a high tide in attendance during the pastorate of the Rev. J. F. Newcomb, with E. A. Chapin, superintendent, the highest attendance reaching 211, April 12, 1896. The high water mark was made in 1909, with F. M. List as superintendent, the highest attendance having been 271, August 23.

Great revivals have visited the church at different times, swelling the membership from a little handful to nearly three hundred.



METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH
MT. VICTORY

A handsome church edifice was built in 1904, under the pastorate of J. J. Richards and dedicated by Dr. Jas. W. Bashford at a cost of $15,000. Very few towns of the size of Mt. Victory have a church equal to this one in architecture and beauty and so well arranged for all the functions of the different departments of the church.

With the present faithful members and a well-equipped church building, the outlook for the extension of the kingdom of God is splendid. Last year the society gave for the benevolences nearly as much as was given for local expenses. The "Go ye into all the world," has been heard and Mt. Victory church is going. One of the "boys," John Korns, expects to go to China as a medical missionary this year (1910) and besides this the church is sending too its representative money for the cause of missions, and to the Throne of Grace, prayers, that the kingdoms of this world may soon become the Kingdom of the Lord.

The Village of Alger was laid out October 23, 1882, on the lands of Elias Jagger and named for him. It was incorporated March 3, 1896, and at present has about 1,000 inhabitants. Some years after it was laid out the name was changed from Jagger to Alger in honor of Russell A. Alger of Michigan. It is a progressive, active little town, located on the C. & E. railroad in Marion township, and its inhabitants are almost all engaged in onion farming on the Marsh, or in onion shipping; some of them, in both.

The Alger Clay Working Company is the only manufactory of the town, being a large concern engaged in the manufacture of brick and tile, and also has in connection with it a planing mill and sash and door factory. C. C. Clark is the manager.

Alger was visited by a disastrous fire in the summer of 1909 that

destroyed the hotel, livery stable and most of the business section. Although steps were immediately taken to rebuild, the town has only a few stores at present. A. L. Basden conducts a good general store and Chas. Kennard, the postmaster, has a large hardware store, and sells implements and buggies. M. C. Ewing also has a general store.

The schoolhouse in Alger is a substantial brick building well located, that cost about $18,000, and the board of education in building it made provision for the years to come, in providing plenty of room. Mr. Clarence Hindall is the principal.

Alger has two churches, the Methodist Episcopal and the United Brethren, both doing good work in the village.

There is but one lodge in Alger, the Maccabees.

The *Alger Gazette*, a progressive little country paper, which has done much to boom the town, is ably edited by Paul Scoles.

The physicians of Alger are Drs. Robert A. Elliott, B. F. Severns and M. H. Spangler.

The J. W. Kirts Company will soon open a general store in Alger, with a capital stock of $25,000.

The Alger Storage Houses for the onion crop are located near the railroad for convenience in shipping. Ben Warrington has houses, with a capacity of 15,000 bushels; Reed Dunlap two houses, capacity 20,000; Hardin County Onion Company, 20,000 bushels; J. C. Manchester, 6,000 bushels, and A. L. Basden, 4,000 bushels.

The Town of McGuffey was laid out December 23, 1890, and named in honor of John McGuffey. It was incorporated March 6, 1896 and now has about 1,000 inhabitants. It is situated in the western part of the county on the C. and E. railroad in Marion township, and its residents are chiefly occupied with the onion industry. There are no manufactories in the town.

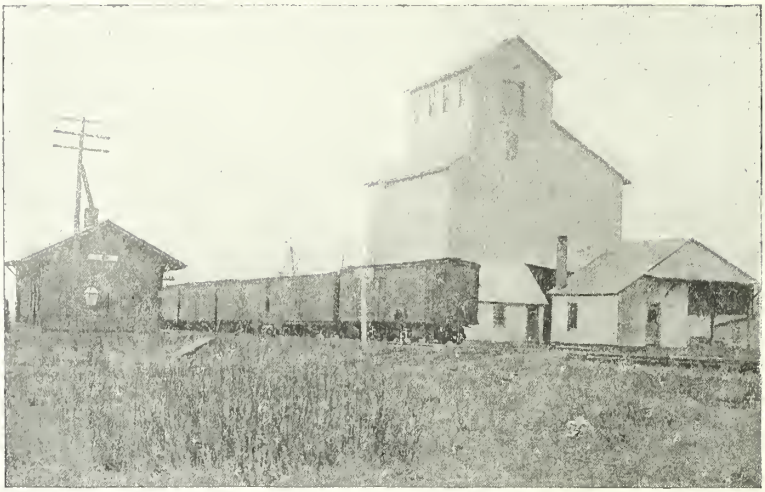
McGuffey has three churches—the Disciples, the Presbyterian and the Methodist Episcopal. These are all frame churches of good style and ample to accommodate their congregations.

The schoolhouse, which is a fine brick building, was erected in the summer of 1908 and cost $18,000. Previous to this four frame structures were used for school purposes. The new building has six rooms, but at present only four teachers are necessary. Mr. Earl Craft is the principal.

McGuffey has one lodge—the Modern Woodmen.

The general stores of McGuffey are owned by W. A. Fullilove, LeRoy Thomas and James Bowen. The Hotel Kellar is owned and managed by Mrs. Beltz. The village physician is Dr. J. B. K. Evans.

Like the other marsh towns, McGuffey is a great shipping point for onions, and has many large warehouses located near the railroad. Allen Edwards has four houses, with a capacity of 80,000 bushels;



DEPOT AND DUNLAP'S ELEVATOR, MCGUFFEY

Albert More's house holds 20,000 bushels; J. B. Stambaugh's, 15,000 bushels; Mr. Milligan's, 20,000 bushels; Geo. Sheldon's, 15,000 bushels; C. McGuffey and Son's, 15,000 bushels; Geo. Krumrie's, 15,000; Isaac Hunsicker's, 4,000 bushels; J. B. Stroupe's, 6,000, and C. E. Nash's, 4,000 bushels.

Ridgeway is on the extreme southern boundary of the county in Hale township, and is a thriving incorporated town of 600 inhabitants. It was laid out by County Surveyor Robert D. Millar May 20, 1851, on the farms of William Boggs and Samuel McCullough, on the line of the newly projected railroad, which is now a branch of the Big Four. The town was incorporated December 7, 1858, under the name of West Ridgeway. It was named for the people who first owned the land—the Ridgeway family—one member of which is now the publisher and owner of *Everybody's Magazine,* New York City.

Like most of the little villages laid out about that time, Ridgeway grew slowly, and it was not until the prosperous times after the Civil war that business began to pick up. There was one log cabin in the town when it was laid out, which had been built by the pioneer, Abner Snoddy, and soon afterward a small frame house was built by Gorham Bunker. Dr. D. C. Wooley, father of L. G. Wooley, the electrician and inventor, was the first doctor in the village, and Michael Printz was the first postmaster when the office was established in 1851. Quite early in the history of the town there were saw mills, for people were beginning to erect frame houses, and these mills were owned by William

METHODIST PROTESTANT, PRESBYTERIAN AND METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCHES OF RIDGEWAY

Callahan, Van Dueser and Headly and William Watson. When the timber disappeared the mills gradually lost their business, and other industries sprung up.

At present Ridgeway is a good country town, a convenient shipping place and a good stock market. The fine blue grass pastures of Hale township support many flocks and herds, and the two enterprising towns located along the railroad have much to do with the prosperity of the farmers. For a long time Ridgeway had but one railroad, but in 1893 the Toledo, Kenton and Columbus railroad was built through Hale township, just touching the eastern part of the town, and since then Ridgeway has enjoyed a greater degree of advancement than ever before in her history. Both railroads do a great deal of business, and the town is steadily growing.

The town never had a real pioneer schoolhouse, for the first one built in 1853 was a frame structure. As the years went on and the town grew, the little building was inadequate to the needs of the school children, and in 1866 a brick building was put up in its place. This building lasted until 1880, when a four room brick building two stories high was built, and is still used, though quite recently another room had to be added. This building cost about $5,000 and, though almost thirty years old, is still in good repair and modern enough for all purposes.

Ridgeway has a number of fraternal organizations, among them being the following: G. A. R. Post (J. R. Spring, Commander); W. R. C. (Mrs. J. R. Spring, President); Modern Woodmen, Odd Fellows and Knights of Pythias.

Ridgeway has four churches—Disciples, Presbyterian, Methodist Protestant and Methodist Episcopal. At present the Disciples and Presbyterian churches are without pastors. The Methodist Protestant pastor is Rev. Eugene Price. The Methodist Episcopal minister is Rev. H. H. Horn.

The Ridgeway physicians are: Drs. E. B. Crow, N. G. Vassar and E. E. Lynch.

L. A. Smith is the only attorney-at-law.

J. R. Selders is the village mayor and R. J. Williams, the postmaster.

The leading citizens of the town are E. B. Crow, Elzie Limes, J. R. Spring, E. E. Lynch, L. A. Smith, Otis Brungard, John Brungard, J. R. Selders, N. G. Vassar, Oliver E. Perry, B. F. Fisher, P. A. Eaton, Robert McElheney, Jacob Seig, R. J. Williams, F. Eaton, T. J. Cotterill and J. Eaton.

Ridgeway has a very complete township and city hall, which, in addition to a business room and several offices, has ample room for the fire department to house its equipment. The town has a very

good volunteer fire department, and has never, since the organization of the department, been visited by a very disastrous fire.

The Ridgeway cemetery is located east and a little south of the town, along the Big Four railroad. It was laid out shortly after the town was founded, and is a plot of ground containing four acres. While many of the citizens of the town own lots in Hale township cemetery, many of them hold to the original town cemetery, and it is well kept up.

Ridgeway's business firms: Ridgeway flouring mill, owned and operated by Bungard and Bungard; tile factory, G. Postle; poultry dealer, Geo. W. Johnson; dealer in bees and honey, Milton Limes; hardware store, A. C. Campbell; general stores, B. F. Morris, Robert McElheney, B. F. Fisher, and B. Huffman; meat markets, P. A. Eaton and Son and Christopher Smith; livery and feed barn, Cronley Bros.; drug store, Dr. E. E. Lynch; Hotel Culbertson, managed by Mrs. Howell; restaurants, Frank Pecon and J. S. Smith (Farmers); Independent Telephone, Miss Kate Hughes, chief operator; Big Four agent, Chas. Limes; T. & O. C. agent, A. G. Hanks; Ridgeway Bank, Dr. N. G. Vassar, president; O. E. Perry, cashier; Electric light plant, J. A. Early, manager; furniture and undertaking, J. C. Evans.

Roundhead, the oldest settlement in Hardin county, is located in the southwestern part of the township of the same name on the Scioto river. It received its name from the Indian chief of that name, and it is hard to really say when the town was established, as the red men had a village there when the first settlers came. However, its real history dates from July 16, 1832, when Jonathan Carter laid off some lots and had the town recorded in Logan county, to which Hardin was then attached. Jonathan Carter, the McArthurs, the Bowdles and other pioneer families of the township owned lands near here, and very soon a store, tavern, school, church and other evidences of prosperity came to the little town, which has ever since been an important trading place for the citizens of that vicinity. At a very early day there was also a blacksmith shop, and a mill, so that trade was brisk in those days. A doctor, Dr. James Starrett, early located in the village and later a Dr. Smith. The chief troubles they had to deal with were milk sickness and "chills," which greatly afflicted the families of the pioneers.

At present Roundhead is a thriving town of 300 inhabitants, with good stores and facilities for trading. Drs. Fox and Zies look after the sick in the village and also in the surrounding country, each having a fine practice. There are four stores—an unusual number for a small town, and all are up-to-date, progressive business places. They are owned by J. W. May, Ben Hoey, Mr. Farmer and W. M. Neville. Irwin Bowdle is the village druggist and Jerry Scullins has a hardware store. Jacob Hawkins has a hotel, and also a livery and feed barn. James

Russell conducts a restaurant. Jacob Young is the proprietor of the second livery and feed barn of the place.

The Knights of Pythias Lodge of Roundhead was founded in 1895, and has at present thirty members. The Odd Fellows' Lodge was founded in 1903, and has forty-one members.

Roundhead has never had a railroad, but is connected with Belle Center by star route for mail purposes, and also receives much freight overland from the same place. An electric road would boom this village and help the citizens very much in disposing of their produce.

O. H. Limes has a saw and grist mill at Roundhead, which is quite a convenience to the people living in the southwestern part of Hardin and the northern part of Logan counties.

The first school at Roundhead was taught in a pioneer cabin, and was a subscription affair, poorly attended because of the great distance the pupils had to go to reach it. In time this was superceded by a regular log schoolhouse, and then by a frame one. At present the village has a large and convenient building of four rooms, which really is a township school, as it belongs to the township and draws its pupils from country as well as the town. It has a well graded high school in charge of Mr. John Osborn, and there are two other teachers for the grammar and primary departments. About one hundred pupils attend this school which is modern in every way.

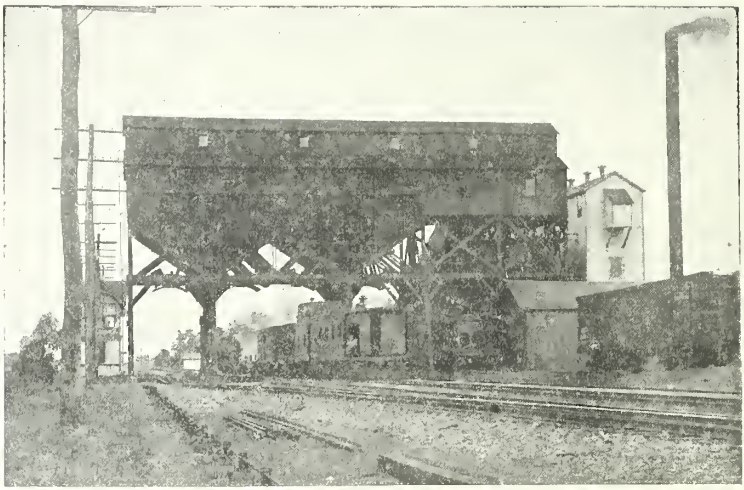
The exact date of organization of the Methodist Episcopal church of Roundhead is unknown, but it probably was in pioneer times, in one of the cabins in the village. The first church was built in 1850 at a cost of $500, and at that time there were twelve members. The present church was erected in 1889 and cost $3,000. At that time there were fifty members and at present about one hundred. An Epworth League is kept up, with John Wyley as president, and there is also a Ladies' Aid Society in connection with the church. Mrs. Pat Clark is the president of the Aid Society. The Sunday school, with Mrs. I. H. Manchester as superintendent, has an average attendance of one hundred, and is in a flourishing condition. The following pastors have served this church: Revs. Close, Herbert, Bogs, Lawrence, Kalb, Pound, Cameron, Pope, Blain, Parlette, Curl, Longworth, Hill, Smith, Gordon, Sour, Brumbaugh, McNealy and Wright.

The Village of Dola, which is the only town in Washington township, since the little settlement at Blocktown has ceased to exist, began its existence as North Washington in 1852, when it was laid out and platted by A. Landis and Judy Shaw. E. Harvey and George Orth built the first cabins on the town site, and another early settler was C. W. Show. The town grew slowly, but with the clearing of the land, the draining of the Hog Creek marsh and the great influx of settlers, it became an important market place for the township, and is

growing every day. In 1853 the postoffice was established and Samuel Andrews appointed postmaster, a position he held for many years. The first blacksmith was Peter Ash, the first store keepers Show and Darst. Dr. Rayl was the first physician. The name of the first school teacher in the village cannot be learned.

At present the village has about 225 inhabitants. In 1907 the name was changed to Dola for convenience, as the Postoffice Department has adopted the policy of avoiding prefixes and long names where possible, and also to keep mail from being mixed up in transit is doing away with many of the towns having similar names, or rather changing them. So North Washington became Dola, and everyone seems satisfied with the change. It is said that Mrs. Richard Clevenger, wife of the village doctor, had the honor of selecting the new name.

Dola is a compact little town on both sides of the Pennsylvania railroad, which is rapidly bringing the little town into prominence on account of some improvements they are making there, and its citizens are enterprising and progressive. The fine new coal dock of the rail-



COAL DOCK, DOLA, OHIO

road and the plant for watering engines on the run, are furnishing employment to many men and giving the place quite a little boom just now. This system which is in vogue on large roads in the East and various parts of the country and is new to this part of Ohio. The water for the engines must be kept warm in cold weather, and to do this it must be kept in circulation. An underground system of pans, as they are called, supplies the reservoir, which is located in the middle

of the track for some distance, and this water will be heated and kept in circulation by means of the power house which is located in the western part of the town. Not only must the water be heated, but the track must be kept warm also, for the water that is splashed out of the reservoir by each passing engine in taking its supply would soon make the track a glare of ice, so the entire track will be kept hot enough to prevent ice forming in cold weather. This of course necessitates the employment of a large force of men, and the estimated cost is $95,000. The overhead coal docks and the new power house are the largest buildings in the town.

There are three stores in the place—two general and one hardware. The general stores are owned by Fulks & Robinson and William Kahler and Amil Oberly, while the hardware store is in the hands of William Kahler and Marion Robinson. James Fulks of the firm of Fulks & Robinson is the postmaster, and the postoffice is located in their store. Dr. Richard Clevenger, who is located here, has been the village doctor for twenty-five years. Among his predecessors was Dr. E. B. Heistand, now of Kenton, Ohio. The only hotel in the place is the Washington House, which is owned by Chas. Allones. This hotel has gained quite a reputation for good meals, and is popular with automobile and driving parties from neighboring towns and the country adjacent.

For many years school was in session in a brick building on the site of the present township hall, but about eighteen years ago the present substantial two story building was erected, and has been used ever since. There are about fifty scholars in charge of R. L. Wade, superintendent, and Miss Cora Hoffman, primary teacher. The Washington township hall is a neat substantial building across from the Methodist Protestant church, and serves all purposes as a public gathering place. The grain elevator is owned by The Western Grain Company, and is managed by William Cummings.

There are two churches in the village, the Presbyterian and the Methodist Protestant. Formerly there was a German church, but in time the congregation at Blocktown drew all the members there, and the church was given up. The Methodist Protestant church was organized in the fall of 1905, and the following spring the present pretty little frame church was built at a cost of $1,400. There are at present about fifty members in charge of Rev. J. L. Henkle, of Forest. A good Sunday school under the leadership of Mr. Ira N. Kelly meets every Sunday, and the average attendance is about fifty.

The Presbyterian church was organized October 17, 1883, by a committee appointed by Bellefontaine Presbytery, consisting of Rev. T. J. Cellars of Forest, and Rev. D. G. Carson of Upper Sandusky. The following persons were received as charter members: Homer Vaughn, Martha Vaughn, Bradford Cotner, William Pees, Clara A.

Pees, Martha Andrews, Mrs. A. Brayton, Mrs. Carrie Hunt, Mrs. M. Huffman and Mrs. Alice Higbie. William Pees was chosen ruling elder and G. C. Ludwig and George Burnworth, trustees. George Jamison, Bradford Cotner and Dr. Sager were appointed a building committee. Services were held in the schoolhouse for two or three years until the present church was erected and dedicated. This church held pastoral relations with the Presbyterian church of Forest for some years, and then with the church at New Stark. At present the church is in a flourishing condition, under the pastorate of Rev. J. S. Dapp, having between eighty and ninety members. The Sunday school was organized February 13, 1887, and is still in a flourishing condition.

PATTERSON was laid out August 29, 1846, by the county surveyor, Chas. Artenschield, on lands owned by H. G. Harris and P. C. Boslow. At first the town was called Petersburg, and at one time Sylvia, but in time both station and postoffice became known at Patterson, and have so remained ever since. In its early days Patterson was a very thriving place, four entire sections of land being platted at one time, when it was expected that the town would be the chief one in the county. Looking at the village of today it would scarcely seem possible that more than two thousands of acres of land would be thought necessary for its growth in pioneer days, but at one time Patterson was a very thriving business center. When timber was plentiful the town did a great business in hoop poles and staves, but with the clearing of the land that industry gradually declined. It is a curious fact that in those days Patterson and Marseilles were the most remarkable towns in this part of the country, and there was much talk of connecting them by means of a plank road, a project that never came to anything, however.

Captain Boslow and A. F. Stanley brought their families to Patterson about 1845 or 1846, and after that people moved in rapidly. Dr. Stanley kept tavern and Mr. Boslow had a general store. A postoffice was early established, and very early in the history of the town there was a saw mill. A large warehouse stood near the railroad and business of all kinds flourished.

The son of Dr. A. F. Stanley, Eugene Stanley, who was brought up in the town, became governor of Kansas, and the little town had many more noted citizens during its palmy days. At one time there was a flourishing Presbyterian church, which has since fallen into decay. The only church in the town now being the Methodist Episcopal. In 1883 the town was reduced to its present size, and it has never since regained its former prosperity, though it is a thriving village of 350 inhabitants. At one time Patterson had two doctors, two resident ministers, a hotel, several blacksmith shops, a tannery, a large saw mill and a number of business houses.

At present Patterson has three general stores, in charge of A. F.

Jackson, F. H. Lue and William Smith. J. Dugan has a blacksmith shop. H. D. Haines is the postmaster.

The first schoolhouse of Patterson was a large brick building containing three rooms that was built in 1867 at a cost of $5,000. This building lasted until 1909, when it was torn down and a beautiful new village schoolhouse built on the old site by John Burkhart of Kenton, at a cost of about $6,500. It contains three rooms and is modern in every respect.

About a mile and one-half south of Patterson is Herzog stone quarry, owned by Herzog & Son and operated by them. This is one of the important industries of Jackson township, employing the year around twenty-five men. The Big Four has established a shipping station here called McVitty's Station, or siding, and the crushed stone, lime and other products of the company are easily shipped out. A car load of lime is produced every day, and great quantities of cement blocks are manufactured. There is no postoffice, but a little group of houses gives the appearance of a small town where the workmen live. This quarry has been in operation many years, and is one of the important plants of the kind in the county.

Grant is located about five miles north of Kenton in Pleasant township, on the Big Four railroad, and also on the Kenton and Forest pike. It has about seventy inhabitants, most of whom are engaged in farming or the work about the coal schute or the village store and school. It was named for President Grant.

Two of the present township schoolhouses are located in Grant, and Marion Musgrove and Miss Rella Grappy are the teachers.

The Big Four railroad has a coaling station here, and this employs six men the year around.

J. F. Webber owns the elavator and warehouse, and manages the same.

Hoffstetter and Dugan have the village store, and Mr. Hoffstetter is the postmaster.

The Grant Methodist Episcopal church is a beautiful building constructed of cement blocks, the cost of which was $8,500. It has beautiful art glass windows, chiefly in memory of departed members, and is modern in every respect. It is heated by hot air and lighted by gasoline. The building is about fifty by fifty feet and was erected only a few years ago. It has a large Sunday school room, a vestibule, a Ladies' Aid room and a good auditorium, with sloping floor and beautiful interior finishings. The pews were the gift of the Ladies' Aid Society and cost $500. The basement is fitted up for social purposes, and also contains the heating plant. The corner stone was laid September 16, 1906, by Rev. L. A. Belt, and the church was dedicated May 19, 1907, by Rev. H. C. Jamison of Cincinnnti. Rev. G. F. Kinnear

was the pastor when the church was built, and Rev. Samuel Given now has charge of the work. The Sunday school, with J. H. Watt as superintendent, has about fifty members.

This church has a very interesting past history, as it dates from pioneer days. It was organized during the winter of 1838-39 by Rev. Enos Holmes, with twenty charter members. They met in the cabins of the members and in school houses until 1858, when they erected a frame church, where the new church now stands, and called it the Pleasant Grove M. E. church. This old church lasted until 1906, when it was moved away to make room for the new one. It is now used as a wareroom by J. F. Webber, he having moved it over to the railroad for convenience in shipping grain.

The Grant cemetery is located a short distance north of the station, and is well kept up by the people of the vicinity. This is a very old cemetery, but it was impossible to get the exact date when it was laid out. It contains the graves of many of the pioneers of this section.

The Village of Hepburn was laid out in September, 1882, by J. C. Smith. It is situated on the C. & E. railroad about eight miles east of Kenton, in Dudley township. As a summer resort, it is one of the best known little towns in the county. A beautiful little lake, a grove and various other attractions serve to make the town very popular in summer, for picnics, reunions and social gatherings. The lake is situated just south of the railroad. P. M. Duff was the manager of the Spring Lake resort in the summer of 1909.

At present the village has 350 inhabitants. It has two general stores, owned by N. C. Terry and M. E. Shaw, and a hardware store owned by James Lingo. The livery and feed barn is owned and run by E. E. Smith. F. J. Laubis has a large elevator near the railroad, which furnishes a convenient place for the farmers in the vicinity. Henry Drumm and W. T. Davis are the village blacksmiths. The hotel is in charge of N. Banning, and Mrs. M. S. Spencer has a restaurant. F. F. Roe is the station agent and N. C. Terry the postmaster.

A substantial two room school building was erected in 1898 and the schools are in a flourishing condition. W. K. Park is the superintendent, and Mrs. W. K. Park the primary teacher. There are two pretty churches in the town—the United Brethren, in charge of Rev. L. H. Myers, and the Methodist Episcopal, built in 1904, served by Rev. M. E. Metz.

Hepburn has one lodge, the Knights of Pythias.

Foraker, which was at first called Oakland, was laid out by Henry Price, October 30, 1886. It is in Lynn township on the C and E. railroad, and is a thriving village of 350 inhabitants.

J. B. Seymore of Kenton, owns and runs a large grain elevator at

this place, and Seymore and Bartholomew have a large onion storage house at the railroad.

Foraker has two churches, the Baptist and Methodist Episcopal. The school children of Foraker can all be accommodated in the two brick buildings in the village.

W. A. Shoemaker has a general store and Charles Vermillion, Walter Newman and I. C. Rodenbarger have groceries.

The Village of Blanchard was established in 1892, when the T. and O. C. railroad was finished. A postoffice was early established and still continues. Mr. J. V. Frined is the present postmaster. He is also the storekeeper and manager of the elevator, which besides a few houses and the railroad station are all there are of the town. A stone quarry is located a little south of the station and is owned by J. Guider.

Huntersville. Except for the beautiful new church and the few dwelling houses in this once prosperous settlement, Huntersville might almost be called the deserted village of Hardin county. The time was when it was almost more important than the county seat, with its post-office, stores, carding mill and various other enterprises, but today all these are gone, and only the name remains to recall its prosperous past. It was laid out in the extreme northeastern part of Marion township in 1836, and was named for Jabas Hunter, the first settler. Formerly the town was on both sides of the pike, thus making part of the village in Cessna township, but the buildings gradually disappeared and now the town is in Marion township. Reuben Huff was the first postmaster and inn keeper when the mail was carried from Lafayette to Kenton, by way of Huntersville. Josiah Smith was for many years the village blacksmith and postmaster, beginning his blacksmith shop in 1856 and continuing till his death in 1905.

In its prosperous days Huntersville had a wool carding mill, which had an ox-tread power to keep the machinery in motion, but later on used steam power, and the proprietor was Isaac Hitchcock. Benjamin and John Eulin had a grist and saw mill about the same time also, using ox-power, but later substituting steam. James Miller made wagons, Peter Peck was the village shoemaker, and there were three general stores, owned by a Mr. Wilson, A. L. Rayl and Mr. Huff. It also had a fine school, a dozen or more families living within its limits, and a good church. At different times Drs. Blackburn, Davis, Skidmore, and Evans cared for the sick, with perhaps some other physicians whose names have been forgotten. At present, the beautiful new church erected this year, the Grange hall and two dwellings, mark the once prosperous village.

Three buildings have been erected for the Huntersville Methodist Episcopal church since its formation in pioneer days. The first build-

ing, which was a log affair, was put up in 1842, and cost $110. In time the growing congregation felt the need of a better house of worship, as their own log houses gave way to substantial frame structures, so in 1861 the second building was erected on the spot where the new church now stands at a cost of $1,200. For those days it was a large and comfortable church, and for many years sheltered the society, but in 1909 the third building was completed—the old frame church being removed to a corner of the church yard to serve for socials and other gatherings. The present church is one of the most complete edifices in Hardin county and cost $7,000. It was dedicated in the summer of 1909 by Rev. H. C. Jameson of the Cincinnati Conference, who, as a student at Ada, Ohio, preached his first sermon in the old frame church at Huntersville. The new church is lighted and heated by gas, and the interior furnishings are modern throughout. It is built of brick veneer and cement plaster, and, standing on the fine location on the Kenton pike, is one of the finest buildings in Marion township.

The Village of Silver Creek was established in June, 1867, under the name of Hudsonville. It was laid out by Frederick Hanger and surveyed by R. D. Millar. It was platted and recorded at once. It was named after the little stream near there, though before this it had been known as Hudsonville. The first storekeeper was Frederick Hanger. The postoffice was established in 1865, and proved a great convenience to the people living in the country near. Robert Ewing was the first station agent and postmaster.

It has two churches—the United Presbyterian, whose history is given in connection with that of the church at Kenton, and the Methodist Episcopal. It also has a good rural school named after the town, Silver Creek, which is simply a district one of the township in which it is located.

At present the town has fifty inhabitants. Mr. C. W. Robinson has a large general store here, and sells everything from groceries to agricultural implements. He also buys grain to ship and does a general business. He is the village postmaster at present.

The Silver Creek Methodist Episcopal church was organized in 1860 at the Norman schoolhouse, with six members, and services were held in the schoolhouse until 1863. In that year the little society purchased the unfinished Presbyterian church at Silver Creek and completed it, having used it ever since as their church home. A Sunday school has been conducted almost from the beginning of the church's existence. The building originally cost $700, and was remodeled in 1899 at a cost of $1,600. The present membership is nearly one hundred, and it is under the pastoral charge of Rev. J. J. Richards of Kenton, Ohio.

Pfeiffer Station was established in 1883, soon after the C. and E. railroad was completed, and for a time a station for passengers and freight was kept by the railroad company, but was afterward discontinued. Until about three years ago there was a postoffice here also, but the rural route out of Kenton absorbed the business, and the office was abolished. There are six dwelling houses clustered about the creamery and store, and at present this is all there is of the station or town, which was named for John Pfeiffer, a former postmaster.

S. Kummly keeps a grocery and has been in business twenty-two years, several other persons owning stores before he began. The American Farm Products Company of Kenton, owns and operates a creamery here during the summer, where ice cream and dairy products are made. A. G. Wessling of Kenton, manages the creamery, and he is also the owner of the fine farm on which is situated the old Wheeler tavern across the road from the grocery. M. J. Robinson lives in the old tavern, and manages the farm for the owner. On this farm are kept a number of fine Holstein-Fresian cows, the milk which they produce being manufactured in the creamery near by.

Blocktown. About thirty or thirty-five years ago on the pike leading south from Dola, there was a little group of buildings called Blocktown, with a store, a postoffice, a cider press and a saw mill, besides an old fashioned church and some dwellings. The chief citizen was Charles Block, who was the postmaster, owned the store, the cider press and the mill, his various industries giving employment to a number of men. After a time the postoffice was discontinued, the mill fell into decay, the cider press was abandoned, and all that now remains of the town is the beautiful St. John's Evangelical church which was erected some years ago on the site of the old one, and two dwelling houses.

Yelverton is situated near the Logan county line, this county, in Taylor Creek township. It was laid out in 1858, and named in honor of a Mr. Yelverton, who was at that time a stockholder in the Big Four railroad. At one time it had a saw mill and was quite a thriving village, but at present there is a population of about 100. A blacksmith shop owned by William Dixon and a general store owned by Elmer Van Camp are the only enterprises in the town. One of the district schools of the township is located here, but there is no church. Mr. L. A. Shirk is the postmaster.

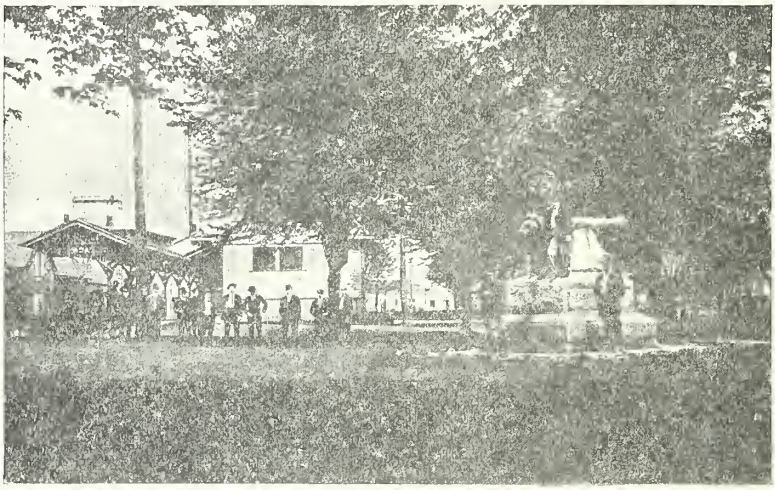
Jumbo and Jump were at one time star route postoffices in McDonald township, but with the advent of rural free delivery the offices were discontinued. At present each little settlement has its store and schoolhouse, but they cannot be properly called villages.

CHAPTER VI.

HISTORY OF ADA AND THE UNIVERSITY

BY AGNEW WELSH, EDITOR "ADA RECORD."

History of Ada. Ada, the second town in importance of the county, is located in the exact center of Liberty township, the northwest one of the county, and is three miles from either the Hancock or Allen county line. Its site was originally covered with virgin forest, and through it ran, from southwest to northeast, a small stream bor-



RAILROAD PARK AND SOLDIERS' MONUMENT
PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD DEPOT PARK, ADA, OHIO

dered by prickly ash. The region is a water-shed plateau, the village drainage being to the north into the lake, while but a few miles south the waters flow into the gulf. The average elevation is about 900 feet above sea level, the center of the township being 951 feet above, and

the highest point in the township, a mile west of Ada, is 968 feet above.

Liberty township was settled in the early thirties, Marshal Candler coming into the northwest part of it from Allen county in 1832. It was not organized until 1837, and at the first election, held that year at a point a mile north of the center of the town, there were eleven votes cast, indicating a population of about seventy-five in the township at that time.

About 1850 William Mitchell, a resident of Ft. Wayne, Indiana, bought a 160 acre tract of timber land that is now largely covered by the village of Ada. The Ohio and Indiana railroad, later the Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne and Chicago, and now a part of the great Pennsylvania system, was pushing westward, active construction through this immediate region beginning about 1852. In 1853 Mr. Mitchell induced S. M. Johnson to come to this land and locate a saw mill, and with his coming Ada sprang into life. The shipment of lumber, staves and heading was for many years the only industry. Mr. Johnson was that type of man that is useful in any community, being progressive, honorable and clean of life. He remained in Ada until 1867, when he moved to Lima where he died in 1882.

In 1853 Mr. Johnson platted part of the land adjacent to the railroad into a village that bore his name—Johnstown—until later changed by the Postoffice Department to Ada. The early village consisted of a few cheap buildings in which were one or two general stores and the inevitable groggery. These were clustered about the railroad depot, now used for a freight house, the location being a square east of the present Main street.

The village was incorporated in 1861. Those who have served as mayors since then were the following: H. J. Gilbert, 1861; H. P. Roberts, 1862; E. L. Sanford, 1862-3; W. L. Reece, 1863-4; S. W. Phillips, 1864-5; D. S. Judd, 1865-6; W. B. Grafton, 1867-8; Al. Card, 1868-9; C. E. Stumm, 1869-70; P. W. Stumm, 1870-72; J. H. Smick, 1872-3; H. S. Shannon, 1873; John Van Liew, 1874; B. A. Holland, 1874-5; Henry Young, 1875-6; John Friedley, 1876-78; A. B. Charles, 1878-80; Albert Shaw, 1880-82; John Friedley, 1882-84; A. M. West, 1884-86; H. E. Neff, 1886-1888; William Lantz, 1888-92; C. E. Stumm, 1892-94; William Lantz, 1894-96; B. F. Paul, 1896-98; B. A. Holland, 1898-1900; C. B. Hickernell, 1900-02; F. M. Ramsdel, 1902-03; L. A. Greer, 1903-05; J. W. Cook, 1905-10.

The pioneers got what little mail was received and dispatched from Huntersville, to the southeast, or Maysville, to the southwest, both then villages of some importance but now like Goldsmith's "Deserted Village." The postoffice at Maysville was called Hog Creek. In 1853 a postoffice was established here to replace the horseback delivery from Findlay through the small towns in the southern part of that county. The office took the name of the town. In 1854 the railroad had train

service established and mails were more frequent. Much confusion arose in both mail and shipments of merchandise from the fact that there was a Johnstown in Licking county, and in 1855 the Postoffice Department changed the name of the office to Ada and the railroad did likewise shortly after.

The office was made a presidential, or third class office, in 1874. The United States first established rural delivery in 1888 and Ada was not slow in availing itself of the privilege, routes 1 and 2 being established in May, 1899; route 3 followed in 1902, and 4 in 1905. The business of the Ada postoffice had been rapidly approaching the $10,000 mark, and passed it early in 1909 by a handsome margin, thus entitling the town to free city delivery, for which preparations were begun in the summer and application for the same made and, with the opening of 1910, free delivery will be established. Each day ten mails are received at the Ada postoffice and nine are dispatched.

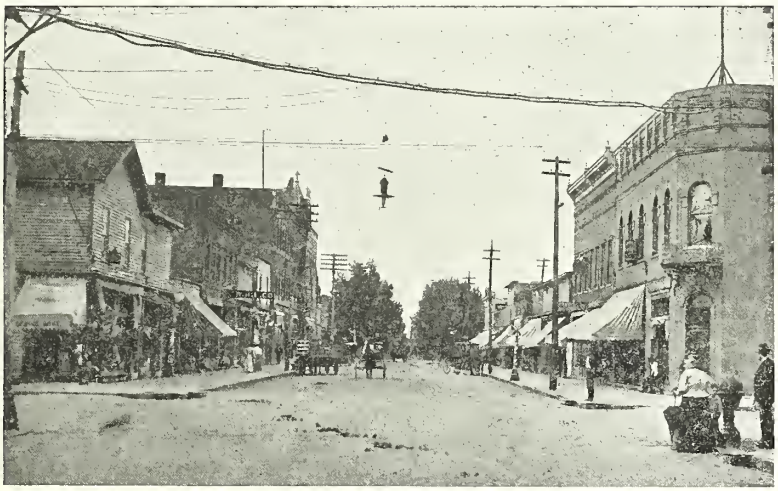
Ada's first impetus was received in 1872. Professor Lehr's Normal school project was taking root. He had been here six years as head of the public schools and conducting a select school, and talking Normal school all the time. The town was taking on a progressive air. The new Normal building was ready for use; the joint Ream-Masonic building was erected, the Bauman I. O. O. F. building, the Ahlefeld bank building—all two and three story brick buildings—went up in this 1872 period and gave the village a metropolitan air, compared with its little wooden business rooms.

Other enterprises were inaugurated: a Building and Loan Association was organized and did a flourishing business, and another was organized, but the second soon closed up, and a few years later the first also went out of business, but in 1890 the present flourishing one was established and its business now amounts to a quarter of a million dollars.

A newspaper, the *Ada Record*, was launched, and the village emerged from its chrysalis state. This progress has been steadily upward until it now enjoys all the advantages of a city and without the latter's disadvantages. Senator Foraker once pronounced Ada the "biggest little town" he ever saw. The census of 1910 will give it very close to 3,000, and this exclusive of students which usually number about a thousand per term.

In 1905 improvement of the streets began by paving Main its entire length, one mile, and Buckeye a half mile. In 1908 Johnson street was paved south of the railroad, a distance of a half mile, and two blocks were paved on East Montfort. In 1909 Gilbert was paved nearly its entire length, adding another mile, while Highland avenue (changed this year from Hoosier), was paved for a half mile. A block was also paved on Lincoln avenue, formerly Mill street, from Main to Johnson,

and the remainder of that street to the east corporation line curbed and macadamized, making a total of two miles of improved streets for that year.



MAIN AND BUCKEYE, LOOKING NORTH, ADA, OHIO

Ada has always been noted for its moral and mental culture. More of its people attend church than in any town of twice its size in the state. It has the finest stone church, the Methodist Episcopal, in northwestern Ohio, built in 1902. In the beginning of the seventies it had a Good Templar lodge. When the Murphy movement swept the country in 1876 great meetings were held here, at which hundreds signed the pledge. Ada sentiment has always been on the moral side. Three times has it voted out saloons, the first instance being as early as 1884. They are likely now out forever. When Hardin county voted dry in 1908, Liberty township gave a dry majority of 121 and the village went dry by 441, the total wet vote being but 112.

Ada has six churches, ranking in seniority of organization as follows: Presbyterian, 1855; Methodist, 1861; Baptist, 1866; Disciples, 1866; Catholic, 1874; Lutheran, 1876. The Wesleyan Methodists had a congregation here some years ago and put up a neat brick structure as a house of worship, but it was sold to the Ohio Northern University in 1909 and converted into a two story musical conservatory. The Reformed Church also had a house of worship here some fifteen years

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH
ADA, OHIO

ago, but the organization weakened and later the building was converted into a machine shop.

A number of ladies' clubs for mental improvement are sustained, the pioneers of these being the Current Events Club, organized in 1893, and now one of the State Federation. Following this came the Twice Ten Art Club, which obtained its name from its membership limitation. It deals more with home life topics, the other being an exclusively literary club. The Nineteen Two Club, whose birth year is indicated by its name, is similar to the Twice Ten in its aims. The Advance Club, organized in 1906, is along the same lines as those last named.

Journalism in Ada has ever been a lively topic. Its first newspaper, the *Ada Record*, was launched in April, 1872, by Bent L. Thompson. Five years later he sold it to J. E. Fisher, and in October, 1878, it passed into the hands of Bent L. Thompson and E. L. Millar, Mr. Millar having come here from the vicinity of Kenton as a student. Later both he and Mr. Thompson were associated together in the publication of the *Kenton Republican*, the latter being the owner. In 1881 Mr. Millar sold the *Record* to Agnew Welsh, in whose hands it has since remained.

Several efforts were made to found a school journal, the first called the *Educational Advance*, being a monthly established in 1873, but it survived but a few months. In 1877 E. L. Millar and G. W. Rutledge begun publishing the *Literary Casket*. A year later Mr. Rutledge retired and soon after the *Casket* was merged with the *Record*, Millar and Thompson having bought the latter of Mr. Fisher.

In September, 1889, H. B. Fouke thought the field looked good to him and started the*Ada Republican*, but less than a year saw its demise. Soon after Mr. Fouke started his paper Ed. Harris began publishing the *Ada Democrat*, which made the fifth paper trying to exist in Ada at one time. The *Democrat* lived through one campaign.

In June, 1885, the first number of the *University Herald* appeared, with W. W. Poultney, U. S. G. Cherry and S. B. Wagner as editors and

proprietors. For several years it was printed at the *Record* office, but later was able to put in a plant of its own. Though bearing the name of a school organ, the university is in nowise connected with the paper, which starting as a monthly, was made a weekly many years ago. It is now owned by Parlette and Snyder.

In 1897 A. N. Rice, who had been connected with the Record a dozen years or more, thought there was a field here for another local paper and started the *Ada Independent*, but it took less than a year to convince him of his error and another little form was laid in Ada's newspaper graveyard.

Several religious publications also had their birth, and death, in Ada. In 1883 Reverends S. Rice and C. E. Rowley started the *Holiness Conservator*, the aim and object being indicated by the title of the journal. It was a monthly and printed at the *Record* office. It survived about a year. In 1886 John M. Atwater, then pastor of the Church of Christ at Ada, began publishing the *One Principle*, a monthly magazine. Both the foregoing publications were ably edited but neither seemed to fill a "long felt want," and soon the *One Principle* went the way of the world.

Fraternal societies have always found Ada a fertile field. Two of these own their own halls—the Masons and Odd Fellows. The date of the charters or the instituting the several living societies here are as follows: Ada Lodge No. 344, Free and Accepted Masons, August 24, 1863; Ada Lodge No. 426, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, July 6, 1869; Ada Chapter No. 138, Royal Arch Masons, July 13, 1874; Plymouth Lodge No. 172, Daughters of Rebekah, May 22, 1885; Ada Encampment, I. O. O. F., on June 26, 1882; Richie Lodge No. 241, Knights of Pythias, May 20, 1887. This lodge honored Hon. Walter B. Richie of Lima, in selecting its name. Carman Post No. 101, Grand Army of the Republic, was organized July 5, 1883; Ada Camp No. 6902, Modern Woodmen of America, August 21, 1899; Ada Chapter No. 6, Order of the Eastern Star, April 3, 1890; Ada Tent No. 205, Knights of the Maccabees, in 1894. Other orders, such as Knights of Honor, Pathfinders, Union Veterans' Union, Sons of Temperance, Sons of Veterans, Daughters of Veterans, American Protective Association, and perhaps others have been organized here, but for one reason and another have not thrived and are now no more, locally.

The first efforts at lighting the streets of Ada at public expense was by a gasoline vapor system put in use in 1887. In January, 1899, an electric light plant, backed by local capitalists, was put in operation, using twenty-five arc lights for the streets and incandescents for commercial and residential use. The number of street lights has been increased to thirty and all-day service is furnished for power and incandescent lighting. In connection with this plant a fine water works system is operated which was installed in 1902. The water supply is obtained

from four six-inch diameter wells drilled into the limestone rock to a depth of 250 feet. Five free public drinking fountains, located at different points along Main street and one on Buckeye, furnish man and beast a constant supply of pure water. The water company also operates a Yaryan heating system, whereby hot water is forced through pipes under the street, encased in non-conducting conduits, and through the radiators of the customers, making an ideal system of heating without any attention whatever from the patron. The heat is turned on October 1st and the contract calls for cessation of service on April 1st, but if the weather is unfavorable it is continued.

In 1905 a fire alarm system was installed by means of which alarms can be sent in from any of the twelve public boxes, and in addition to this, the users of any of the three hundred telephones in use in the village can send in an alarm from his phone, on the box of which is a label giving the number of the fire district in which that particular phone is located. A call to central, giving this number, is instantaneously followed by a public alarm by means of a mechanism connecting the phone station with the fire alarm mechanism bell. This fine system, together with the water works system and a live volunteer fire department, has made the annual fire loss practically nothing, and the pure water has made the death rate phenomenally low.

Ada's commercial interests are fostered by two banks and a Building and Loan Association, which are treated in another chapter.

Other public improvements are a city hall, erected in 1881; a township house, erected in 1889; in Woodlawn cemetery, its nicely kept city of the dead, is a neat public-receiving vault of cut stone, and adjacent to these grounds is a mausoleum erected in 1909 by private capital and containing 240 crypts.

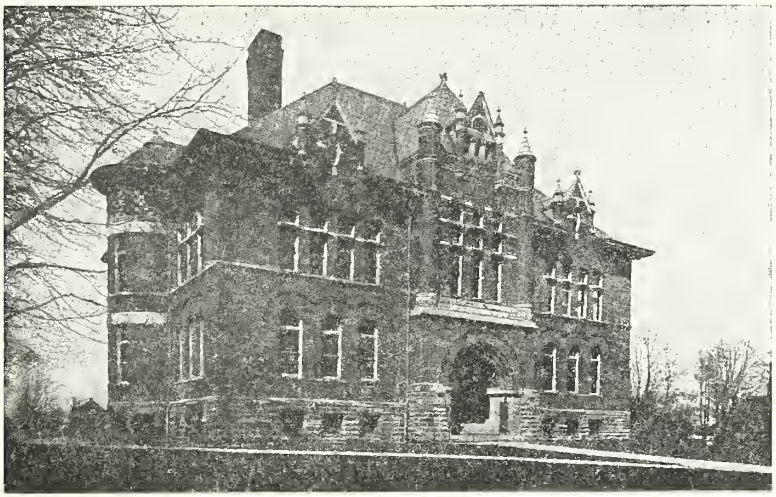
The first schools of the township were subscription schools; that is, they were supported by contributions from their patrons. After its organization in 1837, the township began to build schoolhouses as their need and funds therefor increased. The Ada district is No. 5, the center one of the township and its first school building was erected in 1852, a small one-room frame that cost a few hundred dollars. It is yet standing and is used as a dwelling, having been supplanted in 1868 by a four room brick structure erected on a new site two blocks north—the one now in use for school purposes.

The first teacher in this little frame was Miss Anna Stewart, now Mrs. Huffman, of St. Marys. Her term began December 19, 1853, and closed March 14, 1854; she had twenty-seven pupils enrolled. The brick building furnished adequate housing until 1875, when a two-room wing was added. The town was growing and in a few years more room was needed and the board bought two lots on the west side of Johnson street, at the corner of College street, and in the summer of 1894 a

four room brick structure was erected thereon, and known as the South Side building.

The village school district was organized as an independent district in May, 1862.

In 1880 the Normal school authorities were needing more room to meet the demands of the throngs of students, and Dr. Lehr proposed to the people of the school district that if they would purchase part of their campus and erect thereon a school building and equip the same, the total outlay to be not less than $30,000, the Normal would receive all pupils above the eighth grade and who could pass a reasonable examination and allow them to attend the Normal until they were of



HIGH SCHOOL, ADA, OHIO

legal age free of tuition in the literary department, this contract to remain in effect for thirty years, at the end of which time the building and ground should revert to the school district. The people took kindly to the idea, and by a handsome majority authorized the board of education to enter into such a contract and carry it out. The building was erected in the summer of 1880 and, while it added a large debt to the shoulders of the taxpayers, it has been the means of adding a great impetus to the school: it showed the world that the Ada Normal, as everybody called it, was growing, and it also started an emigration Adaward that has not yet ceased.

With the incoming of the Belt administration that gentleman conceived the idea of the school owning the buildings and grounds, and proposed to the school board that if it would deed him the same

he would make perpetual the terms of the existing contract, and on August 24, 1901, the board submitted the proposal to the vote of its constituents, and by a vote of 540 to 41 it authorized the board to enter into such contract.

While yet bearing the burden of the Normal building debt the people of the district, with the willingness that has ever characterized their attitude when public welfare was at stake, authorized in 1892 the board to expend $30,000 in erecting a fine pressed brick twelve-room school building on the site of the old one. The designs were made by F. L. Packard of Columbus, and the beauty and utility of the building has been the subject of much favorable comment.

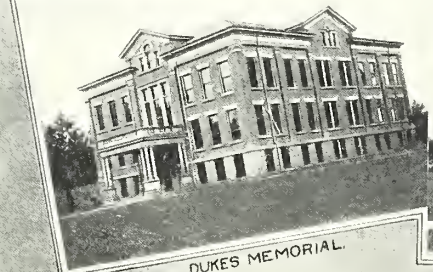
The gentlemen who have been superintendents of the public schools since their organization into an independent district are the following: H. S. Lehr, 1866-71; Robert L. Souder, 1871-72; J. W. Zeller, 1872-74; D. S. Pence, 1874-75; Kenton E. Shuster, 1875-76; H. E. Laccy, 1876-78; W. F. Hufford, 1878-84; Alex Comrie, 1884-89; E. E. White, 1889-92; W. F. Hufford, 1892-94; W. B. Carter, 1894-96; W. C. Ewing, 1896-1903; O. O. Vogenitz, 1893-97; C. H. Freeman, 1907-09; E. H. Brown, 1909-10.

Since the first class was graduated, in 1879, over 600 have received its diploma. In 1905 the state school commissioner gave it a certificate of rank of the first class.

The enumeration of the children of school age in the school district the past decade has shown the following figures: 1900, 796; 1901, 828; 1902, 794; 1903, 802; 1904, 865; 1905, 780; 1906, 728; 1907, 682; 1908, 666; 1909, 656. These figures show that the influx of people who came here to give their children a college education have supplanted those with growing families.

The table that follows shows the expense of conducting the public schools the past fifteen years, including teachers' salaries, incidental expenses, bonds and interest paid. The figures are for the school year which ends on August 31 of each year:

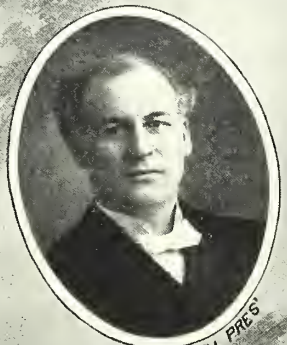
1894	$16,722.57
1895	13,684.87
1896	9,804.83
1897	10,038.64
1898	8,990.18
1899	8,491.85
1900	9,544.25
1901	10,785.15
1902	9,745.67
1903	9,782.09
1904	10,002.55
1905	9,137.99



DUKES MEMORIAL.

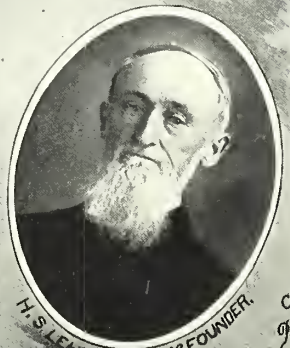
ADMINISTRATION BUILDING.

BROWN AUDITORIUM.



A. E. SMITH PRES'

H. S. LEHR MEMORIAL



H. S. LEHR, EX. PRES' & FOUNDER.

OHIO NORTHERN UNIVERSITY
ADA, O.

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1906	$ 8,701.85
1907	12,317.10
1908	11,495.59
1909	13,005.11

Ada has never been noted as a manufacturing center, her early industries being confined to lumber, staves and heading. When the suitable timber was exhausted the enterprises of course ceased. About ten years ago the Buckeye Stave Company installed a large plant here that continued about five years, or until the elm was exhausted within hauling distance. A few years prior to this George H. Kephart had moved his handle factory here from Spencerville, and to this flag and rocket sticks, trunk slats, etc., have been added, and it is now turning out a large amount of finished product which finds a market in the United States and foreign lands. The factory burned three years ago, but was rebuilt more substantially and larger than before.

In the fall of 1909 the Ada Clay Company erected a plant for the manufacture of agricultural tile, that is one of the most modern of these industries, being built to operate throughout the year continuously. This year the Ada Knitting Company was organized and bought a plant for the manufacture of knit underwear located at present at Wapakoneta, but which will be moved here as soon as suitable buildings can be erected.

The American Magnetic Fire Alarm Company is located here, and manufactures an electric system that small towns can afford to install, and the system has some novel features that make it a most desirable and effective system that can be installed and maintained at a small cost.

Ada's Institution of Learning. The humble home and the early privations of Henry S. Lehr, the young man who came from Wayne county to find suitable soil for the implanting and growth of his idea, has been told elsewhere. He had been a student at an academy conducted at Marlborough by the late Alfred Holbrook, who soon after went to Lebanon and established a great school of which our young German friend was later to be competitor and who lived to see his own thrive and his rival's go down. Dr. Lehr had begun the study of medicine but at his father's earnest solicitation he took up the academy idea but gave it a new name, having in mind a Normal school when he became reconciled to school work for his life work.

In preparing for teaching in Wayne county the first certificate issued to young Lehr was signed by the great John McSweeney, who became one of the famous criminal lawyers of the state. Mr. Lehr first went to Elkhart, Indiana to seek a school. They employed him to teach but when the private school question came up they refused to consider it.

Among his comrades in the Civil war were some men from Dunkirk and they wrote him to come there. En route there he stopped at Crestline and at Bucyrus, but they were supplied with a teacher. Nevada took no interest in his plans and Forest did not want any such a luxury as a three-dollars-a-day teacher, while Dunkirk said they could get a good man for a dollar a day, and the little man journeyed on.

When en route to Johnstown (now Ada) the train waited at a siding at North Washington, changed a few years ago to Dola, and a man came up carrying a wild cat he had killed on the marsh and said there were hundreds of deer there. On arriving at his destination, he found that the school directors were S. M. Johnson, William League and Daniel Judd. He also found the most unfavorable prospect one could imagine; the west side of town was covered with a lake of water; Main street, little more than a highway, was a sea of mud and the only north and south street then opened. The grounds now occupied as a campus were part of a farm owned by S. M. Johnson; two rows of pine trees led to the house which stood in the middle of what is now Gilbert street and which has since been moved back, remodeled and is now known as The Terrace. To reach the Johnson home the prospective pedagogue was obliged to "coon" the fence several times to avoid wading water.

Mr. League was in Chicago on cooperage business and now lives there. Judd was opposed to paying such extravagant prices for teachers but the alert Mr. Johnson approved all the plans suggested by Mr. Lehr. So active a man could not sit in idleness awaiting Mr. League's return; so he went to Lima, Delphos, and VanWert but found all had arranged for a teacher. He then went to Monroeville, Indiana, but $2.50 a day was their limit for a teacher.

The young man returned to Johnstown with a little less hope, and after a consultation he agreed to yield a point and was employed by the board here for $2.75 per day for three months, and if he taught a successful school the price was then to be increased to his original figure; in addition to the wage he was to have free use of the school building for a select school if he would make some stipulated repairs.

On April 9, 1866, H. S. Lehr begun his life work in Ada when he opened here the spring term of the village school, then but little more than a large rural district, as all the pupils were taught in one room. The schoolhouse, a small frame, stood at the southwest corner of Main and Montfort streets and is now occupied as a dwelling, standing on Montfort street but a few doors from its original site. Dr. Lehr testifies that the social element was a prominent feature of local life in those days and the very first evening spent in the village he was invited to one of these primitive social functions which no doubt was one of those play parties largely devoted to kissing games. The village then contained about 250 inhabitants. The school had a bad reputation, as the young master was told no teacher had been able to hold on more than a second

term. His predecessor was big Jack McCoubrey, father of Cashier M. D. McCoubrey, of the Alger bank.

On the Saturday prior to the beginning of his work here Mr. Lehr passed the county examination at Kenton. Owing to a break-down of the vehicle in which he was journeying to Kenton, he did not reach there until several of the branches had been gone over; they tried to rule him out, but with the bull dog tenacity that has characterized his life he persisted in being allowed to take it and won his point. At this time he suggested to the teachers present the idea of having a teachers' institute and it met with favorable consideration, and thus began the influence of this big little man in Northwestern Ohio. His first term closed on June 29 and a second one began August 6.

Abraham Ream became enthusiastic over the Normal school idea and wanted to start the project at once, offering three acres of land and $200. With the opening of the fall term, Mr. Lehr was given an assistant, Miss McManima, who taught the primary pupils. (Dr.) R. L. Souder and his wife, then Jennie Melhorn, were among his pupils this second term. The first term of the select school, the germination of the seed of this young man's overpowering idea, opened November 12, 1866. In the meantime the young man had returned to Wayne county and married Miss Albina Hoover, who has ever proven a worthy helpmate. This select school began with 56 pupils and among the number were R. S. Shanks and C. W. Runser, now esteemed farmers of this vicinity.

Following another year's work in the village school he opened the second term of his select school in August, 1867, with 38 pupils among whom were William Guyton, George F. Henry and Myron J. Ewing. One of Mr. Lehr's early acts was to organize the Ciceronian Literary Society, the forerunner of the three literary societies now in existence in the university. It furnished food for its founder's idea-growth and continued until 1871.

In the summer of 1867 the people of the school district had erected a new four room schoolhouse of brick and for this a new site was purchased, the one now occupied by the beautiful twelve room structure. That spring politics waxed rather warm in the school board election, the issue being Lehr, and the Lehrites won out by the election of David Binns to succeed S. M. Johnson who had sold his farm to John Dobbins, who was a noble successor to Mr. Johnson, the latter moving to Lima. Dr. Lehr ascribes his success at this election to the fact that Dr. Walters came out as an independent candidate, which fact divided the regular party vote.

By 1868 the schools had made such advancement that a geometry class was maintained, Bob, (now Dr. Souder) and Hazen Shinn being the members thereof, and they recited at 5 A. M. Dr. Lehr asserts that in the summer of 1868 he was called to Kenton by a committee of its citizens among whom were General Robinson, Judge Bain, Dr. Rogers

and others. They wanted him to come there and open his Normal school. Dr. Rogers admitted in later years that he would not take any part in the plan because of the fact that Mr. Lehr's clothes bordered on shabbiness.

In May, 1868, another select term opened and in the following August it was followed by a teachers' training class with 63 enrolled and among whom were such esteemed present citizens of the community as Professor J. G. Park, State School Commissioner Zeller, Alex Carman, Perry Dempster, Stephen Bigger, Isaac Garwood, R. C. Eastman, the Melhorns, Reams, Leagues, Gilberts, Eliza Davenport and his niece, Ida Lehr. The John and Hugh Dobbins families had moved here from Lima and were liberal patrons and warm supporters of the schools. Young Lehr was teaching ten hours a day and following the closing of one term on Friday with the opening of another on Monday.

The spring of 1869 he got $80 per month and the free use of the school building in which to conduct a select school. The following August he had 82 students; the tuition was then $6 per term. The spring term of 1870 opened auspiciously. In June of that year a committee came from Findlay to induce the young educator to become superintendent of their schools at $1,400 per year for two years. Delphos and Bluffton had now begun to take notice and also wanted him. The Findlay proposition looked good but they would not consider the Normal school idea. Mr. Lehr asked for a week in which to consider the matter and he went there to look over the field.

In the meantime the people of Ada began to bestir themselves and the evening he returned from Findlay a committee, consisting of C. Young, W. L. Reece and the late Abraham Ream, waited upon Mr. Lehr to notify him that his presence was wanted at a public meeting arranged for that evening and when he appeared in the town hall he was asked to make a proposition. He agreed to do so inside of a week and the proposition was made but like all momentous questions it took some time for a consideration of the same.

By autumn the proposition and the counter proposals had been simmered down and it amounted to about this: the people were to donate a campus of not less than two and a half acres and erect thereon a building to cost not less than $6,500, of which sum the citizens were to raise $3,000. All subscriptions of less than $20 were to be considered donations; all sums above that were to be repaid to the subscribers after five years at the rate of ten per centum per annum. The subscriptions were to be paid as follows: one-third in April, 1871; one-third in August, 1871; and the remainder in the following April. Stockholders were to have a vote in the selection of two trustees. Farmers as far north as Reed's Corners and south to Huntersville helped along in the good cause.

The fall term of 1870 enrolled 119 students; the idea was growing

but it was yet known as a select school. Among the students of this term were A. M. Tidd and the late G. W. Rutledge. In the meantime the good work of getting subscriptions was progressing. Professor Lehr is on record as saying of the people of Ada that, considering the population, there was not a community in Ohio with so many intelligent, progressive and enthusiastic citizens. Splendid soil for the growth of an idea. Other students who entered the school about this time and have since become leading citizens here and elsewhere were O. P. Wilson and sister Lida who afterward became the wife of Professor Park; the Marshal sisters; the Steiner sisters from Kenton; Maggie Irvine, Orenna Holland, the Freeds and Freets from the vicinity of New Stark; Horace Nelson, the Guytons, Ab. Henry, and others.

It required only about five days' labor to secure subscriptions amounting to $5,500 for the new Ada Normal Academy as the new school was to be called, according to the heading of the subscription papers. The matter of a location for the building now became the absorbing theme, this having been wisely kept in the background up to this time. Four sites were tendered. Mr. Lehr favored at heart the high ground at the east end of Long street; another site offered was the elevation at a point west of Montfort street; another was on East Center street and a fourth was the front of the John Dobbins farm, the latter being the one finally selected.

The little man's hours were now filled to overflowing with labors, his regular work being added to by the details of this new enterprise and he cast about for some one to share his labors and the $3,500 he had assumed toward this new building and succeeded in interesting J. G. Park, then a young Hancock county man who remained his partner all the years Professor Lehr was connected with the school and who is yet one of the corps of instructors, teaching two classes a day. B. F. Niesz, who had recently graduated from Mt. Union College, also became financially interested, he having been assisting Professor Lehr in teaching.

The matter of a location was decided in September, 1870, by a voting contest in which each $20 subscription was entitled to a vote. At the last moment there was a heavy vote cast for the Dobbins site and this caused great dissatisfaction, the friends of the other locations thinking they had been duped. Some refused to pay their subscriptions and the board of trustees resigned and altogether the days were gloomy for the man with the idea he was anxious to promulgate. However a new board of trustees was chosen in November, consisting of the following: John H. Mustard, Cornelius Pugh and Leonard B. Vickers. These had the duty of letting the contract for the new building and collecting the subscriptions.

They let the contract for the structure, which should be of brick and cost not less than $8,000, to a Canton man, Abraham Ream being

later connected with the erection of the building, the eastern man having flunked on his contract. This building is now used as a library and for the College of Commerce and is to be replaced in a few years with the Lehr Memorial building.

The selection of a site caused the founder of the school many troubled hours as those favoring the other sites did not take their defeat kindly. Messrs. Lehr and Park obligated themselves to open the Normal in August, 1871. Professor Lehr has paid a high tribute of praise to the board of trustees who had the work of erecting the building, but they came in for much criticism at the hands of the disappointed ones.

The first catalogue was issued in 1871, a sixteen page affair—quite diminutive when compared with the 160 page ones of recent years. But two copies of this first catalogue are known to be extant, one belonging to Dr. Lehr and the other to the writer who also has a complete file of all issued. This iniatory catalogue announces the following as the committee of visitors and examiners: Hon. E. E. White, of Columbus; Hon. W. T. Cessna, of Kenton; Rev. J. A. Meeks, Ada; Rev. A. Hollington, Kenton; R. W. Stevenson, A. M., Norwalk; Thomas W. Harvey, (author of Harvey's Grammar) Painesville; Hon. Wm. Lawrence, Bellefontaine. The latter was ever a loyal friend of the school. The corps of instructors consisted of H. S. Lehr, ancient languages, moral and mental philosophy and normal instruction; J. G. Park, English branches, composition and assistant in mathematics and Latin; B. F. Niesz, mathematics and the sciences. In the meantime Professor Lehr had been granted a degree by Mt. Union College and Professor Park had graduated from Eureka College, Illinois. Since that time the corps of instructors has been increased until they number thirty. This first catalogue was printed at Kenton as there was no printing office in Ada until the following year. The first instructor in music was Professor Theodore Presser who has since become quite wealthy as the head of a big music publishing house in Philadelphia.

Monday, August 14, 1871, was a momentous day for Ada and the new school; the new Normal school was to open. Students came in from the neighboring towns and all the surrounding country poured forth a stream of their sons and daughters and the enrollment showed 147 the first week, an increase of 28 over the select school of the previous fall. The building not being ready for use classes were heard wherever rooms could be had—in the lower story of the old Methodist church, in the Ream Hall, in the public school building and Professor Lehr says he heard some recite in the fire engine room. Professor Lehr taught 13 classes a day, beginning at 4 a. m.

The old Ciceronian Literary Society gave way to two others, organized early in the term, known as the A and the B division, the Pauls of the greater, but not more industrious, ones that followed. The method

of recruiting them was by taking the roll of students and assigning the first one to the A's and the next to the B's and so on; in this way a number of Ada houses were divided against themselves in society matters.

The arduous labors of the bundle of nerves who was giving nourishment to this school idea overtaxed him; he never was a robust man and days of mental labor and strain, followed by sleepless nights, soon told on him. No human could stand the strain and stress under which he was laboring and he gave way, not being able to resume his work for some days; he thought he was going to die and so did his young patrons. He was achieving great things but he was paying the price. Stephen H. Bigger, one of his warm friends to this day, like many other good students kept a diary and records that this break-down occurred on October 5, 1871.

Mr. Bigger also fixes the date of the dedication of the new building as being October 14, 1871 and that on Monday, October 16, they begun having recitations therein. Senator Thurman was to have made the dedicatory address but owing to the fatal illness of a daughter he could not fulfill his engagement and the late Judge Lawrence kindly took his place on the program. The school needed some books for its embryo library and the students solicited donations of provisions for a big dinner that day and sold tickets that netted them a neat sum and like that famous seaside feast the fragments gathered up filled several baskets. There were some disappointments and many oversights in the provisions for the building so that Messrs. Lehr and Park found, when they came to cast up their accounts, that they had about $6,000 invested in the enterprise.

Soon after the dividing of the students into A and B divisions they organized themselves into constitutionally governed literary societies and adopted new names, the A's becoming the Franklin and the B's the Philomathean. Until the third floor of the new Normal building was ready for occupancy they met in down town halls and churches. The honor of being the first to occupy the new hall was a coveted prize and was awarded by two leaders running a foot race, the late G. W. Rutledge representing the Philos and G. F. Henry the Franklins and Mr. Henry proved to be the better sprinter. They used this hall alternately for ten years until the next building was erected.

About this time Professor Lehr found himself cramped financially and sold a sixth interest, half of his third, to Geo. W. Rutledge. The new building was not completed on time, the contractor had not been able to pay for labor and material, as the subscriptions were slow in coming in and many of them were never paid, and liens were taken on the building for labor and material. The roof proved faulty and the Normal authorities notified the subscribers and citizens that if the building was not put in shape they would give up the enterprise, Professor Lehr having received an offer to come to Auburn, Indiana.

Professor Lehr affirms that they were much discouraged and were in earnest in threatening to leave. Again the good people of Ada came to the rescue and asked for a proposition. Mr. Lehr and his confreres said if the citizens would turn over to them the uncollected pledges and release them from the refunding clause they would re-roof the building and go on with the enterprise and to this the citizens agreed.

About this time the late Lewis Rutledge, father of G. W. Rutledge, erected on Main street, between Ballard and Long, a large frame house containing sixteen rooms to be used as a students' dormitory but it never proved as popular as the private houses for rooming places and in time it became known as Poverty Hall.

The third catalogue, issued in 1873, showed a slight decline in attendance, having an enrollment of 281 as against 287 the first year. The first class was graduated in 1874, and that year Mr. Niesz disposed of his interest to the late James J. Wood who in later years served as probate judge of the county. The holdings were now divided as follows: J. G. Park, one-third; G. W. Rutledge and J. J. Wood, each one-fourth; H. S. Lehr, one-sixth.

J. Fraise Richards, now of Washington, D. C., had for a few years been conducting the Northern Ohio Normal at Fostoria, having moved it there from Republic to secure the backing of Hon. Charles Foster. He was not making a brilliant success of it and made overtures to sell out to the Northwestern Ohio Normal School and in November, 1875, Professor Lehr concluded negotiations for its purchase, paying $1,200 therefor, Professor Richards and his wife becoming part of the Ada Normal's teaching force.

One of the contributary forces to the success of the school was the boarding houses. In the early years the students had resorted somewhat to self-boarding, but numerous boarding houses sprung up and furnished good board at about $1.75 per week; some students employed women to furnish everything except the food, which the students bought themselves, electing each week two "providers" for the purpose, and in this way reduced the expense to $1.50 of $1.65 per week and bought as their fancy or purses decided. This cheap board made it the poor man's school and brought here worthy young people who had to fight their own way in the world and knew how big a dollar was—men who went out into the world and made good.

About 1877 Mr. Wood sold his interest to Frederick Maglott who had come as a student, a few years previous, from Richland county, and has all these years continued an honored instructor in the institution. The school was making some strides but other towns in this part of the state were talking Normal school and some of them put their ideas into execution. Professor Lehr saw if these moves could not be checkmated his school would suffer; it could not stand still; it must continue to grow or retrograde. He was needing more room for its growth and felt the

pulse of his fellow citizens but the town did not respond readily, its memory harking back a few years to past experiences. Finally he hit upon the happy idea of the school district joining in on a building in exchange for a free literary course for its pupils—a sort of district high school on a larger plan. The plan proposed and finally entered into is set forth in the history of the village's public schools.

In order to carry out this plan a legislative enabling act was necessary, and this was passed in April, 1878, and at the election on the question of bonding the district for $22,000 for such purpose there were 23 opposing votes cast, and on the 29th of that month the famous contract was entered into. Professor Lehr was getting on his feet financially and at this time the interests were equalized by Professor Park selling to him part of his interest and the partnership later passed into local history as the Big Four.

In 1880 when the school was entering upon the high tide of its success Professor Lehr advocated the organization of a third literary society and on September 3 of that year the Adelphian Literary Society came into existence. About this time Mr. Rutledge sold his fourth interest in the school to U. G. Stringfellow and H. E. Neff, both of whom were students here. The school was growing; a school of telegraphy had been added which brought some students; in 1882 a stenographic department was added which brought others and to accommodate the pressure for class room the faculty, as the owners were then called, built on the southwest corner of the campus a four room frame which later gave way for the Dukes building. In this year a military department was added, the faculty buying over a hundred rifles for the department and next year General Robinson rendered material aid in securing the detail of an army officer to give military instruction but he did not prove to be a proper person for that capacity and the school came very near losing this feature as the drills, which have always been voluntary, did not make a good showing but Professor Lehr testifies that Hon. Ben Lefevre, then in congress, was of great assistance in their hour of distress and the department was retained. When Lieutenant Baxter was detailed in 1885 he built up this feature and organized companies B and C.

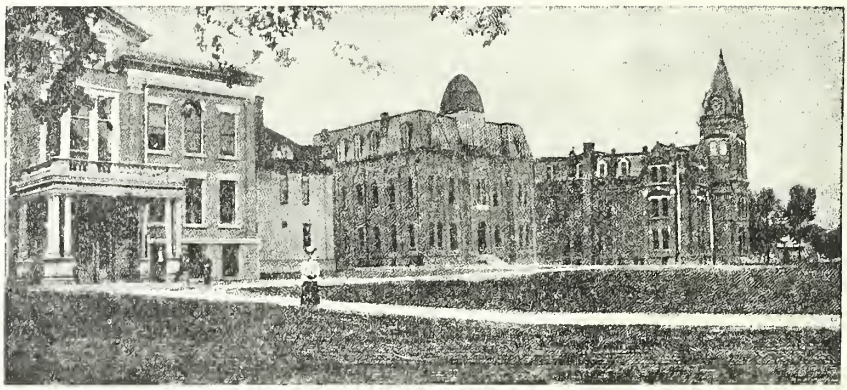
Mr. Neff had sold his fourth interest, bought of J. J. Wood, to Professor Warren Darst, formerly of Lebanon but who came here a year or two previously from an Indiana school and became one of the teaching force. In the spring of 1885 the school expanded its name in keeping with its growth and on May 21, 1885, it became a corporate body under the name of the Ohio Normal University in order that it might lawfully confer degrees. In that year the College of Law was organized, and here the little old man's sagacity added another strong limb to this tree of his planting.

In May, 1886, some of the best students of the school organized the

Kappa Sigma Greek letter fraternity. This brought on a stormy time for a few weeks, the body of the students rising up against such move, claiming it was not in keeping with the democratic spirit of the school. The clashing of these forces assumed a serious aspect and nearly ended in a riot. Professor Lehr finally succeeded in pouring oil on the waters and a compact was signed whereby the one side agreed to disband for the sake of harmony in the school and the other side lifted the social bar that had been placed on the "Frats."

In later years three fraternities have been instituted here; there was some friction over these, an effort being made to oust them, but they won the day.

The College of Pharmacy was established in 1886 and has proven a valuable aid to the school. In 1888 the annual flag contest was inaugurated and that too has helped to keep the school in the public eye. The first few years these were held indoors. One of the best bits of advertising the school ever got was in the big debate arranged between the gubernatorial candidates, Hon. William McKinley and Hon. James E. Campbell, the great affair taking place on the old fair ground on October 8, 1891. It attracted attention all over the United States and people were brought here by the train load. The little old man scored



OHIO NORTHERN UNIVERSITY BUILDINGS, ADA, OHIO

a big hit in this and few men could have engineered a public debate of that kind. The display at the Columbian Exposition at Chicago in 1893 also won the school considerable distinction and the medal awarded them for the display was one of the best advertising levers they ever had and they were not slow in making use of its power.

The rapid growth of the pharmacy department required more room and in 1894 the owner of the school erected a two story frame south of the old original Normal building, to be used for a pharmacy laboratory,

etc., the second floor being used by the Adelphian literary society. In the fall of 1909 this building was moved to the northwest corner of the campus.

On July 16, 1897, founder's day was celebrated with great eclat. It was a beautiful and deserving tribute to the man who had wrought this great work and had touched and bettered so many young lives. While all this was great and glorious some internal dissentions were brewing and the founder, desiring that his work be perpetuated, cast about to find some suitable way of doing this and it was decided to make overtures to the Central Ohio Conference of the Methodist Episcopal church for its purchase; so many of its students were now ministers in that body that the purchase was urged by many of the members of the conference and the sale was made at the session held at Sydney in September, 1898, though the final transfer was not made until August 2, 1899. The consideration was $24,000. The old faculty was to be retained, with Professor Lehr at the head, and these were to run the school for three years and pay the conference a certain percentum of the earnings. Dr. Leroy A. Belt was made president of the board of trustees.

The published correspondence of this period shows there was considerable difficulty in getting the machinery in motion under the new regime: it was too bulky, compared with what it had been, and friction arose. In 1901, Dr. Belt became president of the school with Dr. Lehr as vice president. Matters did not improve and on July 31, 1902, Dr. Lehr retired from the school. Dr. Belt now became the active head of the school. He had been working for some time to obtain funds for a new building and secured from Lewis Dukes, a wealthy Hancock county farmer, a direct gift of $10,000 and a further gift of $20,000 on which the school pays an annuity, to be used for the erection of a memorial building, the handsome structure erected in 1903 and bearing the name Dukes Hall.

This was followed the next year by a gift of $10,000 from Edwin Brown, of Carey, Ohio, for the erection of a chapel hall, known as Brown Auditorium, as a memorial to his deceased wife. The location of this building, which was erected in 1904, was never satisfactory to the school and public. Dr. Belt also purchased the old fair grounds, platted the same into lots as University Place and had a big auction sale of lots, reserving a part of the grounds for an atheletic field and in 1908, Dr. Smith re-purchased some of the adjacent lots to enlarge these grounds.

By action of the trustees the name of the Institution was changed on July 28, 1903, to Ohio Northern University, thus preserving the famous old initials—O. N. U. The attendance at the school began to fall off to such an extent that the citizens became alarmed at the situation. Dr. Belt resigned June 27, 1905, and Rev. Albert Edwin Smith, then pastor of the Methodist Episcopal church at Marion, Ohio, was

elected. He entered upon the new and difficult work under trying circumstances, but he has won back the old friends of the school. Dr. Lehr was elected president emeritus and is again accorded a royal welcome to the classic halls where he labored so long and so faithfully. The school is going on to greater things under Dr. Smith's earnest efforts. He has a financial agent, Rev. A. A. Thomas, in the field securing pledges to aggregate $100,000 with which to erect and equip the Lehr Memorial building for which plans have been drawn.

In the autumn of 1909 a central heating system, using low pressure steam, was installed, to be followed by an electric light plant. Confidence in the school's stability is restored, the attendance is again on the increase and the citizenship is in hearty sympathy with the school and the faculty, without which the work of the school would be greatly hindered. Several innovations looking toward a democratic system of government were made: the alumni of the school elect each year one member of the board of trustees and the discipline of the school is largely maintained by a senate, each department of the school electing one of its number as a member of that body. A movement is on foot looking toward the segregation of the sexes so that no rooming house shall have both boys and girls rooming in the house at the same time, and the sexes are no longer permitted to sit together in chapel.

In the spring of 1909 the school purchased the Wesleyan church building and after adding a story converted it into a conservatory of music.

The enrollment of different students who have entered its doors since the school was established has been something like eighty-seven thousand. For the past fifteen years the enrollment by terms has averaged 800 per term for five terms a year, or 4,000 students here a year. If each spends $100 per term they leave in the town $400,000 per annum.

The number of different students who have enrolled here the past twenty-seven years has been as follows: 1876-7, 476; 1877-8, 473; 1878-9, 695; 1879-80, 1,006; 1880-1, 1,403; 1881-2, 1,918; 1882-3, 2,077; 1883-4, 2,062; 1884-5, 2,019; 1885-6, 2,364; 1886-7, 2,438; 1887-8, 2,410; 1888-89, 2,473; 1889-90, 2,476; 1890-1, 2,810; 1891-2, 2,932; 1892-3, 2,834; 1893-4, 2,744; 1894-5, 2,865; 1895-6, 3,073; 1896-7, 3,152; 1897-8, 3,209; 1898-9, 3,227; 1899-00, 3,349; 1900-1, 3,298; 1901-2, 3,086; 1902-3, 3,089.

It will be noted that after the erection of this district building, in 1878, the enrollment increased over 400 the first year and showed a steady increase for many years.

For the past twenty years a lecture course has been sustained during the winter terms and some of the most famous men on the American platform have appeared here, as well as all the leading musical organizations. Among the lecturers have been such names as "Josh Billings." Theodore Tilton, R. J. Burdette, T. Dewitt Talmage, George R. Wend-

ling, John B. Gough, Joseph Cook, Dr. David Swing, Hon. William Parsons, Dublin, Ireland; Wallace Bruce, George Alfred Townsend ("Gath"), Colonel Copeland, Dr. J. H. Vincent, Belva Lockwood, Dr. Russell Conwell, Major Dane, Bishop Weaver, Rev. Robert Nourse, Sam Jones, Mary A. Livermore, Lieutenant Schawtka, Hon. B. K. Bruce, F. W. Gunsaulus, Henry Watterson, Professor J. B. DeMotte, George R. Wendling, Rev. Thomas Dixon, Jr., Dr. W. H. Venable, Swami Vive Kananda, India; Rev. Frank Power, John Temple Graves, Hon. W. J. Bryan, General John B. Gordon, Rev. Morgan Wood, Hon. John G. Wooley, George Kennan, Wallace Bruce, Fred Emmerson Brooks, Bishop Fowler, Professor Redwood, London; Colonel George W. Bain, Maude Ballington Booth, Leland Powers, Governor Robert Taylor, Senator Dolliver, Gilmore's Band, Sousa's Band, Ben Greet Players, and many others of note.

PART III.

THE PRESENT ERA OF PROSPERITY.

Chapter 1—The Bar of Hardin County.

Chapter 2—Medical Profession of Hardin County.

Chapter 3—Hardin County Banks.

Chapter 4—Kenton, the County Seat.

Chapter 5—Lodges and Other Organizations.

Chapter 6—Agricultural Wealth and Industrial Life.

Chapter 7—Hardin County Newspaper History.

Chapter 8—Notable People of Hardin County.

Chapter 9—Religious, Social and Educational Status.

Chapter 10—Hardin's Political History.

Chapter 11—A Glance Backward.

CHAPTER I.

THE BAR OF HARDIN COUNTY.

By George E. Crane, Attorney-at-Law, Kenton, Ohio

The first term of the Hardin County Court of Common Pleas was held at Fort McArthur on March 8, 1833, and on the 14th day of April, 1834, court began to be held at Kenton, the new county seat. There were no resident attorneys at that time. For several years after the county seat was established, cases were tried principally by lawyers from adjoining counties who rode the circuit, traveling from county to county with the judge as terms of court came on to be held in different counties. These itinerant lawyers attended every court and some of them traveled around the entire circuit with the judge on horseback, these circuit riding attorneys being generally retained in the important cases.

One of these foreign lawyers was William Lawrence of Marysville, who died about 1850; another was Benjamin Stanton of Bellefontaine, afterward a member of Congress and Lieutenant Governor. He was a lawyer of great ability and after the war practiced at Wheeling, West Virginia, where he died. Charles Anthony of Springfield continued to ride the circuit for many years and was considered a lawyer of ability in jury trials. He died in 1862 at Springfield. William Rogers, also of Springfield, appeared at many terms of court in this county. He died at Springfield where he was judge of the Court of Common Pleas. James H. Godman of Marion, Ohio, was a member of this itinerant bar and was colonel in the Civil war and was afterward State Auditor. Moses D. Corwin of Urbana, father of Supreme Judge John Corwin, attended court at Hardin county for many terms during the first few years. One of the characteristic lawyers that rode the circuit in those days was "Count" Coffinberry of Findlay, a quaint and eccentric person and a good lawyer, who went to California in 1849 and probably became a member of the early bar of that state.

William Bayles was prosecuting attorney from 1833 to 1836, and Hiram McCartney from May, 1836, to June, 1837.

The first resident attorney of the county was John Lawrence, a

brother of Judge William Lawrence, who came about 1834 and continued in practice until the time of his death in 1841. He served as prosecuting attorney from June, 1837, to the close of 1839.

The next was Andrew Dodds who came here in 1835 and was elected prosecuting attorney in 1839 and continued in that office until 1847. He was afterward elected county treasurer and removed to Texas about 1855, where he died.

Edwin Fisher was the next lawyer to commence practice in the county and continued in practice until a year or two before the Civil war and then retired to his farm in Dudley township, but seldom appearing in court afterward. He was a genial man of good ability and was a member of the legislature in 1839-40. About this time he kept a pack of hounds and enjoyed the sport of the chase, wild game being still plenty. He died about 1865 on his farm.

The next attorney who settled here was E. G. Spelman, who came from Marion, Ohio, in the spring of 1842, and practiced law until March, 1847. He was clerk of the court from 1847 until 1854 and afterward served in the legislature. He was esteemed by the people, of good habits and upright in business. He died here May 1, 1857. Henry Spelman of Kenton is his son. His widow and two daughters, Mrs. Holmes and Miss Rachel Spelman are still living in Kenton.

In the spring of 1844 Benjamin M. Penn, from Batavia, Ohio, located here, and continued in active practice until 1848, when he removed to California and shortly afterward died in Sacramento. He was brilliant but erratic.

Bradley Camp located here as an attorney from Zanesville, Ohio, in 1844 or 1845, and continued in practice until his death in 1850.

In the beginning of 1847, William L. Walker located here, having been admitted in the summer of 1846, after reading law with Columbus Delano at Mt. Vernon, Ohio. In 1847 he was elected prosecuting attorney and served two terms. In 1864 he was the elector to cast the vote of this congressional district for Abraham Lincoln. He was mayor of Kenton from 1871 to 1873. He was born March 22, 1818, at Hickory, Pennsylvania, and died February 18, 1897, at Kenton. Mrs. Lallah Merriman and Miss Mary Walker, the manager of the Home Building and Loan Association at Kenton, are his daughters; and his widow lives at Kenton. The compiler of this sketch is indebted for many of the facts herein set forth, to a sketch of the Hardin county bar, prepared by Mr. Walker and published in 1883.

Edward Stillings also located here in 1847. He was an active, able and energetic lawyer. After the Civil war he removed to Leavenworth, Kansas, and built up a lucrative practice and accumulated a fortune there. He was a brother of John Stillings and uncle of J. R. Stillings, the present prosecuting attorney of Hardin county.

Also in 1847, R. J. Allison was here for a short time, but enlisted in the Mexican war and never returned to this county.

James Bain was born on a farm near Xenia, Greene county, Ohio, September 17, 1817. He taught school and married and studied law, and after being admitted to the bar in Greene county, he moved with his little family to Kenton in 1848 and continued in practice of the law until his death in 1879. He was elected the first probate judge of Hardin county in 1852, was elected county auditor in 1849 and prosecuting attorney in 1865. At different times his law partners were David Thomson, John D. King and Colonel L. M. Strong, who was his partner at the time of his death. Judge Bain was an elder in the United Presbyterian church, was the father of eleven children, of whom Henry was a distinguished minister in Pennsylvania and Frank D. an equally distinguished physician and surgeon in Kenton.

In 1849 David Thomson came from Marion, Ohio, and commenced the practice here. He was a member of the firm of Bain & Thomson; afterward of Gatch & Thomson, and at the commencement of the Civil war entered the service as Captain in the Eighty-second Ohio Volunteer Infantry and was in active service during the war, participating in the battles of Chancellorsville and Gettysburg and other battles. He was severely wounded in the Atlanta campaign and was breveted general at the close of the war. He was highly esteemed by his comrades as an officer. In 1868 he cast the electoral vote of this district for President U. S. Grant. He engaged in banking for some time after the war, resumed the practice of the law in 1876, and was afterward in one of the governmental departments at Washington. Metellus Thomson, for many years the most prominent dry goods merchant of Kenton, was his son.

In 1849 Justus C. and Hiram Stevens commenced the practice of law in Kenton and continued in partnership for a year, and then Hiram removed to Kansas. He became a prominent lawyer and was for three terms district judge in Kansas. Justus C. soon retired from the practice and engaged in stock raising and banking at Kenton and died here.

Conduce H. Gatch, after studying law with his brother in Xenia, Ohio, settled in Kenton in 1849. In 1855 he was elected prosecuting attorney and in 1858 he was elected state senator. He continued to practice law until 1862, when he entered the army as a captain in the Thirty-third Ohio Volunteer Infantry, but in 1863 he resigned and resumed practice in partnership with W. L. Walker, and again, in 1864, entered the army as lieutenant colonel of the One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Ohio National Guards, and served at Harper's Ferry until September, 1864. In 1866 he removed to Des Moines, Iowa. He was a close student who thoroughly investigated his cases, made himself an able, thorough and successful practitioner at the bar, and was steady, upright

and conscientious. He was born July 25, 1825, and died at Des Moines July 1, 1897.

In 1854 Alexander S. Ramsey, who had been a practitioner in Carroll county, Ohio, came to Kenton. He won and retained a large practice. He was mayor of Kenton for five terms. During the early part of the war, he was lieutenant colonel of the Forty-fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry and was an ardent supporter of the government throughout that struggle for national life. As a lawyer, he had few equals and no superiors in this portion of the state, and was engaged in almost every trial in this county and in many trials in adjoining counties up to the time of his death. He was a man of rare and eminent ability in his profession. He owned and published the *Kenton Democrat* for some years.

Lyman C. Hurd commenced practicing here about 1850 and was elected prosecuting attorney in 1851, serving one term. He removed to Lima, Ohio, and a few years after the war he engaged in banking; afterward he removed to Champaign county, Illinois, where he died.

Sewell Coulson entered upon the practice about 1850 and was for several years in the firm of Walker & Coulson. He was elected prosecuting attorney in 1853 and about 1857 removed to Sullivan, Indiana, and died there a few years ago.

In 1857 John Stillings, who had studied with his brother Edward, was admitted to the bar and commenced practice with him. Afterward he was in partnership with A. S. Ramsey, and then with A. L. Allen. In June, 1887, he formed a partnership with James Watt and at the time of his death, December 12, 1904, he was in partnership with his son, James Ray Stillings. During his whole life he was noted for his absolute and unswerving integrity. He was an exact lawyer, a close student and a master of the art of pleading.

John N. Absten was elected prosecuting attorney in 1859 and continued to practice here until about 1867 when he removed to Marion, Ohio, where he died.

Lester T. Hunt was admitted to the bar in April, 1857, and came to Kenton in the same year. He was prosecuting attorney from 1861 to 1865 and was mayor of Kenton for one term. He retired from practice of the law and was editor of the *Kenton Republican* and afterward engaged in real-estate business. He removed to Springfield, Missouri, about 1880 and died there.

Solomon L. Hoge was born July 11, 1836, in Logan county, Ohio, read law with James Keman of Bellefontaine and was graduated from the Cincinnati Law School and admitted to the bar in 1859. He commenced practicing in Logan county and came to Kenton in 1860, and practiced law as a member of the firm of Ramsey & Hoge until November, 1861, when he went into the army as lieutenant in the Eighty-second Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He was dangerously wounded at Manassas,

and again at Gettysburg and rendered distinguished service at the time President Lincoln was assassinated. He was promoted to the rank of major and after the war was elected supreme judge and afterward comptroller general of South Carolina, and served two terms in congress from the Columbia, South Carolina district. In 1877, he returned to Kenton and resumed the practice of law; but shortly after he organized the First National Bank of Kenton and was its president until his death February 23, 1909. He was a man of commanding presence and distinguished manners and a magnificent orator.

Colonel William T. Cessna was admitted to practice in 1865, served as representative from this county in 1870 and 1872, and has been mayor of Kenton and still lives here.

In 1873 John D. King came from Columbiana county, Ohio, to Kenton and became an active member of the bar until his death in 1880. He was an energetic working lawyer until he died and a man of fine talent.

Artemas B. Johnson was born at Norwalk, Ohio, September 9, 1843. His parents were New England people having emigrated from western Massachusetts in 1833. Mr. Johnson entered the classical course at Oberlin College in 1860 and graduated in 1864. He paid his way through college by teaching school winters. In his senior year at Oberlin, he taught the higher arithmetic class in the academy. This was an honor, as the teaching of this class was always given to the best all-round student in mathematics in the senior year of the college. After graduating Mr. Johnson taught an academy at Sharon the first year, and the second year was superintendent of the schools at Kenton. As part of his duties while at Kenton he taught the Latin, French and higher arithmetic classes of the high school. In his leisure hours he read law, while at Kenton, reciting to C. H. Gatch, then a leading lawyer. He was admitted to the bar in June, 1866, and immediately located at Kenton where he has ever since resided engaged in the active practice of his profession, except five years of service as common pleas judge from 1890 to 1895. He also served two terms as mayor of Kenton and two terms as prosecuting attorney of Hardin county; was appointed on the Ohio Convict Labor Commission by Governor Nash who was a college classmate. He was a member of the board of examiners for admission to the bar from 1904 to 1909, and was for many years a member of the board of education of Kenton.

In 1867 Colonel Luther M. Strong of Seneca county, was admitted to practice and located here. In 1880 he was elected state senator from this district and was afterward appointed common pleas judge of this district. He served two terms in congress and died April 26, 1903, in the sixty-fifth year of his age. His son John and his daughter, Mrs. Charles B. Fink, live at Kenton. His oldest son, Milton, lives at Sioux Falls, South Dakota.

James H. Ballard and Thomas Holland practiced in Kenton about 1876. Ballard went to Kansas and Holland is a lawyer at Paulding, Ohio.

P. W. Stumm was at Ada from 1865 until about 1880.

William Johnson was a member of the Hardin County Bar in 1850, and J. S. Murphy in 1851.

G. A. Stewert was born April 18, 1832. He was a member of the Hardin County Bar before the Civil war. He was a brother of Mrs. William D. Dean and was a member of the law firm of Gatch & Stewert. He served in the army during the Civil war and was afterward in government employ at Washington where he died November 20, 1883.

John Randolph Goodin practiced law in Kenton about 1858, and then went to Kansas where he became judge and a member of congress.

A. W. Graham practiced law in Kenton about 1861 and was for a short time in partnership with S. L. Hoge.

W. H. Munnell practiced law and edited the *Kenton Democrat* during the Civil war.

James Watt was born December 6, 1839 and was admitted to the bar in 1866, since which time he has practiced law as one of the leading members of the bar at Kenton, excepting that he was cashier of the Kenton Savings Bank from 1882 to 1887. Before he engaged in banking, he had been a member of the law firm of Watt & Young and afterward he was for some years in partnership with John Stillings. He has also served as deputy clerk of the common pleas court and was prosecuting attorney from 1872 to 1876. He is probably the most scholarly member of the bar of Hardin county.

Fred M. Childs was one of the best known lawyers in Hardin county from 1867 to 1887. He had a large practice before justices of the peace and practiced to some extent in the court of common pleas, but was greatly handicapped by his deafness. He was also for a long time justice of the peace at Kenton. During the later years of his life he preached in the Wesleyan Methodist church at Kenton and elsewhere. He removed to Bellefontaine and died there about 1903.

W. E. Stanley, who was a son of Dr. Stanley of Patterson, practiced law in Kenton for two or three years about 1868 and went from here to Wichita, Kansas, and was for two terms governor of the state of Kansas.

Wesley A. Strong was a brother of Colonel L. M. Strong and was a member of the Hardin County Bar from about 1870 to about 1887 and was afterward cashier of the Kenton Savings Bank. He died in 1906, and his children, Paul, Roger, Gertrude and Mrs. Eldon Smith live in Kenton.

Thomas E. Strong has been for many years and still is a member of the Hardin County Bar but most of his life has been devoted to civil engineering and for some years he conducted an extensive farm business in the county.

Frank Cessna Dougherty was born at Kenton, September 14, 1851, and was graduated from the Ohio Wesleyan University in 1870. He was principal of the high school at Galion and afterward at Wooster; was graduated from the Cincinnati Law School in 1873; commenced the practice of law in Kenton in 1873 and remained in active practice until his death June 8, 1908. He was elected prosecuting attorney in 1875; was candidate for attorney general of the state on the Democratic ticket in 1881; served as city solicitor of Kenton from 1886 to 1888; and at the time of his death was president of the board of trustees of the Ohio State School for the Blind at Columbus. He was a man of rare ability and attainments both as a lawyer and as a scholar. He was generally recognized as the leader of the bar of Hardin county and was, perhaps, more widely known throughout the state than any of his contemporaries.

Henry W. Seney was born at Tiffin, Ohio, May 23, 1847. He was educated at Heidelberg College and Notre Dame University. His grandfather, Joshua Seney, had been private secretary to Albert Gallatin, secretary of the treasury under President Jefferson and was afterward chief justice of the supreme court of Maryland. His father was also a lawyer, as well as his two brothers, George E. Seney of Tiffin, and Joshua Seney of Toledo. Judge Henry W. Seney was admitted to the bar in 1873 and practiced law at Kenton until 1884, for most of the time as a partner of Judge A. B. Johnson, and in the fall of 1884 was elected one of the judges of the circuit court of the third circuit of Ohio. He was reelected in 1890, but resigned in the fall of 1896 and opened a law office in Toledo where he practiced his profession until his death September 2, 1909.

Eleazar Holmes came here from Ottawa about 1874 and kept an office for two or three years.

John H. Smick was born at Canton, Ohio, January 29, 1848. He was engaged in lumber business at Ada, Ohio, from 1867 to 1875, and while there he read law with the late John D. King and was admitted to the bar in 1875. He practiced his profession at Ada until he was elected prosecuting attorney, when he removed to Kenton and served as prosecuting attorney from 1879 to 1884. He entered into partnership with Hamilton E. Hoge in January, 1895, under the firm name of Smick & Hoge, of which firm he is still a member.

Sutton E. Young was a graduate of Hiram College and commenced the practice of the law in Kenton in 1876. Prior to his admission to the bar, he had been superintendent of the schools at Kenton. He was prosecuting attorney of Hardin county for one term and represented the county in the Ohio legislature for one term. In 1882 he went to Sioux Falls, Dakota, and was active in the division of the territory into the two states of North and South Dakota and in the organization of the

state of South Dakota, being the speaker of the first House of Representatives. He is still living in Dakota.

General Moses B. Walker was born July 16, 1819, and came to Kenton from Findlay about the year 1876. He was at this time a man of ripe experience; he had practiced law at Middletown, Ohio, before the Civil war; had distinguished himself in the military service and had achieved the rank of brigadier general during the war and after the war for some time was governor of Texas while the state was under martial law. He served one term as judge of the supreme court of Texas. He was highly regarded for his learning and achievements in civil and military life. He retired from active practice because of injuries from a fall in the city of Springfield about the year 1884, but was a distinguished figure in public and private circles until his death December 17, 1895. Of his children, George W. Walker is an instructor in the high school at Alleghany, Pennsylvania; Frank Walker is in business at Kenton, and his daughters, Mrs. Eugene Rogers, Mrs. Paul Strong and Miss Mae Walker, are living in Kenton.

Peter H. Bateson was a member of the Hardin county bar from about 1876 until his death about the year 1880, and during most of that time was a partner of Judge S. L. Hoge under the firm name of Hoge & Bateson.

George Z. Cruzen came from Crestline to Dunkirk, where he maintained a law office from 1876 until about 1882 when he went to Indiana and has since died. He was very prominent in the Prohibition party.

Russell A. Price was admitted to the bar about 1873, and was for many years the leading lawyer at Forest. He was afterward stricken with blindness and compelled to discontinue his practice. He still lives at Forest, Ohio, and is loved, honored and respected. He was postmaster at Forest under President Cleveland. His two sons, Charles R. Price and William B. Price, are both practicing lawyers in Hardin county—Charles at Kenton and William at Forest. Charles R. Price is the present city solicitor of Kenton.

A. L. Allen practiced law in partnership with John Stillings from about the year 1877 to 1887, and then went to Topeka, Kansas, and afterward to Chicago where he is now engaged in practice.

James Wallace Dougherty was admitted to the bar in 1878 and has practiced law in Kenton ever since, at first as the partner of his brother Frank C. Dougherty and afterward by himself. He has large business interests in the county and is vice president of the Kenton Savings Bank.

Albert Zugschwert was an active member of the Hardin county bar about the years 1880 to 1885, when he removed to Findlay where he still lives and continues the practice of law.

Samuel T. Armstrong was admitted to the bar about the year 1880, and immediately became one of the foremost trial lawyers at this bar and so continued until his death in 1905. Sam Armstrong was endowed

with many of the gifts that make a great advocate. Without a thorough education, he was a diligent student of the law, his mind naturally grasped legal distinctions, and he had a force of language and vigor of expression truly remarkable. No lawyer who ever opposed him in the trial of a case will ever forget his earnestness in the heat of combat. Yet, he was the soul and delight of his legal brethren and of his friends of whom he had hosts. He had all the instincts of a gentleman and was absolutely honest and upright.

I. N. Everett came to Kenton about the year 1880 and practiced law for several years. He had been district attorney in Texas and had practiced law at Elkhart, Indiana. He was a man of dignified presence, of high legal attainments and commanded the respect of the whole bar, but did not remain in Kenton long enough to attain a very wide practice. About the year 1886, he removed to California and is now in the service of the United States Government at Washington.

John W. Spindler had been principal of the high school at Kenton and at Bucyrus; practiced law at Kenton for a few months about 1880, and then removed to Kansas.

Charles M. Melhorn was admitted to the bar in 1881, was a law partner of Judge A. B. Johnson from 1880 to 1884, served as prosecuting attorney for two terms from 1885 to 1891, and served as common pleas judge from 1895 until his death in 1902. Judge Melhorn had a wide circle of friends and admirers and was a sound lawyer and just judge.

L. E. Taylor opened a law office in Kenton about 1882 and remained for two or three years.

Beecher W. Waltermire was admitted to the bar in 1884 and for some time practiced in Kenton, but removed to Findlay after two or three years and is still practicing law at Findlay. He is a writer of some distinction and has been mayor of Findlay.

David S. Fisher, Jr., was a son of David S. Fisher who for many years was editor of the *Kenton Democrat* and was a leading Democratic politician of this county. David S. Fisher, Jr., was a member of this bar from about 1884 until 1888. He was appointed by President Cleveland to a position as traveling auditor in the department of justice of the United States, and afterward lived at Chicago.

George E. Crane was born September 9, 1858, in New York City, was educated at Oberlin College, was principal of the Kenton high school from 1878 to 1885; studied law with Artemas B. Johnson and was admitted to practice and became the law partner of his preceptor in 1885, remaining in the firm of Johnson & Crane until 1890, when his partner became common pleas judge. Since that time Mr. Crane has been engaged in the practice of the law by himself, except from 1893 to 1895 when he was in partnership with Cedric E. Johnson under the firm name of Crane & Johnson. He has been for many years a member

of the board of education and has been referee in bankruptcy since 1898 and is vice president of the Kenton National Bank.

Chester D. Kelly was admitted to practice in 1885; was city solicitor of Kenton and prosecuting attorney of Hardin county and died in the year 1894.

Thomas C. Mahon was born July 4, 1860, and lived at Dunkirk during his boyhood and early life. After leaving school at Delaware, he engaged in the merchandise business at Dunkirk in partnership with his father and brother. He read law with Frank C. and J. W. Dougherty, graduated from the Cincinnati Law School and was admitted to the bar in 1887. He commenced to practice law in partnership with Charles M. Melhorn and afterward served one term as city solicitor of Kenton and two terms as prosecuting attorney, from 1897 to 1903. He is a member of the board of education of Kenton.

George Wells Tyler who had lived at Oberlin, Ohio, and had been practicing law at Birmingham, Alabama, came to Kenton in 1887, and was for some months in the office of Johnson & Crane, afterward had an office in the Opera House Block for a year or two and now lives in Boston, Massachusetts.

O. W. Squier was a member of the bar of Hardin county for some years, but has retired from the active practice of the law and is now employed in the offices of the C. C. C. & St. L. Ry. Company, at Kenton.

Charles C. Lemert commenced to practice law in Ada about the year 1887, afterward came to Kenton and became a member of the firm of Strong & Lemert. He was prosecuting attorney of Hardin county and was appointed common pleas judge in 1902. He was executive clerk to Governor George K. Nash and is now insurance commissioner of the state of Ohio.

Phil M. Crow, son of Ezram B. Crow and Isabella Hudson Crow, was born in Ridgeway, Ohio, May 27, 1866; attended the public school of that village, and taught seven terms in the county near there; commenced studying law in 1882, while teaching school; entered Johnson & Crane's law office in Kenton, in 1886, and remained with them about two years; was admitted to the bar of the supreme court of Ohio, March 7, 1889, and to the bar of the supreme court of the District of Columbia, April 12, 1889; graduated from Georgetown University School of Law, after the full three years course, receiving the degree of Master of Laws, June 4, 1889; commenced practice in Kenton, as junior partner of Fred M. Childs, May 2, 1890, and continued with Mr. Childs until his retirement from practice; was appointed city solicitor of Kenton, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Chester B. Kelly, July 7, 1891, was elected to that office in 1892, and reelected in 1894; was senior partner of William W. Durbin from January 16, 1892 until May 19, 1902.

William W. Durbin is the son of Dr. W. W. Durbin, a prominent physician of Kenton. He studied law with Judge A. B. Johnson,

afterward with Johnson & Crane; spent some years during Cleveland's first administration in the treasury department of Washington; resigned his position and opened a law office at Kenton in connection with Theodore Van Fleet of Marion and John Van Fleet, a former mayor of Kenton. Mr. Durbin afterward formed a partnership with Phil M. Crow, under the name of Crow & Durbin. He has been for many years the honored leader of the Hardin county democracy and has been chairman of the state central and executive committees. He has retired from the practice of the law and is president and manager of the Scioto Sign Company at Kenton. He is most profoundly versed in the history, science and art of politics.

William P. Henderson was born August 27, 1867, and admitted to the bar in 1889. He immediately commenced the practice of law in partnership with Colonel L. M. Strong; continued in the firm of Strong & Henderson until the election of Strong to congress, and since then he has practiced law by himself until his election to the office of common pleas judge in November, 1908.

James Ray Stillings is the son of John Stillings and nephew of Edward Stillings, both former members of the Hardin county bar. He was born at Kenton, August 20, 1867, and after studying at the University of Wooster, was engaged for some years in newspaper work at Kenton and in California and other parts of the country. He was admitted to the bar and commenced to practice law about the year 1890, in partnership with his father, as Stillings & Stillings, and continued the business alone after his father's death. He served two terms as city solicitor of Kenton and is now prosecuting attorney of Hardin county.

Hamilton E. Hoge, son of Judge S. L. Hoge, was born in Charleston, South Carolina, February 10, 1868, and came to Kenton with his father in 1877. Mr. Hoge was educated at Lawrenceville Academy in New Jersey and at Kenyon College in Ohio; read law with Judge A. B. Johnson and George E. Crane, and Frank C. Dougherty; was graduated from the Cincinnati Law School and admitted to the bar in May, 1890. He entered into partnership with the late Henry J. May, which partnership continued for one year and in 1895 he formed a partnership with John H. Smick, which partnership still exists. He served two terms as prosecuting attorney from 1902 until 1908. He is a Republican leader actively interested in politics and, since the death of Judge S. L. Hoge, in February, 1909, has been president of the First National Bank of Kenton.

Eli J. Stickle was born in Licking county, Ohio, August 13, 1854. He was admitted to the bar in May, 1880, in the same class with President Taft. He practiced law at Coshocton from 1880 until 1884. He afterward removed to California and engaged in business for three years, returning to Mansfield where he practiced law from 1887 until 1890. He opened a law office in Marion, but in 1891 came to Kenton, where he

resides and practices law as the senior member of the firm of Stickle & Cessna.

Henry J. May moved from Roundhead to Kenton in the year 1892 and commenced the practice of the law. He soon obtained a large practice, but abandoned it in 1898 and entered the army as captain and quartermaster. He was afterward appointed captain and quartermaster in the regular army, in which service he remained until his death at Roundhead in 1905.

T. J. Remington was in partnership with E. J. Stickle in 1895 and 1896, afterward went to Dakota and is now living in Arkansas.

Cedric E. Johnson was born at Kenton, Ohio, March 14, 1868, and is a son of A. B. Johnson and Louise M. Crane Johnson. He attended the public schools at Kenton and graduated from the classical course at Oberlin College in 1890. He read law with George E. Crane, at Kenton, and attended the Law School of Harvard College. He was admitted to the bar in 1892, and at once entered into the practice of his profession at Kenton, where he continued till 1906, when he moved to Los Angeles, California, where he still resides engaged in the practice of his profession.

A. M. Tidd was born April 14, 1852; was admitted to the bar and commenced to practice at Marion, Ohio, in 1877; came to Kenton in 1890 and has been practicing law here since that time.

Wright M. Cooney was admitted to the bar in 1895, practiced in Kenton until 1904, and is now in business at Santa Monica, California.

Asa C. Cooney was admitted to the bar in 1897 and practiced law in partnership with his brother, Wright M. Cooney, until 1904, when he went to California; was engaged in business in that state until the present year and has now returned and established a law office in Kenton.

Kent P. Johnson was born at Kenton, July 20, 1876, and is a son of A. B. Johnson and Louise M. Crane Johnson. He attended the public schools at Kenton and later at Oberlin College and Buchtel College at Akron, Ohio. He took the Law School Course at the Ohio Northern University, Ada, graduating from the same in 1897, and was admitted to the bar in December, 1897. He at once entered upon the practice of his profession at Kenton, where he has since resided.

Carlos W. Faulkner was born in Union county, Ohio, April 3, 1864. He was educated at the Ohio Northern University and taught school for many years, both in country schools and in the city schools of Kenton. He was admitted to the bar in 1898 and has been actively engaged in the practice of the law ever since.

F. U. Jones was born June 25, 1868; was admitted to the bar in the year 1900, and has lived in Kenton ever since, but has devoted his time principally to the insurance business.

Clarence M. Cessna was born June 29, 1872, and was educated at the Ohio Normal University; was graduated from its law department

and admitted to the bar in June, 1899. He practiced law at Toledo for three years, and in 1902 returned to Kenton and formed a partnership with E. J. Stickle under the firm name of Stickle & Cessna. He has served one term as mayor of the city of Kenton, from 1906 to 1908, greatly to the credit of himself and his fellow citizens who elected him.

Nelson R. Cooney was admitted to the bar in 1904. He practiced law at Kenton for two years. He engaged in legal editorial work at Norwalk, Ohio, and at St. Paul, Minnesota, and is now mayor of Dalton, Ohio.

Herman D. Lease was admitted to the bar and commenced to practice at Kenton in the year 1904.

B. A. Holland was one of the early lawyers at Ada, and practiced law and held many official positions there until his death.

K. E. Shuster practiced at Ada about 1876 to 1880.

Robert F. Black has practiced law at Ada since his admission to the bar about the year 1880, and has been connected with numerous cases from that part of the county.

George Jameson practiced law for many years at Lima, Ohio, and retired from a leading position at the bar of Allen county, in order to manage his farm of a thousand acres in Washington township. After the death of his beloved wife, he removed to Ada to resume the practice of the law, and has been connected with many important cases before the courts of this county. He has been especially prominent in the litigation of ditch and drainage matters before all the courts.

Henry A. Clark has practiced law at Ada for nearly twenty years. He was formerly county recorder in Michigan. He has recently retired to some extent from the more active practice of the law, because of his large and increasing interests in the telephone business, but is still engaged in much important litigation. He is a lawyer of substantial integrity and honorable record.

S. P. Axline is the Dean of the Law Department of the Ohio Northern University at Ada and occasionally appears in trials in our courts.

Samuel D. Fess was some years a teacher in the Law Department of the University at Ada; was a member of the firm of Clark, Axline & Fess and occasionally appeared in the court room about the year 1896. He is now president of Antioch College at Yellow Springs, Ohio.

W. W. Runser is one of the most learned lawyers in Hardin county and for some years was an instructor in the law school at Ada, Ohio, where he resides and has his office.

Frank B. Willis has for some years been a teacher in the law department of the University at Ada; is scholarly and of rare literary and legal attainments and an orator of more than local renown. He has been prominent as a Republican politician, was a member of the Ohio legislature for two terms, and in three successive campaigns his friends urged him for a Congressional nomination. His knowledge of legal

principles is very extensive; he is said to have received the highest marks ever given on the examination before the Supreme Court for admission to the bar. No one in the county is more widely known, or more highly loved and respected.

Guernsey B. Dewitt was born June 21, 1866, and was educated in the public schools and at the Ohio Northern University, Ada. He taught school for five years in district schools and five years in the public schools of Dunkirk. In 1898 he was graduated from the Law Department of the Ohio Northern University and was admitted to the bar and began to practice law at Dunkirk. Since that time, he has been engaged in the practice of law in that city and at Kenton; has been mayor of Dunkirk for two terms and is now deputy in the Probate Court of this county.

Charles M. Reigel was born February 25, 1869, was admitted to the bar March 9, 1893. He enjoys a large and lucrative law practice and has his office at Forest.

Leonard Cox has for some years engaged in the practice of law at Mount Victory and has been justice of the peace.

F. M. Ramsdell was admitted to the bar about the year 1895; has been engaged in the practice of his profession in Ada and the western part of the county, and has been mayor of that city.

Grant Rose is a resident of Allen county, but practices law and has an office at Alger, in this county.

L. A. Smith is engaged in the practice of the law at Ridgeway.

Edwin E. Edge practiced for some time at Ada, from about 1900 to 1908, and then removed to Toledo.

The most recent acquisition of the bar of Hardin county is Mr. Harry L. Hopwood who was born February 24, 1882, at Columbus, Ohio. He moved to Kenton in 1889, with his parents, and was graduated from the Kenton High School in 1901. He received the degree of Bachelor of Law from the Ohio State University, in 1907, and was admitted to the bar in June of the same year. He is an able, honorable and conscientious lawyer, and is held in the highest esteem by all the other members of the bar.

CHAPTER II.

MEDICAL PROFESSION OF HARDIN COUNTY.

By Jesse Snodgrass, M. D., Kenton, Ohio.

When the pioneer fathers and mothers of Hardin county located along the Scioto, the Blanchard, Hog creek, Tymochtee and smaller tributaries, physicians were almost "as rare as Angels visits;" and though malarial diseases and " milk sickness" reigned supreme throughout the Scioto valley, yet the pioneer was compelled to apply his own remedies, or ride for miles through an unbroken forest to some small hamlet where a doctor might be found. Soon after the site of Kenton was selected for the county seat of Hardin county, in 1833, we find two physicians, named Clark and Blodgett, locating in the town, the former coming in 1833 and the latter in 1834. Neither remained very long, but Dr. Clark is remembered as one of the pioneer school teachers, to which profession he had to resort for his support, as the practice of medicine was not "a gold mine" in those early days. Dr. Blodgett was a native of Massachusetts and, in 1834 erected a small frame house immediately north of where Mrs. D. W. Sullivan's house now stands, but stayed only about a year, and then left for a more congenial clime, as he was a man of delicate constitution.

Prior to 1840, only three physicians located at Kenton viz., Drs. Usher P. Leighton, Samuel Watt and Koomtz—but of the last mentioned little is known further than that he came in 1838-39, practiced medicine about four years and then moved from this vicinity. Taking into consideration the brief periods that Drs. Clark and Blodgett remained in Kenton, and that they founded no practice or left little if any impress upon the institutions of the town, it will be only justice to accord to Dr. Leighton whatever honor belongs to being called the "father of medical practice in Hardin county." He was a native of Maine, came to Ohio in 1831, and read medicine with Dr. Sampson of McCutchenville. In the winter of 1833-1834, he attended lectures at Bowdoin Medical College, Brunswick, Maine, and in the spring of 1835 graduated from Brown's University, Providence, Rhode Island. He then came

west and in March, 1836, located in Kenton, where he practiced his profession until his death, August 26, 1878—a period of more than forty-two years. Few men were so well known as Dr. Leighton; his field of practice during the pioneer days extending throughout this and adjoining counties. He was a good financier, and accumulated a large estate, to which he principally devoted the latter years of his life, though still clinging to his profession, and taking a deep interest in the progress and development of medical science. One can hardly know or appreciate the hardships that this old pioneer experienced. One little incident he related to me was that he was called one day to see the sick child of a "squatter," who once lived on the farm that the writer now owns; said farm is four miles south of Kenton, but at that time the Doctor said it was seven miles by the way he had to go, through the woods. On his return darkness came on so that he could not see the blazes on the trees, and for fear of getting lost, he stopped, tied his horse (known as "Old Rock") to a sapling, took off his saddle and blanket, and lay down at the foot of a tree to wait until morning. During the night the wild cats kept up such a squalling and noise that he became afraid, got up, put his saddle on his horse, sat there until morning, and then proceeded home.

Some three years after Dr. Leighton's location in Kenton, or in the fall of 1839, Dr. Samuel Watt opened an office in the village. He was born in Harrison county, Ohio; read medicine with Dr. Wilson of Cadiz, Ohio, and began practice about 1828. During his residence in Kenton, he was recognized as a good physician, and continued in practice until within a few years of his death, which occurred in October, 1876. He, like Dr. Leighton, reared a family, some of whom are yet prominently identified with the interests of the town.

In the decade between 1840 to 1850, inclusive, many physicians came and went—some remaining during their lives, while others soon removed to other fields. Of these, we find that Dr. W. W. Durbin came to this county in 1840-41, locating east of Patterson in Jackson township. About 1842 he removed to Kenton, where he practiced many years. He at one time resided in a small house on Carroll street, where the grammar school building now stands. It is said by old settlers who knew him well, that he was a very good doctor. On one occasion he had a cholera patient at his house, whom he had brought there for treatment, and when night came on the doctor lay down beside his patient and woke up in the morning to find the man had been dead some hours. Subsequently he went back to Columbiana county, Ohio, where he had read medicine, and also spent a portion of his time traveling, but about 1872-73 he returned to Kenton, where he died a few years later.

The next three physicians to open offices in Kenton were Drs. G. W. Kishler, J. A. Rogers and A. W. Munson. Dr. Kishler came about

1844, from Perry county, Ohio, but in 1846-47 he went as a surgeon to the Mexican war, and never returned to this county.

Dr. J. A. Rogers, a native of Greene county, Ohio, entered the Ohio Medical College, Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1842, and in May, 1843, came on horseback from Champaign county, Ohio, and located in Kenton. He continued in the practice of his profession until 1856, when he engaged in the drug business, but still remained in practice for a few years, though gradually abandoning the active duties thereof. Dr. Rogers has ever since followed the druggist's trade, and after his death in 1909, his son, Eugene Rogers, succeeded him.

Dr. A. W. Munson came with his parents to Hardin county in 1838; subsequently read medicine with Dr. O. Ferris of Marion county, Ohio, and during the summer of 1844 began practice in Kenton. In the fall of the same year, he removed to Wyandot, Ohio, where he remained until 1850, in which year he returned to Kenton, where he followed the practice of medicine. Dr. Munson graduated at Cleveland Medical College in the class of 1853-54. Drs. Rogers and Munson were among the oldest physicians of Kenton, their medical experience in this town going back to 1843 and 1844, respectively; but Dr. Munson has doubtless spent a greater number of years in active practice than any other physician living in this portion of Ohio. He was assistant surgeon of the Eighty-second Ohio Volunteer Infantry from December, 1861, until April, 1863, and surgeon of the One Hundred and Eighty-eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry from March, 1865, until mustered out in the following September. He died March 7, 1904.

The years 1845, 1846 and 1847 brought to Kenton Doctors Latham, Thomas S. Mills, J. F. Ankeny, J. C. Wiseman and William McKean. The first mentioned came from Columbus, Ohio, in 1845, and only stayed about a year. Dr. Mills came from Iberia, Ohio, in 1845, and laid out an addition to Kenton in June of that year. But he, also, remained about a year. Dr. Ankeny was from Millersburg, Holmes county, Ohio, and located in Kenton in 1845. Soon after coming he formed a partnership with Dr. J. A. Rogers, in the practice of medicine, and in the spring of 1849 went to California. Dr. Wiseman was a Thompsonian, or "Botanic Doctor," who settled in Kenton about 1846, where he practiced his peculiar school of medicine until his death in 1851. Dr. McKean came from Richland county, Ohio, in 1847, and continued in the practice of his profession until his death, November 3, 1852. Many of our readers will doubtless remember these pioneer physicians, though some of them remained here but a very brief period.

From 1847 up to and including 1850, there were Doctors Michael Holmes, J. S. Dimmitt, Henry Russell, William Jones, J. Y. Cantwell, George Watt, W. W. Moore, J. M. Chesney and Delong. About 1848, Dr. Holmes located in Kenton, coming hither from Highland county, Ohio. He practiced in this vicinity until his death, which occurred on his farm, a short distance east of Kenton, whither he had removed some time prior to this event. Dr. Dimmitt came to Kenton from Clermont

county, Ohio, about 1848. He was a young single man, and subsequently married a daughter of David Goodin's. After two years practice he moved to Iowa.

Dr. Russell read medicine in the office of Dr. Driesback, of Tiffin, Ohio, and in 1848-49 came to Kenton. He was a young man of considerable ability, and after practicing here about five years, went to Cincinnati, and there died.

Dr. Jones was a native of southern Ohio, who first began practice at West Liberty, Logan county, Ohio; thence removed to the village of Roundhead, and about 1848-49 came to Kenton. He was a man of eccentric habits and religious turn of mind, and finally abandoned his profession to preach the gospel. This not proving sufficiently remunerative, he abandoned preaching and returned to the practice of medicine in Kenton, where he died.

Dr. Cantwell came from Mansfield, Ohio, in 1848-49, but stayed here only a short time; then returned to Mansfield.

Dr. George Watt came to Kenton from Xenia, Ohio, in 1849, and practiced his profession at this point about two years. He then returned to Xenia, subsequently took up dentistry and became prominent in that calling.

Dr. W. W. Moore remained but a brief period in 1850.

Dr. J. M. Chesney was a native of Mercer county, Pennsylvania; studied medicine with his brother, William M., at Marseilles, Wyandot county, Ohio, and about 1849 began practice at Huntersville, this county. He soon removed to Kenton, formed a partnership with Dr. McKean and about 1854 moved to Marseilles, Ohio.

There were three brothers named DeLong who practiced medicine in Hardin county. H. P. and Allen DeLong lived in Kenton a short time, but were first at Wheelers' Crossing as early as 1844-45, and subsequently at Roundhead. The Dr. DeLong who lived in Kenton, and was a partner of Dr. Leighton, went to California in the spring of 1849.

During the succeeding six years, from 1850 to 1856, the following physicians opened offices in Kenton, viz.: Drs. Edwin Ashton, G. W. Kemp, O. L. Rider, Horace Lawrence, Solomon Kraner, I. E. Nagle, W. H. Philips, J. F. Hance, A. S. Cowden, Charles Steyer, C. I. Neff, Frederick Segebiel and M. M. Stimmel. Some time in 1851-52 Dr. Ashton came from Mansfield, Ohio, to Kenton. He practiced medicine here several years; then removed to Lima, Ohio, where he carried on a drug store.

Dr. Kemp succeeded Dr. Wiseman in the Thompsonian or Botanic system of practice. Upon the breaking out of the Civil war, he went into the army as surgeon, and after its close he located at Marseilles, Ohio, and now belongs to the Allopathic school.

Dr. Rider, an Eclectic physician, came to Kenton about 1852, but remained only a brief period.

Dr. Lawrence came to Kenton from Green county, Ohio, in 1852. On the 13th day of May, 1854, while on a visit to a patient, he met with an accident from which he never recovered consciousness, and died on the 19th of June following. It is not positively known how he met his death, whether from being thrown from his horse, or from a falling limb that struck him while riding through the forest. He was found lying in the roadway with his skull fractured, but unable to speak, and lived for more than a month, dying without being able to give any account of the affair.

Dr. Kraner read medicine with William McKean; attended lectures at Starling Medical College in 1852-53, and began practice in Kenton during the latter year. In 1855 he moved to Roundhead, where he continued in the practice of his profession until his election to the office of probate judge, in 1872. He has not since followed the practice of medicine.

Dr. Nagle was a Pennsylvanian who came to Kenton about 1853. He clerked in a drug store, and though a physician, he never practiced in this locality.

Dr. W. H. Philips was born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, beginning the practice of medicine in 1849, and in 1854 locating in Kenton. He graduated from Rush Medical College, Chicago, Illinois, in 1856, and practiced medicine for thirty-four years in this county. He became the leading physician of Kenton and vicinity and acquired a state wide reputation. He was surgeon of the One Hundred and Eighteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry from December, 1862, until May, 1864, when he resigned the position and retired to private life. He was also surgeon general of the state during Governor Young's incumbency, and president of the State Medical Society in the year 1882. The Doctor died in the year 1888.

Dr. Hance was an Eclectic physician, who came to Kenton in about 1854, and practiced here a few years, then removed elsewhere.

Dr. Cowden came from Greene county, Ohio, in 1855, entered into partnership with Dr. Philips and practiced medicine here two years; thence removed to Iowa.

Dr. Steyer was a graduate of Leipsic Medical College, Germany, and in 1853 opened an office at Dunkirk, Ohio; thence about 1855 removed to Kenton, where he practiced his profession until his death in 1863.

Dr. Neff read medicine in the office of Dr. Munson, and in 1856 formed a partnership with Dr. Leighton. In 1857 he removed to Lima, Ohio, and during the war was examining surgeon of the district.

Dr. Sagebiel was a native of Germany, and began the practice of medicine in Kenton in 1856, dying here in October, 1859.

Dr. Stimmel was a graduate of the College of Physicians and

Surgeons, New York, whence he received his diploma in 1853. In 1856 he came to Kenton, and continued in practice until 1868, when he removed from the county. In 1872 he returned to Kenton, where he practiced until his death, July 4, 1884. He was surgeon of the Twenty-sixth Ohio Volunteer Infantry about two years, and of the One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Ohio National Guard during its four months' term of service in 1864.

In the following years, from 1857 to 1867, inclusive, Drs. J. N. Green, William Watt, P. H. Loring, William Green, William M. Chesney, J. S. Pollock, J. W. Binckley, Henry Garver, C. H. Smith and Jesse Snodgrass began practice in Kenton. Dr. J. N. Green belonged to the Eclectic school of medicine, and came in 1859. He went into the army, and soon after the close of the war settled in Indiana.

Dr. Watt was a native of Jefferson county, Ohio, and a son of Dr. Samuel Watt, previously mentioned. He read in the office of Dr. W. H. Philips, graduated from Starling Medical College in February, 1861, and immediately commenced his medical practice in Kenton. In April, 1863, he was appointed assistant surgeon of the Forty-eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and served until mustered out in June, 1865. Dr. Watt remained here, following the duties of his profession until his death, February 11, 1878.

Dr. Loring was recognized as a young man of fine mind and extensive knowledge of medical science. He located in Kenton in 1861, and soon took a leading place among the older and more prominent members of his profession. Near the close of the war, he received an appointment as surgeon of United States Volunteers, and selling his effects was preparing to enter upon the duties thereof, when he was taken sick and died.

Dr. William Green was born in this county, his family being pioneers. He began the practice of medicine about the beginning of the war; remained a year or so in Kenton; then got an appointment in a Tennessee regiment as surgeon, and subsequently settled at Greenville, that state.

Dr. William M. Chesney was a native of Mercer county, Pennsylvania; there read medicine, and graduated from Starling Medical College, Columbus, Ohio, in the class of 1848-49, subsequently locating at Marseilles, Ohio. In 1863 he opened an office in Kenton, Ohio, and followed his profession until 1880, when, on account of ill health, he retired from practice, and died in 1892.

Dr. Pollock came from Logan county, Ohio, to Kenton in 1863; went into the army in his capacity as a physician, and after coming back, returned to Logan county, where he now resides.

Dr. Binckley, a physician of the Homeopathic school of medicine, began practice at Kenton in October, 1864. He graduated from the

Cleveland Homeopathic Medical College in the class of 1866-67, and is still a resident of Kenton, though not in active practice.

Dr. Carver was an old man who came here in 1864, remained a short time and then removed to the West.

Dr. C. H. Smith graduated from Starling Medical College in 1865, and commenced practice in Kenton the same year. From March until July, 1865, he was assistant surgeon of the One Hundred and Sixty-eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and also surgeon at Camp Denison. He lived here until 1900; then removed to Ashtabula, Ohio.

Dr. Snodgrass is a native of Hardin county, and like others mentioned among the latter practitioners, read medicine under Dr. W. H. Philips, whose high reputation in the medical profession, and as an able contributor to medical literature has given his students a prestige over those of many other physicians. Dr. Snodgrass graduated at Bellevue Hospital Medical College, in the spring of 1867, and opened an office in Kenton the same year. He has since maintained a high standing in the profession as a successful and able physician, thus reflecting honor upon his preceptor and winning for himself a large and lucrative practice. Dr. Snodgrass served as assistant surgeon of the Eighth Tennessee Volunteer Infantry from August, 1863, until July, 1865, when he was mustered out of the service. Dr. Snodgrass is still in active practice.

The next ten years, from 1868 to 1877, inclusive, added eleven physicians to the list previously given, whose names are as follows: Dr. E. W. Moore, Silas Protzman, E. M. Pinney, F. D. Bain, G. D. Jenny, Ezra B. Heistand, B. F. Cessna, Henry L. Steiner, D. P. Philips, L. G. Glenn and F. O. Clemmer.

Dr. Moore was a native of Pennsylvania, and son of George R. Moore of Kenton. He read in the office of Dr. Phillips; graduated at Cleveland Medical College in 1869; began practicing in Kenton, and in 1871 removed to his native state.

Dr. Protzman received his diploma from the Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery in 1868; commenced practice, and in June, 1872, opened an office in Kenton, continuing in practice until his death, October 16, 1885.

Dr. Pinney moved here from Dublin, Franklin county, Ohio, in 1873, and entered into partnership with Dr. Munson, which continued two years. He then continued alone until his death at Forest, where he was run over by the cars.

Dr. Bain is a son of Judge James Bain, one of the well remembered attorneys of Kenton, and is also a student of Dr. Philips. He is a graduate of Bellevue Hospital Medical College, and in 1872 began practice in Pennsylvania. In 1873 he removed to Kenton; returned to the Keystone state in 1875, and in 1879 re-located in this town. It can well be said that Dr. Bain stands at the head of the profession in Kenton; has a state-wide reputation as a surgeon of ability and has held many

offices of honor and trust. He was major surgeon of the Second Ohio Volunteer Infantry during the Spanish-American war, and was stationed most of the time at Guayama, Porto Rico, as surgeon in charge of the division hospital. He was president of the Ohio State Medical Society in 1901; president of the Northwestern Ohio Medical Society in 1899; president of the Hardin County Medical Society, 1888. He is a surgeon of the Erie railroad, and was president of the Erie Railroad Surgeons' Society; also surgeon of the Big Four railroad, and was president of that society one year. At the present time he is censor of the Third District Medical Society of the Ohio State.

Dr. Jenny was a graduate of Pulte Medical College, Cincinnati—a Homeopathic institution—and in the spring of 1873 came to Kenton, where he died four years later.

Dr. Hiestand has been a medical practitioner since 1850, and in 1851 graduated from Starling Medical College. He located at Ada, Ohio, in 1861, where he practiced his profession for fourteen years, coming to Kenton in 1874. Dr. Hiestand has also a diploma from Bellevue Hospital Medical College, which he received with the class 1872-73. His practice has grown rapidly since coming to Kenton, as he is among the older and better known physicians of the county. He is still in active practice.

Dr. Cessna, though one of the oldest living physicians of Kenton and a pioneer of the county, has never practiced medicine here to any extent. He graduated from the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, in 1852, and from Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, in 1858. He practiced a little in Kenton ere graduating, but in 1852 located in Van Wert county, Ohio, where he followed his profession until 1876, when he took up his residence in Kenton.

Dr. Steiner, a native of Hardin county, graduated at the Michigan University in the class of 1875-76. He began practice in Kenton during the latter year, and so continued until his death in September, 1880.

Dr. David P. Philips read in his father's office, and began practice in the spring of 1877.

Dr. Glenn is a pupil of Dr. William Watts, and graduated at Columbus Medical College in the class of 1876-77. He immediately commenced practice at Kenton, where he continued until 1903, when he moved to California.

Dr. Clemmer is a graduate of Pulte Medical College of Cincinnati, Ohio, receiving his diploma in February, 1876. He came to Kenton in January, 1877, and was the leading homeopathic physician. He left in 1887 for Indianapolis, where he now resides.

Next in order of arrival were Drs. J. C. Campbell, Gould Smith, L. D. Munson, G. G. Laughead, W. H. McIlvain and A. J. Crane, who hung out their shingles and cast their fortunes among the people of Kenton.

Dr. Campbell belonged to the homoepathic school, a graduate in the class of 1872-73 from the Cleveland Homeopathic Medical College, and located at Kenton in 1880, where he resided until his death in 1903.

Dr. Gould Smith is another pupil of Dr. Phillips, and in the spring of 1880 began practice at Galesburg, Illinois; came to Kenton, where he practiced for about a year, and then moved away.

Dr. L. D. Munson studied medicine with his father, and graduated at Columbus Medical College in 1881. He spent one year at Larue, Ohio; thence removed to Kenton, and later to Cleveland, Ohio.

Dr. Laughead graduated from Ohio Medical College in 1878, but had been practicing for four years prior to that date, and in 1881 opened an office in this city. He practiced medicine here for a few years, then moved to Denver.

Dr. McIlvain read medicine in Richland county, Ohio; was admitted to practice in 1870; thence removed to Champaign county, Ohio, coming to Kenton in the fall of 1882 He is still in active practice.

Dr. Crane is a graduate of Cleveland Homeopathic Medical College; came to Kenton in the fall of 1882, and now lives at Colorado Springs.

Below will now be found the names of those in active practice in Kenton: Ezra B. Hiestand. Born 1830. Graduated in 1872, Bellevue Medical College, New York City. Registered 1896.

Edwin H. Hiestand. Born 1858. Graduate Ohio State, in 1884.

Burke L. Johnson. Born 1874. Graduate Cleveland Homeopathic College, in 1896.

Benton K. Jones. Born 1858. Graduate Eclectic Medical Institute, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Henry Clay Jones. Born 1884. Graduate (1909) Eclectic Medical Institute, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Clemdennin McCoy. Born 1864. Graduate Rush Medical College, Chicago, Illinois, in 1890. Member County, State, American Medical Associations. Residence 333 North Main street. Office 203 West Franklin.

Wm. H. McIlvain. Born 1842. Graduate Western Reserve, Cleveland, 1870. Member Board of Pension Examiners, Kenton.

Frank D. Bain. Regular. Born 1850. Member County, Ohio State and American Medical Associations. Graduate Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York, in 1872. Residence 316 North Detroit street. Office 209 West Columbus street.

Harry D. Belt. Regular. Born 1874. Member County and State Society. Graduated from Ohio Medical College (1897), at Cincinnati.

William A. Belt. Regular. Born 1863. Graduate Ohio Medical College, at Cincinnati, in 1886. Residence 233 North Main street. Office West Franklin street. Secretary Board of Pension Examiners.

W. C. Emery. Homeopathic. Pulte Medical College, Cincinnati (1879). Born in 1856.

Jacob A. Grove. Eclectic. Eeleetie Medical College, Cineinnati (1869). Born 1839.

Austin S. McKitrick. Born 1863. Eclectic. Graduate Eeleetie Medical Institute, Cincinnati, in 1888. Office 114 North Detroit street.

D. P. Philipps. Born 1850. Regular. Graduate Starling Medieal College, Columbus, Ohio, in 1877. Member County and State Soeiety.

Elmer S. Protzman. Born 1872. Graduate Ohio State Medical College, Cincinnati, in 1895. Member County, State and Ameriean Medical Associations.

Frank B. Snodgrass. Born 1871. Graduate University of Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in 1902.

Jesse Snodgrass. Born 1841. Graduate Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York City, in 1867. Member County, State and Ameriean Medical Associations. Residence 346 North Detroit street. Office 210 West Columbus street. President Board of Pension Examiners.

Wm. C. Snodgrass. Born 1872. Graduate Rush Medieal College, Chicago, Illinois, in 1896. Member County, State and Ameriean Medical Associations. Residence 210 North Market street. Office 210 West Columbus street.

Robt. E. Lawless. Born 1879. Regular. Graduate of the Toledo Medical College, Toledo, in 1906.

E. A. Stickle. Born 1882. Homeopathie. Graduate University of Michigan (1909).

D. Gaylord. Osteopath.

Graduate nurses at Kenton: Louise B. Kelly, St. Vincents Hospital, Toledo; Elizabeth Culbertson, Cineinnati (Ohio) City Hospital; Anna Weber, Elizabeth Weber and Mary Weber, Deaconess Hospital, Cleveland; Miss Witten, Lakeside Hospital, Cleveland, and Zorah Sterner, Grant Hospital, Columbus.

Ada physicians: Charles S. Ames. Born 1860. Homeopathie. Graduate Hahnemann Medical College, Chicago, in 1884.

Lawrence W. Campbell. Born 1856. Graduate of Rush Medieal College, Chicago, Illinois, in 1881. Member of County and State Medical Society. Ex-member of Board of Pension Examiners.

Samuel H. Elliott. Born 1856. Graduate Starling Medical College, Columbus, Ohio, in 1883.

Julius B. Evans. Born 1846. Graduate Ecleetie Medical College, Cineinnati, in 1889.

Riley P. McElroy. Born 1881. Graduate Baltimore Medieal College, Baltimore, Md., in 1903.

West Montgomery. Born 1858. Graduate Starling Medieal College, Columbus, Ohio, in 1885.

Samuel C. Smith. Born 1872. Graduate Starling Medieal College, Columbus, Ohio, in 1897.

Robt. L. Souders. Born 1851. Graduate of the University of

Michigan, at Ann Arbor, Michigan, in 1875. Member of County and State Society.

Joseph W. Waters.

Hepburn: James M. Wood. Born 1853. Graduate Columbus Medical College, in 1879.

Dunkirk physicians: Samuel A. Hagerman. Born 1850. Regular. Graduate of College of Physicians and Surgeons, Baltimore, Maryland, in 1881.

James S. Hedrick. Born 1859. Regular. Graduate of Starling Medical College, Columbus, Ohio, in 1882.

Chalmers: G. McLaughlin. Born 1858. Regular. Graduate Starling Medical College, Columbus, Ohio, in 1881.

Milton H. Spangler. Born 1872. Regular.

Wm. H. Wise. Born 1848.

McGuffey: Joseph B. K. Evans. Born 1864. Eclectic.

Dola: Richard E. Cleringer. Born 1858. Regular. Graduate Miami Medical College, Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1886. Member of County and State Association.

Roundhead: Herschel J. Zeis. Born 1881. Regular. Graduate Starling Medical College, Columbus, in 1905.

Ridgeway physicians: E. B. Crow. Born 1834. Graduate Starling Medical College, in 1885.

Elmer E. Lynch. Born in 1864. Graduate Toledo Medical College, in 1895.

Newton G. Vassar. Born 1866. Eclectic. Graduate Eclectic Medical Insitute, Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1892.

Mount Victory physicians: J. J. Boone. Born 1863. Regular. Graduate Rush Medical College, Chicago, in 1887.

Malcolm B. Boone. Born 1866. Regular. Graduate Rush Medical College, Chicago, Illinois, in 1890.

Frank Humphrys. Born 1856. Graduate Ohio State Medical College, Columbus, Ohio, in 1882. Member County, State and American Medical Associations.

B. A. Martin. Born 1836. Graduate Starling Medical College, Columbus, in 1869.

Archibald W. Tittsworth. Born 1871. Regular. Graduate Medical College, Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1896. Member of County, State and American Medical Associations. At the present time he is county coroner.

Forest physicians: Louis E. Cook. Born 1859. Eclectic. Graduate Eclectic Medical Institute, Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1882.

Wm. F. Gemmill. Born 1850. Eclectic. Graduate of Eclectic Medical Institute, Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1872.

Wm. N. Mundy. Born 1860. Eclectic. Graduate Eclectic Medical Institute, Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1883.

Wm. H. Rabberman. Born 1874. Regular. Graduate Starling Medical College, Columbus, Ohio, in 1906.

Floyd F. Swimley. Regular. Graduate of Starling Medical College, Columbus, Ohio, in 1898.

Joseph H. Wynn. Born 1857. Eclectic. Graduate Eclectic Medical Institute, Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1894.

CHAPTER III.

HARDIN COUNTY BANKS.

By William A. Norton, President Kenton Savings Bank, Kenton, Ohio.

The first bank started in Hardin county was opened by Giles Copeland, about 1850, in a rear room on the second story of the frame building erected by him on the southeast corner of Detroit and Franklin streets, and now occupied by the A. G. Ahlefeld building. In a short time he removed to a room on Franklin street east of his former place of business, and opened up under the name of "The Hardin County Bank." He was succeeded by his brother, Howard Copeland, who managed the bank until 1855-56, when he closed his business and removed from the town.

The next bank to begin operations in Kenton was organized by William Cary, David Thomson and Joseph Kinnear, late in 1853, or early in the following year. Mr. Kinnear soon retired from the firm, and Cary & Thomson continued to carry on the bank, until 1866, when Mr. Thomson became interested in another banking institution. Mr. Cary still carried on the business, under the name of "The Kenton Bank," but began to pay such high interest for the purpose of obtaining deposits that he gradually lost money, became involved and failed in 1875.

In 1866, Joseph Kinnear, B. F. Kinnear, John F. Henkle and David Thomson organized the Bank of Exchange and Deposit, and began business on the west side of the square, subsequently erecting the building now occupied by the Kenton Savings Bank, which was known as the "Bank Block." B. F. Kinnear sold his interest after the bank had been running about a year, and a few years afterward Joseph Kinnear followed his example, his place in the firm being taken by Portius and H. N. Wheeler. On the death of Mr. Henkle, Mr. Thomson and the Wheelers became sole owners and the bank ran along until 1874, when it failed, from the same cause that produced the failure of William Cary, viz., paying higher interest than money was worth or their business would justify.

In 1867, Isaac G. and Granville S. Williams, under the title of I. G. Williams & Son, opened a bank on the southeast corner of Detroit and Franklin streets, which they operated until the death of the father, in September, 1868. The following month Granville S. formed a partnership with Thomas Espy and Joseph Paulucci, but the bank continued under the old name, the Williams Bank. They soon removed to a room on the west side of the square, and after about another year had passed away occupied the brick building erected by them on the southeast corner of Main and Franklin streets. In three or four years Williams and Espy became sole owners of the bank; but in 1874, Henry M. Shingle obtained a partnership, and thus the firm remained until May, 1875, when they sold out to the Hardin Savings Bank.

In May, 1874, Lewis Merriman, J. S. Robinson, Thomas Espy, James M. White, Asher Letson and Edmund Cary purchased the Bank of Exchange and Deposit, and organized the Citizens' Bank, with Lewis Merriman, president; J. S. Robinson, vice president; Augustus Traeger, cashier. In 1875, Mr. Merriman became the sole owner, and in January, 1877, disposed of the concern to the Kenton Savings Bank, of which he was one of the incorporators and a director from its organization until the date of his death.

The Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank was established February 12, 1875, by J. C. Stevens, president; R. L. Miller, cashier. It began business on the northeast corner of Main and Columbus streets, but in April, 1882, removed to the room now occupied by the John C. Bales meat market, on the south side of West Franklin street. In February, 1883, C. J. Stevens, who had been assistant cashier for more than a year prior to that date, succeeded Mr. Miller as cashier, Mr. Miller severing his connection to go to Washington. The bank soon moved to one of the Stevens rooms on South Detroit street, and discontinued business some time in 1885.

The Hardin Savings Bank was incorporated March 5, 1875, with a capital stock of $50,000, and purchased the Williams bank, building, etc., wherein they began business. The incorporators were George Pfeiffer, Thomas Espy, James Young, William H. Young, John Pfeiffer, Conrad Kahler, Joseph Paulucci, J. P. Humphreys and John F. Gramlich. The first officers were Joseph Paulucci, president; John Pfeiffer, vice president; Thomas Espy, treasurer and cashier. These officers served two years and were succeeded by William H. Young, president; H. W. Gramlich, vice president; Henry M. Shingle, treasurer and cashier, who after filling the positions one year, were succeeded by Joseph Paulucci, president; James Young, vice president; H. W. Gramlich, treasurer and cashier; and these officers served until the bank was sold to the First National Bank in January, 1881.

On the 23rd of September, 1875, the following gentlemen incorporated the Kenton Savings Bank, viz.: Lewis Merriman, W. M.

Chesney, John Saylor, J. S. Robinson, William Moore, Asher Letson, Edmund Carey, Clemens Lopker, Sr., and Samuel Haynes. The bank was organized and began business on the west side of the square with the following officers: Lewis Merriman, president; J. S. Robinson, vice president; Solomon Kraner, cashier; W. S. Robinson, assistant cashier. Mr. Merriman soon resigned the presidency, and W. M. Chesney was elected, serving until January, 1882, when Mr. Merriman again became president of the bank, which position he continued to occupy until the date of his death, November 23, 1905. In January, 1876, the bank was removed to its present location on the northeast corner of Detroit and Columbus streets, known as the "Bank Block." W. A. Norton succeeded W. S. Robinson as assistant cashier on July 15, 1878, and on the 16th of March, 1882, Mr. Kraner was succeeded as cashier by James Watt. In 1886 James Watt was succeeded as cashier, by William A. Norton, and Wesley A. Strong was elected assistant cashier in Mr. Norton's place, and remained in that position with the bank until 1904, when he severed his connection with the bank, and was succeeded by C. L. Merriman. Upon the death of Lewis Merriman, William A. Norton was elected president of the bank, C. L. Merriman succeeding him as cashier, and Arthur A. Stahl succeeding to the position of assistant cashier. The present board of directors of this bank are William A. Norton, J. W. Dougherty, J. C. Miller, D. H. Wagner, A. G. Merriman, Charles B. Fink and Charles H. Shanafelt. This bank was incorporated under the laws of the State of Ohio with a capital stock of $50,000, which in the year 1886 was increased to $100,000, which is the present capital stock of the bank. This bank has been very prosperous in its business from the beginning. It has paid a dividend to stockholders each year during its existence, and in addition thereto has accumulated a surplus from year to year, which is at the present time $80,000.

The First National Bank of Kenton was organized January 11, 1881, with a paid-up capital stock of $50,000, and the company purchased the bank, building, etc., of "The Hardin Savings Bank," wherein they began and have since continued the banking business. The first board of directors were S. L. Hoge, Thomas Espy, Nathan Ahlefeld, James and William H. Young, A. B. Johnson, H. W. Gramlich, Joseph Paulucci and John S. Rice. The first officers of the bank were as follows: Joseph Paulucci, president; S. L. Hoge, vice president; H. W. Gramlich, cashier, but in the short space of two months a change was found necessary and James Young was chosen president, vice Paulucci resigned. In October, 1881, Mr. Young was succeeded by S. L. Hoge, who occupied that position until the time of his death, on February 23, 1909. John S. Rice succeeded Mr. Hoge as vice president, which position he continued to occupy until the year 1905, when he severed his connection with the bank, to become the president of another banking institution. Mr. Rice was succeeded as vice president by H. E. Hoge, who upon the death of

his father, was made president of the bank, which position he now occupies, and T. J. Dickinson succeeding H. E. Hoge as vice president. H. W. Gramlich has been the cashier of this bank from its organization up to the present time. James C. Howe was the first assistant cashier, which position he occupied for a short time and was succeeded by Henry Born, Jr., who occupies that position at the present time. The present board of directors are H. E. Hoge, T. J. Dickinson, H. W. Gramlich, R. A. McCreary and F. S. Ridenbaugh. This bank has been prosperous in business and is a conservative and safe banking institution, has always paid dividends to its stockholders and has from year to year accumulated a surplus which at the present time is $52,000.

The Kenton National Bank was organized in 1886 with a capital stock of $135,000. Asher Letson was elected president; James M. White, vice president; Curtis Wilkin, cashier, and James H. Allen, assistant cashier. The first board of directors was Asher Letson, James M. White, Nathan Ahlefeld, James Young, William H. Young and George H. Harris. Their capital stock was subsequently reduced to $50,000. They began business in the room now occupied by Clark Hayden's bakery, and remained there until the removal on February 22, 1904, to the present quarters in the Ahlefeld block, corner of Detroit and Franklin streets. Upon the death of Asher Letson, which occurred in 1900, Daniel W. Sullivan was chosen president, and upon his death in 1906, Hugh L. Runkle, who is now serving, was elected president. William H. Fleming succeeded Curtis Wilkin as cashier on January 1, 1887. On the 1st day of April, 1888, Hugh L. Runkle succeeded W. H Fleming as cashier, and Mr. James H. Allen was made cashier in 1902. The present board of officers are H. L. Runkle, president; George E. Crane, vice president; James H. Allen, cashier; A. F. Machetanz, assistant cashier. The board of directors are H. L. Runkle, J. H. Allen, George E. Crane, T. C. Mahon, O. E. Rhodes, F. D. Bain, Fred Machetanz and Burke L. Johnson. The surplus and undivided profits to date amount to $18,000. This bank has from its organization done, and is now doing, a very successful banking business.

The Commercial Bank of Kenton begun business November 1, 1904, on the southeast corner of Main and Columbus streets. They were incorporated under the state banking laws, with an authorized capital stock of $50,000.

The first board of directors of this bank were John S. Rice, Samuel Pfeiffer, P. M. Crow, L. A. Ansley, James L. Moore, Lewis N. Pfeiffer, John H. Pfeiffer, A. G. Ahlefeld and W. J. Ochs. John S. Rice was made president; Samuel Pfeiffer, vice president; W. J. Ochs, cashier, and John E. Rubens, assistant cashier. The same officers and directors still continue to serve, with the exception of John H. Pfeiffer, deceased, who was succeeded by John Callam. Their capital stock, paid in, is $30,000 and their surplus fund is $10,000. The officers and directors

of this bank are all well known business men and the bank has been quite successful.

The First National Bank of Forest was incorporated May 3, 1904, by W. T. Gimmel, J. H. Wynn, S. M. Brown, J. E. Robinson, William Lindsay, E. H. Cook, G. E. Harper and W. F. Kurtz with a capital stock of $25,000, which stock was subscribed and taken by nineteen stockholders. The first board of directors were W. T. Gimmel, S. M. Brown, J. H. Wagner, W. F. Kurtz and E. H. Van Buren. W. F. Gimmel was chosen president of the bank, and W. T. Robinson, cashier, who later was succeeded by G. S. Johnson, Mr. Johnson remaining with the bank but a short time, when he was succeeded as cashier by W. F. Borset. Shortly after the organization of this bank, its board of directors was increased from five to nine members, and William Lindsay, F. Owens, J. A. Silas and F. E. Gutherie were added to the board, which constitutes the present board. This bank has been in business but a few years and enjoys the confidence of the citizens of Forest and vicinity. Its directors and officers are among the leading and representative citizens of Forest. The bank owns the building in which it does business and is located on the north side of Main street. This bank now has surplus and undivided profits amounting to $3,000.

In March, 1888, Z. T. Lewis, Morris Meyer and E. M. Leon opened up a private bank at Forest, Ohio, under the name of The Hardin County Bank. Mr. Lewis retired in 1889 and Mr. Meyer and Mr. Leon continued to conduct the business until October, 1900, when Mr. Meyer purchased the interest of E. M. Leon, becoming the sole owner of the bank and continued to conduct the business as a private bank until July 1, 1903, when the bank was organized under the state law and known as the Hardin County Bank Company, with a capital stock of $30,000. The first board of directors were Morris Meyer, president; John A. Briggs, vice president; John Herzog, Levi Price and Henry J. Miller. Mrs. Morris Meyer was elected cashier of the bank, which position she now occupies. This bank has been prosperous from the beginning, pays annual dividends to its stockholders and in addition thereto has accumulated a surplus which now amounts to $6,000. The officers of this bank are business men of long experience and unquestionable integrity. For this reason the bank enjoys the confidence of all the citizenship of Forest and vicinity and the patronage of a large portion of the business and farming interests.

In 1890 William Witcraft and Alex Wallace formed a partnership in the banking business, under the name of the Mount Victory Bank. Shortly afterward Henry E. Dickinson obtained an interest and was made cashier. This bank continued until the year 1904, when it was incorporated under the name of The Mount Victory Bank. The incorporators were William Witcraft, C. W. Korns, H. E. Dickinson, J. N. Richardson and J. A. Korns. William Witcraft was made president,

and H. E. Dickinson, cashier. J. A. Korns was made assistant cashier. The present officers are J. N. Richardson, president; H. E. Dickinson, vice president; J. A. Korns, cashier. The capital stock of this bank is $30,000, with a surplus fund of $10,000. This bank continues to do a prosperous business.

The Mount Victory Savings Bank is a private institution, and begun business in 1906. The partnership consisted of G. F. Moniger, president, and M. B. Boone, cashier.

The Ridgeway Banking Company was incorporated in June, 1903, with an authorized capital stock of $25,000, with 50 per cent paid in. The first board of directors were B. F. Fisher, Frank Adams, John McAlister, John Brungard, Marshal Stewart, John Levalley, Ed. Fishborn, J. A. Rumer and H. M. Grear. The first officers were John Brungard, president; Marshal Stewart, vice president; O. E. Perry, cashier. The present board of directors are N. G. Vassar, B. O. Elliott, Elza Limes, H. M. Grear, John W. Levalley, J. O. Jenkins, O. D. Brungard and O. E. Perry. The officers are N. G. Vassar, president; B. O. Elliott, vice president; O. E. Perry, cashier, and Avis Gantt, assistant cashier. This bank has a surplus and undivided profits amounting to $2,300. They have done a prosperous business and enjoy the confidence of the community.

John Woodruff, Sr., located in Dunkirk in 1869, and entered the general merchandise business. In 1875 Mr. Woodruff begun doing a banking business under the name of Woodruff's Bank, of which Mr. Woodruff was the sole owner. He continued this business until the year 1903.

On April 7, 1903, the Woodruff National Bank begun business with a capital stock of $25,000, fully paid, and took over the business of Woodruff's Bank. The bank was organized on February 13, 1903, by John Woodruff, Sr., Frank Pore, Judson Mahon, John Woodruff, Jr., R. A. Woodruff, Irvin Woodruff, L. D. Longsworth, who became the first board of directors. John Woodruff, Sr., was elected president; Frank C. Pore, vice president; Irvin Woodruff, cashier, and Miss Ida M. Ludwig, assistant cashier, all of whom still occupy the same positions. This bank transacts a prosperous business, enjoying the confidence of Dunkirk's business men, and now has a surplus and undivided profits of $6,500.

The First National Bank of Dunkirk was organized on February 14, 1903, and begun business March 7, 1903. The incorporators were Andrew Diermeyer, B. L. Larimer, S. A. Hagerman, M. A. Boyer, R. R. Lease, who with Chase R. Robinson and A. J. Solomon became the first board of directors. S. A. Hagerman was elected president, which position he now occupies. B. L. Larimer was elected vice president, who with Samuel Taylor, C. M. Jones, H. W. Diermeyer, S. G. Smith constitute the present board of directors. M. A. Boyer became the

first cashier of this bank, which position he occupied for about one year, when Chas. L. Fulks, the present cashier, was elected to succeed him. O. H. Keller is the assistant cashier. This bank has a capital stock of $25,000 with a surplus and undivided profits of $5,600. This bank has been prosperous and enjoys the confidence and patronage of the community.

On June 1, 1872, William and Edmund Carey of Kenton, and Peter and Nathan Ahlefeld opened the Bank of Ada for business. In 1874 the Careys retired.

After the retirement of the Careys from the Bank of Ada, its name was changed to The Citizens Bank, with Peter and Nathan Ahlefeld as its owners. In 1877 Nathan Ahlefeld retired from the firm and Peter Ahlefeld became the sole owner and continued the business until the failure of the bank on July 17, 1893. Mr. Ahlefeld's assets covered all his indebtedness and all creditors were fully paid.

Ada Savings Bank was organized in October, 1893, with Justin Brewer as its president and James Bastable as cashier, who together with J. T. Cunningham, John C. Schuster, P. C. Robinson, John Sharp, William Guyton, formed the first board of directors. In October, 1897, Mr. Bastable retired from the position of cashier, and was succeeded by Clyde Sharp, who had been assistant cashier. This bank continued business until July 1, 1900, when it was reorganized into a national bank.

On July 1, 1900, the First National Bank of Ada was organized and begun business with a capital stock of $25,000, succeeding to the business of the Ada Savings Bank. The first board of directors were Justin Brewer, Henry Young, Clyde Sharp, James Bastable, J. T. Cunningham, P. C. Robinson and John Sharp. Justin Brewer was elected president, which office he still holds. Henry Young was elected vice president; Clyde Sharp, cashier, and Charles Meyer, assistant cashier. The present board of directors are Justin Brewer, Clyde Sharp, John Sharp, P. C. Robinson and Henry Young. This bank now has a surplus and undivided profits of $23,000. The men conducting this institution are all business men of known ability and the bank has been prosperous, enjoying the confidence and patronage of Ada's citizens.

In 1872 William L. Reese and I. McJunkin, Mr. McJunkin being from Lima, begun a banking business (under the name Exchange Bank) in the old Reese warehouse at Ada, and in 1874 removed to the new brick building on the west side of Main street. Soon after this Mr. McJunkin retired from the bank, and on August 14, 1883, this bank failed.

In 1884 E. E. Bauman, who had been a successful business man in Ada, opened a banking business in the room formerly occupied by the Exchange Bank, and continued until June, 1885, when he closed this business because it had not proven profitable. The concern was known as Bauman's Bank.

The Liberty Bank of Ada was organized under the laws of Ohio and begun business on March 27, 1902, with a capital stock of $30,000, fully paid. Mr. William Guyton was elected president, and N. R. Park, cashier, with E. J. Carey as assistant. The first board of directors were Alex Carmen, J. H. Shanks, E. E. McCoppen, Walter Sousley, J. G. Park, S. D. Hazlett, M. E. Cunningham, William Guyton and H. S. Lehr. In 1906 Mr. Park resigned as cashier and was succeeded by Mr. Carey and Lloyd McElroy was chosen assistant cashier. In September, 1909, Mr. Carey resigned the position of cashier, having been previously elected to the office of county auditor. Mr. McElroy succeeded him as cashier. At this time Paul L. Hill was elected assistant cashier. The present board of directors are William Guyton, John H. Shanks, Charles W. Runser, S. D. Hazlett, E. E. McCoppen, John Park, M. E. Cunningham, L. F. Anspach and E. J. Carey. In 1906 N. R. Park who had been vice president of the bank, succeeded William Guyton as president, and remained in this position one year, when he was succeeded by Mr. Guyton, who is the president at this time. The business of this bank has been prosperous from the beginning, and in addition to the payment of regular dividends to stockholders, it has now a surplus and undivided profits of $5,100. The men connected with this bank are among Ada's best business men and enjoy to the fullest extent the confidence of the people in this community.

On October 23, 1906, the Alger Savings Bank was organized under the laws of Ohio, with a capital stock of $25,000, with $15,000 paid in. The first board of directors were Alex Carmen, J. B. Seymour, John Dunlap, W. P. Dempster, James L. Moore, James Goslee, P. M. Crow, R. F. Coppess and A. G. Ahlefeld. Mr. Carmen was elected president, which position he still occupies. E. G. Harriman was elected vice president, but has since been succeeded by John A. Ewing. M. D. McCoubrey was elected cashier. The present board of directors are Alex Carmen, John A. Ewing, M. D. McCoubrey, James Goslee, James L. Moore, W. P. Dempster, L. A. Ansley, John Dunlap and P. M. Crow. This bank has done a prosperous business and enjoys the confidence and patronage of the people of Alger and vicinity.

The banking business of the county is conducted by six National banks, with a capital of $200,000; surplus and profits of $114,000, and seven state banks, with a capital (paid in) of $247,500; surplus and profits of $120,500, and aggregate deposits amounting to $2,200,000 at their last published statements. The taxes charged against the banks of the county according to the tax duplicate for 1909 amounts to $16,162.90. The stock of the various banks is held by 382 stockholders and the management is intrusted to ninety-one directors, composed of many of the most substantial citizens, business men and farmers. The

banks of Hardin county, with the exception of one private bank, all have a capital stock and surplus and are subject to legal supervision and inspection. No failure has ever occurred to any incorporated bank in the county, and their successful management for thirty-five years has brought satisfaction to borrowers, honor and praise to the directors and officers, and profit to the stockholders.

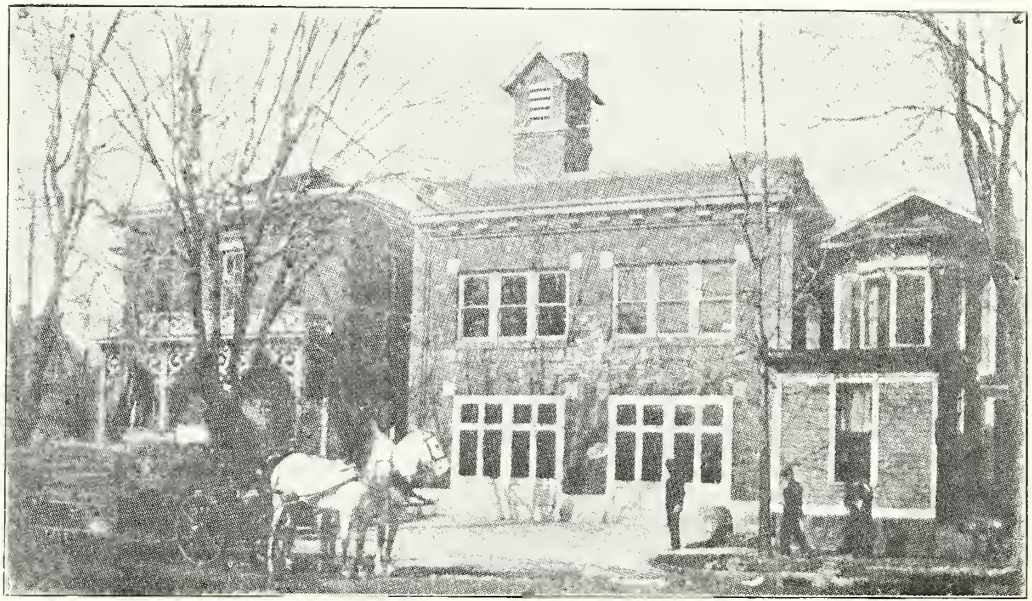
CHAPTER IV.

KENTON, THE COUNTY SEAT.

First Settlements—Pioneer History—Advent of Settlers—Present Business Firms—Public Buildings—Various Commercial Enterprises—Churches of Kenton.

The city of Kenton, named after Simon Kenton, was laid out in 1833 on the north bank of the Scioto river under the direction of the commissioners appointed for that purpose by the state legislature, then in session at Columbus. Hardin was separated from Logan county in that year and Ira Page, Abner Snoddy and Edward L. Morgan named as the committee to select the site for the county seat of the new organization. Passing by the little center of civilization at Ft. McArthur a few miles west of the present city, and the already planned village of Peru a few miles north of the fort, the commissioners located the town on lands donated by Lemuel Wilmoth, George H. and Jacob H. Houser—in all, forty acres of Congress lands. The original plat of the city includes the public square and lots adjacent for several squares. The village was laid out by Charles W. Stevenson and William Furney, and the plat sent to Columbus for record in May or June, 1833. The sale of donated lands for village lots did not take place till October 15 and 16 of the same year, though many of the early settlers had their locations all picked out and rude homes constructed by that time.

Although at the time of the location of the county seat there was some dissatisfaction, time has shown the wisdom of the commissioners. While the river never furnished water power sufficient to be of much use and can not be used for traffic, it furnishes an excellent means of draining the city and carrying off the sewage, which, together with the pure water piped from the Calhoun park, just south of Kenton, accounts for the fact that the city has never had an epidemic of any sort. There have been occasionally cases of contagious diseases, but never in the history of the town were all the schools and churches closed on account of an epidemic. Lying, as it does, on the great water shed of the state, Kenton is well drained and healthful, and is located so that all the



KENTON CITY BUILDINGS

residents of the county may conveniently reach it. In the light of the present it was an ideal location, and the citizens owe a debt of gratitude to the men who selected it.

At the time the town was laid out, there were only three or four cabins here, and nothing in the way of a village. The Public Square was covered with trees and here and there were low, swampy spots which were hot beds of malaria. George and Jacob Houser had taken up land near the river, and so had Lemuel Wilmoth and William Wilmoth. John and William Dinwiddie had brought their mother and sisters from Virginia a year or two before the town was laid out, and lived near Pioneer cemetery, while over on the other side of the river were a few hunters and trappers in shacks whose names have not been preserved. A very old man now living in South Kenton, Frazier Summers, was probably located there before the town was very old, as he came to hunt and trap from Virginia, when deer and wild animals were plentiful. However, he can not tell exactly how old he is nor the year he came to the county. The descendants of the early settlers remember hearing their grandfathers tell of shooting deer and wolves, and even bears on or near the Public Square, and the first settlers who camped here before erecting their cabins were much annoyed by all sorts of wild animals, large and small. The only thing to eat except the supplies brought with them, was meat, and often the families of William Furney, the Housers and other pioneers had nothing but corn bread and four or five kinds of game day after day. There was no cleared land in the vicinity of Kenton, as at Grassy Point, so the little patches of corn and vegetables among the green stumps had to furnish the daily fare along with the abundant meat. A deer skin in those days was worth more than the meat, and many a poor animal was left in the forest for the wolves to devour after it was skinned. During one winter nearly two thousand coon skins were sold in Kenton, and hundreds of deer skins with an occasional bear hide. Wolves were not skinned, but simply scalped, or the heads taken to the proper officer to claim the bounty.

As soon as it was definitely settled that Kenton was to be the county seat, everything began to assume a more settled look. John W. Williams set up a tavern near the southwest corner of the square in a cabin, and while not the first settler after the town was organized, he was a very useful citizen. William Furney settled first after the location of the county seat was decided on land near the present Weaver House, and the story goes that his wife dug up the first root taken from the square. They celebrated the Fourth of July, 1833, by moving into their new cabin, having previously lived in a tent, and had a house warming of the old fashioned character. The neighbors for miles around helped raise the first cabins in Kenton, and when finished a general celebration was held, at which corn bread and game were served.

Along with the business of keeping tavern, for which privilege Mr.

Williams paid five dollars per year, a general store was kept at which powder and lead, gun caps, salt, flour and some goods, such as blankets and shoes were kept. The supply depended upon the condition of the roads, for during some seasons it was impossible to send to larger places for heavy articles, and people often had to do without the necessities of life while waiting for good weather. Nobody went hungry, and it was always possible to have clothes made of homespun and shoes manufactured of hides, but people grew tired of the everlasting corn bread and hominy, and longed for the luxury of white flour. At this tavern skins were also bought and sold, the fur agents coming at certain periods for the skins brought from all parts of the county to this station. Meals were six and one-fourth cents each, and a night's lodging about the same, but store goods were very expensive, frequently flour running as high at ten dollars per barrel, and salt sometimes higher than that. Court was held in the old tavern until the court house was built, and it was the center of all commercial and social life for several years afterward.

In 1835 David Goodin, who came from Perry county with his wife, Sarah, familiarly known to Kenton people for many years as "Aunt Sally Goodin," bought the tavern, and the present Goodin block stands on the site of the popular old tavern. A bar was always kept up in connection with the house, and for many years it was the principal tavern in the new town. Here the men boarded who built the court house, and here were entertained the public speakers who early came to address political meetings and here were held many important meetings until the erection of the brick courthouse on the east side of the square in 1835. The building was begun in 1834 in May and required more than a year to finish. The jail, which was a hewed log affair, stood where the court house now stands, and was finished in 1833. It was eighteen by twenty-four feet in size and was large enough to accomodate the law breakers for many years.

Shortly after this cabins began to spring up everywhere in Kenton and before 1840 all but twenty of the original 154 lots in the city had been sold. Also four new additions to the town had been laid out, Jacob H. Houser platting the Eastern Addition to the town on October 11, 1833; George H. Houser the Western Addition October 11, 1833; John Goodin the Goodin Addition, June 28, 1836, and Jacob H. Houser another addition, known as the Jacob H. Houser Addition, June 4, 1836. Since that time the town has grown in every direction, but the first few years after its organization saw a wonderful increase in population. A cemetery was laid out just west of the present Antonia Hospital, (the first interment being a little daughter of Robert McCloud) but the town grew so rapidly that it was not thought wise to bury there, a plot of ground in the east part of town where Carrol and Columbus streets unite, a long narrow strip of high land, was taken for that purpose. However that had to be abandoned in a few years for the Pioneer Park

Cemetery, and in turn that gave way as the city grew to the beautiful Grove Cemetery just east of town. Stores began to multiply, a schoolhouse was built on lot 150 on the corner of Wayne and Ohio streets.

The first wedding was that of Joseph McEntyre and Rebecca Pine by Squire George Houser. The guests were William Furney and wife, William Cary, Judge Thompson and daughter Janette. The Lutheran, Methodist and Presbyterian people of the new town had services in cabins and occasionally a Catholic missionary from an older settlement celebrated mass in the home of a parishoner. The court house was open for business, the post office was moved from Ft. McArthur; court was was discontinued at the old fort and held in the county seat; the settlers no longer had to travel to Jonathan Carter's cabin in Roundhead for the privilege of casting their ballots, and in every way prosperity seemed to smile on the growing village.

Among the pioneer business men of Kenton were many whose names are still represented in the community. Luther Damon set up a cabinet shop, where all sorts of furniture could be ordered as early as 1835, in his cabin on north Main street. His son Warren Damon continued the business after the death of the father moving to a better location on the square, and afterward Frank L. Damon took charge of the business which has greatly enlarged as the years went by. The Damon residence now stands on the location of the little old shop, and the present owner of the furniture store represents the third generation in the business. William Cary came to Kenton from Marseilles in October, 1833 and commenced store keeping in a log cabin near where the ice plant now stands. Afterward he moved to a cabin back of where the Weaver house now stands and then to a location on the west side of the square. He went back to Marseilles for a few years but returned to Kenton some years later. His aged wife still lives on North Detroit street, and can tell many interesting stories of pioneer store-keeping. William Furney also kept store in connection with his tavern and John Wheeler had a small store on the corner of the square where Born's shoe store now stands. Samuel Mentzer started a general store in 1836, on Detroit street, and Robert Truman about the same time opened a boot and shoe store on Franklin street between Detroit and Market. John Kaiser located in Kenton in 1837, and for many years made hats for the pioneers, and Hugh Letson opened a tailor shop next the courthouse in 1837 also. Samuel Campbell made shoes in his cabin on east Franklin street, just east of Wayne, and Andrew Barnes also sold shoes and general merchandise, together with his trade in men's clothes at his little shop on the corner of Main and Carrol. The carpenters were Josiah Robey, Ezra Williams, Wright Ferguson, Robert Smith, James Johnson, James Moffat, James Scott, William Heckathorn, John C. Dille, Samuel Badley and others, most of whom had a hand in building the courthouse and the earlier business houses of the city. Jacob Pine and

Boston Shawver made bricks, and a number of the pioneers worked in the brick yard which was located where the Dugan House now stands, while not engaged in other tasks. There were several small tan yards in Kenton at an early date, the one belonging to Daniel Barron, one of the early sheriffs of the county, being where Southard's livery barn now stands and another owned by a Mr. Walker east of Main street near the river. Emi P. Hurd was the village blacksmith and Joseph Williams did all sorts of odd jobs the short time he remained in Kenton.

The first postmaster after the office was moved from Ft. McArthur was Alexander Thompson who took charge of the mails March 6, 1834, and the first postoffice of which there is any record was in a cabin on Ohio Street close to Main. It was in the home of Eri Strong who was deputy pastmaster, and whose son, Kenton Strong, was the first child born in Kenton. At that time Kenton was on a mail route running through Huntersville and Marseilles, both of which were more important towns than Kenton, and afterward a carrier on horseback rode through the woods from Bellefontaine to Findlay, thus giving the village two means of communication with the outside world. The first school teachers were Eri Strong, Elizabeth Strong, Dr. Clark, Mary Clark, Stewart Conner, James Drumm, John Lawrence and Harper Ross who either taught in the little old cabin on Ohio street or had "select" schools maintained by subscription. The first church services were held in George Houser's cabin in 1832 by Rev. Thomas Thompson, a missionary from the Wyandot Reservation at Upper Sandusky, and what afterwards became the First Methodist Episcopal Church of Kenton was organized with eight members. The members were George H. and Jacob H. Houser, William and Lemuel Wilmoth and their wives with George Houser as class leader. The First Presbyterian church was organized November, 1836, by Rev. Joseph Stevenson, with Eri and Elizabeth Strong, Reading and Susan Hineline, James and Mary Scott, and Mary Anderson as the first members. Eri Strong and Reading Hineline were chosen Ruling Elders of the little church which, like the other religious bodies of the town, did not have a settled place of worship till some years later. In 1838 the Lutherans began holding occasional services in the old courthouse under the leadership of Rev. Fuhrmann, and in 1840 the St. John's Evangelical church was organized, and ever since has enjoyed a prosperous life.

Dr. Clark who with his wife is mentioned as one of the first school teachers in the village of Kenton, was also located here to doctor the pioneers. Although there was much ague and milk sickness the pioneers were prone to trust to home remedies, money being scarce, and the doctor could combine his duties without being overworked. A Dr. Blodgett also located here about 1834, but soon moved away. Dr. Usher Parsons Leighton is the best remembered of the pioneer doctors, as the long and useful life he spent in the community endeared him to all hearts.

Dr. Samuel Watt, Dr. Koontz and Dr. W. W. Durbin also did much good among the early settlers, and later on came a number of skilled physicians as the town grew in size. The hardships endured by these pioneer physicians as they rode through the woods to minister to the wants of the sick can never be known. As the circuit rider picked his way through the boggy forests to minister to the souls of the scattered settlers, so the pioneer doctor held himself ready at all hours to minister to their bodies, and the country owes a debt to both that never can be paid.

Most of the pioneers were peaceable, law abiding citizens, but still the first courts were not idle. During the time court was held at Ft. McArthur, which was the first three or four years of the county's existence there were no attorneys in Hardin county, but lawyers from Bellefontaine, Findlay, Bucyrus and Marion came when court was in session. Afterward the seat of justice was at the Williams tavern in Kenton, and then in the court house. The best remembered of the lawyers who lived in Kenton prior to 1840 were John Lawrence, Andrew Dodds and Edwin Fisher. For a number of years visiting attorneys from other counties, who had many friends during the early days when court was held in the cabins, continued to come to court for many years, but gradually the resident attorneys absorbed all the practice.

One of the names closely connected with the pioneer history of Hardin county is that of Judge Alexander Thompson, who came here in the year 1833, with his six little children, Janette, Alexander, Evaline, William, Maria, Allen, from Green county. On the way one son, Walter, died and they journeyed back to the old home to bury him and, then came on to Ft. McArthur, where they lived for some months in a log cabin, as there was no vacant house or place for them in Kenton. Mr. Thompson's wife had died two months previous to his coming here, and later he married a widow from Highland county named Mrs. Catherine Kennedy who came with her one child, Rebecca, to Kenton to make her future home. By his second wife Judge Thompson had two children, Sarah Jane and Nathan Ware. Rebecca Kennedy, or Rebecca Thompson, as she was always called, became the wife of Governor Carney of Kansas, and they both had much to do with the pioneer history of that state. One of Judge Thompson's own daughters by his first wife, Mrs. Evelyn Thompson Gilmore, died only two years ago at the advanced age of eighty-four and a brother two months afterward. In the prime of life Judge Thompson was cut off by cholera, during the time that scourge visited this country in 1849, and his body now rests in Grove cemetery. He died August 6, 1849, and was buried in the evening of the same day. He was the first postmaster of Kenton, and one of the first associate judges of the county.

Pioneers of Kenton: 1830, Jacob H. Houser and family, George H.

Houser and family and William Wilmoth and family; 1831, Lemuel Wilmoth and family; 1832, John and William Dinwidde and family; 1833, William Furney and family, Wright Ferguson, Charles W. Stevenson and Joseph and Mary Nichols; 1834, John Wear, John Wheeler and Amos Anderson; 1835, Daniel Barran and James Crump; 1834, Isaac Comer and John L. Blodgett; 1835, Luther Damon and Peter H. Houser; 1833, John D. Delateur; 1835, Enoch Sherman and John Grier; 1833, James Gillispie and Eri and Elizabeth Strong; 1834, Emi P. Hurd; 1836, Obed Taylor; 1835, Samuel Mentzer; 1833, Ezra I. Williams and John W. Williams and family; 1836, John Brown; 1835, James Johnson; 1834, James Elam; 1835, Joseph Ankney; 1833, Henry Garrett; 1834, Alexander Thompson; 1833, William Cary and John Shultze; 1834, Robert Smith; 1835, Robert Johnson; 1836, James Scott; 1834, Frazier Summers; 1835, David and Sarah Goodin; 1837, John Kaiser; 1836, David Campbell; 1835, Samuel Campbell; 1836, George B. Goodin; 1837, Hugh and Rebecca Letson and William Ferguson; 1836, Allen Kelley, Isaac Drumm and Jacob Pine and family; 1834, George H. and Wilhelmina Reeds; 1836, Thomas McLaid and Horace Church; 1837, John Key; 1836, John Thompson and Philip Urich; 1835, James Dwiggins; 1837, John Drumm; 1838, David Shove; 1837, William King; 1836, Elias Clark, George Ramge and O. P. Hir; 1835, John H. Ross; 1836, Jacob Dunn; 1837, Joseph Moss; 1835, Fransis Ashton; 1839, Samuel Peel; 1838, John McKee; 1836, John Longneeker; 1837, John Pfeiffer; 1838, James Laughead; 1837, Isaae, A. Mills; 1838, Thomas Gillispie; 1837, John Johnson, George Johns and David Shallenbarger; 1835, Mordecai Coehran; 1838, Robert Truman; 1836, Hiram M. White and Joseph Jacoby; 1837, William Jackson and C. H. Kautz; 1835, Benjamin Johnson; 1836. Jacob Lipley and 1837, James Riee.

Mayors of Kenton: 1845, William Jackson; 1846, E. G. Spellman; 1847, George Johns; 1848, Andrew Dodds; 1849, John Stevens Sr., 1850, D C. Hurlburt; 1851, L. C. Hurd; 1852, C. H. Gatch; 1853, Cyrus Smith; 1854, G. P. Ingman, 1855, G. A. Stewart, 1856, Paul Brown; 1857, A. S. Ramsey; 1858, B. Eglin; 1859, L. T. Hunt; 1860, A. S. Ramsey; 1862, David Stanford; 1863, Charles Kaufman; 1864, A. S. Ramsey, 1865, W. T. Cessna; 1867, A. S. Ramsey, 1868, D. K. Foreman; 1869, F. S. Letson; 1870, A. W. Janes; 1872, W. L. Walker; 1874, A. B. Johnson, 1876, D. S. Fisher; 1877, J. W. Binekley; 1880, W. T. Cessna; 1882, A. W. Munson; 1884, A. B. Johnson; 1886, W H. Ward; 1888, Charles H. Shanafel; 1890, J. M. Van Fleet; 1892, Amos Wroten; 1894, D. M. Detrick; 1896, T. B. Blaek; 1900, J. B. Fletcher; 1904, C. F. Southard; 1906, C. M. Cessna; 1908, M. M. Thompson.

Kenton's business firms: Flouring Mills—W. J. Ochs and The Harris Mill and Elevator Co.

Lumber Yards—John Callam and Co.; The Robinson and Gage Lumber Co. and the Kenton Lumber Co.

Grain Elevators—J. B. Seymore and Co.; Gramlich and Son; William Wendt.

Egg and Poultry Houses—George W. O'Neal and W. T. Harris.

Hay and Grain Dealers—E. E. Jones; Kenton Hay Co.; Wendt and Drusche; Joseph Timmons Wholesale Hay and Grain Dealer.

Kenton Importing Co.—Dealers in fine imported draft horses.

Coal Dealers—E. E. Jones; Gramlich and Son; John Callam and Co., J. L. Moore and Co.; Robinson and Gage and G. R. Jones.

Dry Goods—Nourse and Caine; M. Schick and Co.; J. S. Armitage and Co.; George Wendt, who also conducts a department store; Charles B. Fink; J. A. Schectla; Morgenroth's Clothing Co. C. E. Wharton who also has a general store.

Clothing—M. Marks; Morgenroth's Clothing Co.; A. Rosenthall; L. F. Kreinbihl and Co.; People's Clothing Co.;

Grocers—Hendricks and Bonham; Kellogg and Son; George D. Heil; E. D. Briggs; R. G. Merriman; Herbert and Hommell; Borders Bros; Wray and Son; James A. Morrison; Orville Reed; W. E. O'Neal; J. R. Hall; John Orr Grocery Co.; J. B. Stinson; W. C. Cole; M. B. Armstrong; Co-operative Grocery Co.; Mrs. C. Cunningham; James McComas; M. T. Bolenbaugh; The Kenton Produce Co. (Wholesale grocers.)

Fruit Stores (wholesale and retail)—Sam Abdo and Cardosi & Co.

Meat Markets—Lick Bros.; J. C. Bales; J. Collins; J. F. Alt; D. M. Detrick; F. H. Fall; W. E. O'Neal; Edward Moroff; Bowman and Simpson.

Shoe Stores—Miller and Son; J. N. Zurlinden; W. R. Gregg; Burger and Draper; A. Rosenthall; Henry Born; John Zurlinden, Sr.

Furniture—F. L. Damon; Theo. Schindewolf; Sorgen and Son.

Harness—C. H. Shanafelt; L. N. Pfeiffer; U. O. Gerlack and J. A. Strahm.

Hardware—Stanfield Bros.; Cantwell, Kinsey and Elder; J. Fink and Son; Wagner's Hardware Store; A. Augsburger.

Book Stores—L. W. Barr and F. L. Dennison.

Druggists—M. G. Furney and Son; McCoy's Drug Store; W. W. Snodgrass; J. E. Gasson; Rogers' Drug Store; J. H. Lintz and Son.

China Stores—The Economy Store and J. J. Hoover.

Tailors—Herman Trumphfeller; Gottleib Danz; J. B. Fletcher, Fred Schneider; E. B. Williams; F. Gerlach.

Jewelry Stores—Krause and Ochs; W. T. Born; Charles Gilmore; F. E. Stinson; Ben Garrettson.

Bakeries—L. Price; Clark Hayden; P. J. Hart; Hendricks and Bonham; M. O'Rourke; R. L. Watt.

Millinery—Mrs. Maude Price Myers; Smith and Crawford; Maude Kimmell.

Laundries—White Star; Modern; Chinese.

Plumbing—E. C. Humphreys and Son; John Henry; Mike Cullen; Herren-Wagner Co.; H. A. Hisey.

Undertakers—Theo. Schindewolf; Dingess and Porter.

Tin Stores—Fink and Son; D. L. Tullis; J. A. Schectla; Philip Held.

Tobacco Stores—Robey Tobacco Co.; D. M. Flanagan and Co.; Frank Nevitt; Schwartz and Sams; Kenton Tobacco Co.; The Smoke House; The Brunswick.

Candy Stores—Patanzin Candy Store; Cardosi and Co.; H. A. Reed (wholesale candy dealer.)

Livery and Feed Barns—C. F. Southard; J. H. Powell; McAdow Bros.; Reppert and Son; Crawford and Son; C. J. Griffith; J. L. Smith.

Dentists—W. D. Combs; C. C. Patton; Frank Burger; W. H. Battolph; D. S. Henry; Emma Brecheisen.

Amusement Places—Grand Opera House; The Gem; The Idle Hour; The Palace.

Restaurants—Clyde Gale; Willis Carey; Charles Molitor; Scott Robey.

Photographers—I. N. Hays; S. M. John; E. B. Forbing; G. E. and E. M. Crosby.

Garages—Glenn's Garage; Kenton Auto and Electric Co.

Hotel—Weaver House.

Music Stores—C. B. Fink; Hockett Bros; A. P. Zender.

Insurance—Rutledge and Sells; Eaton Cessna and Celhaus; O. P. Blue; H. E. Pearce; F. H. Rummell; J. W. Stinchcomb; Samuel Pence; Koller and Jones; J. M.. Baldwin; Hutchinson and Poling; Isaac Bolenbaugh; J. P. Kearney; Sabe Emmons.

Real Estate—J. M. Baldwin; R. W. Scott; H. E. Pearce; Ahlefeld and Andrews; William Ash; D. W. Rose; A. L. Whyman; George Leighton.

Job Printing—Robey Bros.; Harris Art Printery; Democrat Office; Dollar Job Office.

Contractors—J. S. Scott; Lambert and McGill; C. F. Lambert; Dunson and Son; E. E. Johnson; Maddox Bros; John Burkhart.

Second Hand Stores—John A. Robey; Peter Gorman and George Ferguson.

Express Offices—Wells, Fargo and Co.; United States and American.

Blacksmiths—Kelley and Fisher; Peter Houser; Henry Houser George Bloom; White and Lamb; Karl Kreinbihl; Nate Charlton; C. Schneider; F. A. Schwartz; George Bloom; Steve Searee; J. C. Brooks.

Florists—Carl Gilmore and W. Sabransky.

COURT HOUSE, KENTON

Hardin County Court House. On the east side of the Public Square, where the Economy store is now located, was begun, in 1834, Hardin county's first court house. It was a little brick building thirty by forty feet, two stories high, and was completed in October, 1835. Following the old fashion there was a hall down the middle with a room on each side, and the second story was used as the court room. This building stood for eighteen years, but on March 4, 1853, it was completely destroyed by fire. The loss of the building was great to the pioneer county, but nothing as compared with the destruction of the records. The county officials and private citizens have been handicapped for want of these early documents, but there is no way of replacing them. The County Commissioners immediately rented rooms for the various offices, and court was held in churches and halls after the fire and before the present building was erected.

Exactly a month after the fire the citizens of the county voted on the proposition to erect a new court house, and place it in the public square, and the result was almost unanimous. Out of 1120 votes cast only 72 were against, and preparations were begun at once. This gives an interesting record of the growth of the county in the few years of existence, as only about twenty years before it could muster less than one hundred voters. Jenkins and Kennedy received the contract for $17,450, and agreed to have it completed one year from the date of beginning. However this firm did not complete the work, but turned it over to Keys and Ayers, with the approval of the commissioners. It was not completed in the specified time owing to various delays, but the next fall was far enough along so that court could be held in it. The building is two stories in height, the court room located on the second floor and the offices on the first. It is seventy by fifty-one feet in size and is of the Grecian temple style of architecture. At each end are porches the roofs of which are supported by massive stone columns, and it presents a very pleasing appearance standing among the trees which have been planted from time to time in the beautiful yard. Many of Hardin county's citizens believe a new and more substantial court house should be erected at once, as in case of fire many of the records could not be saved, but there are many others who dislike the idea of tearing away the old landmark. The present iron fence was erected in 1880 by the Champion Iron Company, of Kenton at a cost of $2,800.

Hardin County Armory. The Hardin County Armory, which is one of the best public buildings in the county, is located on north Main street, at the corner of Carrol. It was built in the summer of 1894 at a cost of $22,000 and has proved a great convenience to the county in many ways. The corner stone was laid with imposing ceremonies and a great street parade held on August 2, 1894. Governor McKinley and

HARDIN COUNTY ARMORY, KENTON, OHIO.

staff attended this gathering together with many other public men. The Masonic Lodge had charge of the ceremonies.

The armory is seventy-eight by one hundred and thirty-two feet and in addition to the various offices used by the County Surveyor and the Probate Judge, who for years have not been able to have rooms in the courthouse has a large room which may be rented for public meetings, and a number of smaller rooms upstairs. One of these rooms is used as a relic room by the pioneers, and the others are needed for the military organizations of the city.

On April 15, 1895, the Armory was dedicated, and a grand military ball held. Governor and Mrs. McKinley were present on this occasion. R. S. Latham, J. W. Louthen and T. J. Dickinson were the county commissioners when it was built.

HARDIN COUNTY INFIRMARY. The history of the Hardin County Infirmary dates from April, 1858, when the first vote was taken to build a place to shelter the unfortunate poor, and was defeated. Before this there had been some talk about the matter, and public spirited citizens thought the time was ripe for a forward movement, but in an excess of economy the citizens clung to the old plan, that of selling the paupers to the highest bidder—a most unfortunate way of providing for their wants. However, a few years later the county commissioners took steps toward purchasing a convenient location for a "Poor Farm," and a site was bought a little more than a mile west of Kenton on the Lima pike of Valentine Garrett for ten thousand dollars. This was in 1868, and the following year the present building was begun.

The Hardin County Infirmary is now an old fashioned building, but in those days the taxpayers thought it a model of elegance, as well as a fruitful source of extravagance. In the county auditor's report for 1869, which was published March, 1870, he mentions the fact that the farm and buildings (the buildings not yet completed) cost $46,000, a sum that filled stingy souls with misgivings. But the wisdom of their course was apparent, as the poor of the county have since been cared for in a manner befitting this progressive subdivision of the state, and the old methods have passed away forever.

The house was designed by Mathew Rumbaugh, a tablet on the front wall stating this fact, together with the additional information that

Benjamin R. Brunson was the superintendent; H. D. Schreffler and Samuel Havil the brick builders, and D. P. Stevenson and A. S. Hoon had charge of the wood work. The county commissioners at that time were Samuel Wood, David Snodgrass and B. R. Brunson. Many of these names mean nothing to the present citizens of Hardin county, but at that time they were influential and honored members of their respective communities. The largest part of the house is 112 by 50 feet, and it is so built as to get the largest amount of sunlight and fresh air possible. The wing is 60 by 40 and the whole structure is three

HARDIN COUNTY INFIRMARY, KENTON, OHIO

stories in height. In spite of the old fashioned style of architecture it still presents an imposing appearance, and bids fair to last many years. The basement is about half exposed, making it more healthful than otherwise, and the whole building is well planned as regards halls and corridors. Though it is out of date in many ways, a proposition to tear it down and rebuild, or to abandon it for a new site would meet with much disapproval.

The rooms for the family of the superintendent are located in the middle of the building, an admirable plan, enabling him to keep strict supervision over the whole building, and there are also separate kitchens and dining rooms for superintendent and patients. The men patients have their own dining room and sitting room, as have the women of the institution, and those who are unable to leave the rooms are served upstairs. Some minor changes have been made since the building was erected, but in the main it is as first built. There are several wards for the sick and infirm, large, light, airy quarters where they are

made comfortable and their meals brought to them, and the invalids among the men are also well cared for. The patients able to care for themselves sleep in the large dormitories on the third floor, and these, too, are clean and comfortable.

In all there are about forty available rooms in the building, not counting the bath rooms with which it is well supplied. A beautiful lawn dotted with trees and shrubbery, to which the patients have access lies in front of the house sloping down to the pike, while behind stretching back to the Scioto river, is the farm all under a high state of cultivation. Everything about the infirmary proper and the out buildings is kept scrupulously clean, all work being hired done by competent workers, the patients only lending a hand when so inclined, and the result has been most satisfactory. Back of the main building are the smoke house, the laundry, the bake room, the insane quarters, the large barn, the poultry and pig houses, the various yards and all other outbuildings to be found on an up-to-date farm. The buildings are well ventilated, lighted by electricity, steam heated and as sanitary as can be made. Until a few years ago coal oil lamps were used, but with the feeble patients the danger from fire was too great, and the Kenton Gas and Electric Company of Kenton, wired the building and installed lights. In the bake room the large quantities of bread, pies and cookies used by the institution are baked, the laundry supplies clean garments for the patients, the meat house is well stocked with clean, healthy animals fattened on the farm and everything is in good condition. No violent patients are kept here, but the strong rooms are used for those who must be sheltered a few days before sending to a larger hospital, and there are provisions made in some of the out buildings that can be warmed and lighted for an overflow, should the place became too crowded. Provisions have also been made to isolate contagious diseases, and so save much danger and expense to all. A Kenton physician is employed to minister to the wants of the sick, and in every way Hardin county looks after her poor in a creditable manner. Occasionally religious services are held in the institution, and the various holidays are celebrated in a fitting manner.

Too much credit can not be given to the present manager, Mr. William Elsasser and his wife, for the high state of order and thrift that prevails indoors and out at the infirmary. Just now there are fifty-two patients sheltered there, and all receive the best of food and care at the hands of these competent managers. The farm is self-sustaining in a great measure, and with the fine orchards, gardens and crops, together with live stock and poultry, the inmates have exactly the same food as any thrifty country family enjoys, together with clean clothes, comfortable rooms and medical attendance when ill. The farm also has a plot set apart for burial purposes, and even this little place is not unlovely. Some of the best of the young forest trees have

been saved, and altogether it looks like a little park back by the new pike, when viewed from the infirmary.

There is a board of visitors appointed by the probate judge to inspect the premises each year, and the report rendered in 1909, while speaking of some necessary repairs and improvements, pronounces the farm and buildings in good shape and the inmates well cared for. The present county visitors are Jacob Forbing, Mrs. Sallie Espy and S. H. Cook. The superintendent is appointed by the infirmary directors, who hold their meetings in a room set aside for that purpose in the building, so that every precaution is taken to assure the welfare of the county's unfortunate citizens. The farm contains 201 acres of land, and is worth about three times what it originally cost without the buildings. It is an ideal location, convenient to town and yet private enough for all purposes. Visitors are cordially welcomed on certain days of the week, and one may satisfy himself by a thorough inspection that Hardin county need not be ashamed of her methods of taking care of her poor. No children are kept at the institution for various reasons, the county paying their board at one of the Children's Homes in near by counties. Some years ago the question of building a Children's Home for this county was agitated but the vote failed to carry.

Hardin County Jail. The Hardin County Jail is said to be the first public building in the new county, and was a double log house erected on the public square in 1833. It was about 18 by 24 feet, and was as secure as could be made in those days. It had two rooms, one for the men prisoners and the other for women, and this rude affair was used until about 1849 according to old residents. About that time another log structure on the east side of the square was used, which lasted until 1855, when a brick building was erected on the present jail lot at a cost of $3,000.

This first brick jail was thought to be a very complete affair, and the commissioners certainly showed wisdom in selecting the location at the corner of Wayne and Carroll streets. It is a large, fine lot and situated near the center of the town, thereby making it convenient to the other public buildings. Thomas Rough, Samuel Woods and John F. Henkle let the contract for the residence on April 4, 1855, and it was ready for occupancy in November of the same year. It was an old fashioned two story brick house with five cells, and rooms for the sheriff and his family, and as the town and county developed it became too small, as well as out of date, so it was decided to tear it down after it had served the county for thirty-one years.

In 1886 the county commissioners, W. M. Neville, C. W. Runser and Philip Schindewolf, let the contract for a modern jail, which was built the same year. It is a large, substantial building, and is still adequate to the needs of the county. It cost $30,000, and is modern in

every respect. The sheriff's residence is in the front part of the building and contains ten rooms with bath, furnace and all modern conveniences, while the rear is used for the cells, of which there are sixteen.

Kenton Union Schools. Before the village of Kenton reached its first birthday a school was established in a cabin on Ohio street, and during the next few years cabins where the opera house now stands, on Market street and near the Masonic Temple had to be used to accommodate the growing school population. On April 8, 1842, the present site of the Grammar School building was purchased by the members of the school board, David Goodin, Samuel Watt and David Ross, and two little frame structures were put up. Here in the winter of 1842-43, James Holmes and Chauncey Drumm taught school, at salaries of ten dollars per month each, and the winter following Anthony Banning taught. At this time the schools were not formally organized under a union system, but the members of the board were called directors. The growing population soon made the little buildings inadequate to the needs of the school work, and various rooms were rented for the purpose of taking care of the many children who were crowded out of the regular buildings. The sentiment in favor of a large and substantial building was growing, but many narrow minded citizens opposed the scheme as a plan to rob the honest taxpayer. In 1854 one of the frame school buildings was sold to Andrew Campbell, who moved it to Ohio street, at the corner of Wayne, where it is now made over into a dwelling, and the other was moved to a location next the present Presbyterian manse, where it forms the back part of a dwelling house. The story is told that during the cholera scare of those days, a man arrived in Kenton too ill to go farther on his journey, on account of the dread disease, and after much discussion the village authorities decided to put him in the schoolhouse. A rude bed was made up and Dr. Durbin bravely took charge of the man, but in the morning the patient was dead. No one was infected from this case, and the house was thoroughly cleaned before school was held again.

Valuable as were the pioneer schools, the real history of education under the Union School System begins with the year 1856, when a vote was taken on May 7th to bond the town for the sum of ten thousand dollars to erect a brick building on the lot already owned by the board of education. In spite of bitter opposition the measure carried, and on March 10, 1857, the contract was let, and the site enlarged for the building. Much of the credit of the enterprise is due to the public spirited Benjamin Brunson, who carried the work through to a triumphant close in spite of abuse heaped upon him. The building, which cost about $17,000, was a familiar landmark for several generations, was a three story affair with twelve rooms and large halls. At the time it was built it was heated by huge stoves, but in time a steam heat-

KENTON HIGH SCHOOL

ing system was put in, and an improved method of ventilation. For many years this large building sheltered all the children of school age, and the upper rooms for some time unfinished, furnished a place for entertainments, a play room on rainy days, educational gatherings and the first high school commencements that were held in Kenton. It was with genuine regret that the news was heard one evening in January, 1899, that the old Central Building, as it was then called, was on fire. A large quantity of coal had been stored in the basement, and by some means it caught fire. Though the fire department was called at once

OLD CENTRAL SCHOOL, KENTON, OHIO

and did noble work, the building was doomed, and for weeks it could be seen for miles around until the coal finally burned out and the walls were pulled down for safety. The same year work was begun on a substantial two story brick building on the same site, known as the Grammar School building. It is well built, well heated and lighted, and is planned with reference to getting the pupils out quickly and easily in case of fire. This building is used for all pupils who have finished the primary course in the ward buildings, until the high school age is reached, when they are sent to the large building on East Columbus to finish the course. Eight teachers, one of whom is principal, comprise the teaching force in the grammar school. The basement is used as a play room on stormy

days, and the whole building is thoroughly up to date in every respect. It cost about twenty-two thousand dollars.

The second building erected for school purposes in Kenton is the East Kenton school, a substantial brick building on East Columbus street, which unfortunately has a very poor play ground. It is well built and well situated, as regards light, and convenience for the pupils who attend, and has the reputation of turning out orderly, well trained pupils, but a better play ground would improve it very much. This building together with the lot cost about twelve thousand dollars, and was opened in the fall of 1877. Like each of the other ward buildings, it contains four rooms, cloak rooms and halls. The basement is used for fuel and the heating plant.

Very soon after this people in South Kenton began to think a building in their vicinity would be more convenient for the little children, than the old one up town, and pressure was brought to bear, whereby a location was purchased in 1880 on South Main street, looking toward a building there. Like the East Kenton site the play ground is not large enough, but the building is well built and equipped with modern blackboards and other appliances necessary to good school work. It cost including the site $10,500. It is a great blessing to the rapidly increasing population of South Kenton, as many of the little children had to walk more than a mile to school before it was built, and an able corps of teachers lay the foundation for good educational work in the higher grades year after year. It is freely predicted that the next school building will be erected in Riverside, as that part of South Kenton is rapidly growing and many of the pupils have to go long distances to get to school at present.

In 1887, two more buildings, each costing $10,000, were added to the list, one at the corner of Eliza and Cherry streets, in the northern part of the city, and the other in the western part on a high, beautiful location on Glendale street. These buildings are built on the same general plan, containing each four recitation rooms, halls and cloak rooms with basements for heating plants and other purposes. They are very much like the South and East Kenton buildings, and at each a corps of four teachers, one of whom acts as principal, carry on the educational work. Much good work has been done in all the ward buildings, and the present efficient teachers are sending to the higher grades well trained pupils each school year.

The largest and best of Kenton's school buildings was erected in 1895-6 at a cost of forty-five thousand dollars, including the location. It occupies a very high, beautiful lot running from Columbus to Carrol with High street on the east, and is admirably situated in every way. It is built of pressed brick, and the style is such that it will remain for years a monument to the wisdom of the architeet, being severely plain, and in harmony with the best type of public buildings of large cities.

KENTON GRAMMAR SCHOOL

The beautiful porches in front add to the imposing appearance, and everything within is designed for the comfort and convenience of the pupils. The basement contains the heating plant, the toilet rooms, the bins for the large supply of coal and also several finished rooms that have been used for kindergarten occasionally and for other purposes. There is also a store room for necessary supplies, and the whole first floor or basement is well heated, lighted and ventilated. On the first floor proper and upstairs are the nine recitation and study rooms which are well lighted and well equipped in every way. One hundred pupils can be accommodated in each of these rooms, and the assembly room seats 225. There are offices for the superintendent and the principal of the high school, and all necessary halls which are wide and airy. The building also contains a beautiful auditorium which seats five hundred, and in which class day exercises, entertainments and various lectures and school programs are given. The chapel exercises at the beginning of the day are held here, and in many ways the pupils are helped by mingling with those of other grades. The superintendent has wisely instituted the asking of noted educators and visitors to the city to speak to teachers and pupils in the auditorium at chapel exercises, and it has resulted in great good.

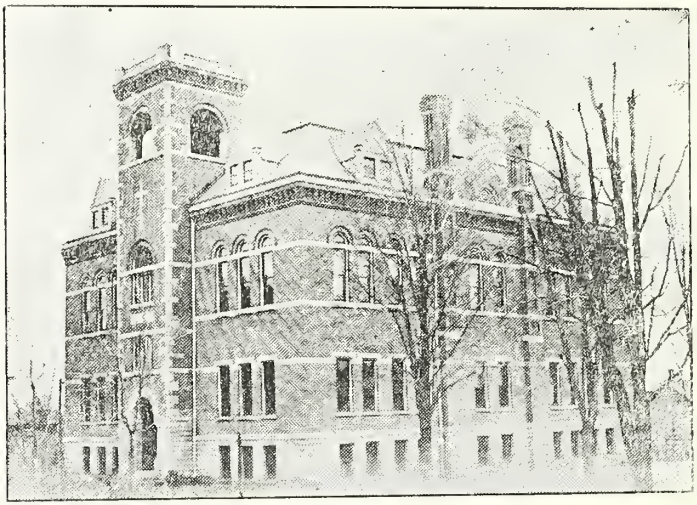
At present the corps of teachers numbers thirty-four, including the superintendent and special instructors in music and drawing. The monthly pay roll amounts to about $2,000, and the total expenses of running the schools per year is about $30,000. Each year from thirty to forty pupils are graduated from the high school, and good work prevails in every department.

Superintendents of Kenton Public Schools: 1856-7, Mr. Littlefield; 1857-8, J. L. Bull; 1858, J. W. Driscoll; 1861-3, C. H. Adams; 1863-4, Henry Ingersoll; 1864-5, S. G. Hair; 1866, A. B. Johnson; 1866-8, James B. Finch; 1868-9, W. H. H. Avery; 1869-71, J. H. Myers; 1871-6, Sutton E. Young; 1876-92, Edward P. Dean; 1892-4, Henry B. Williams; 1894-1901, Edward P. Dean; 1901-2, J. A. Culler; 1902-4, J. C. Conway; 1905-6, Charles J. Britton, and 1906, Norman E. Hutchinson.

Kenton High School Principals: 1865-6, W. C. Rogers; 1867-8, A. B. Johnson; 1868-9, Edward Galbraith; 1870-2, C. T. McCoy; 1873, ————Russell; 1874-5 Miss Emma Stickner; 1876-7, John Spindler; 1877-8, Frank Wilbur; 1878-85, George E. Crane; 1885-1900, J. A. Culler; 1900-02, George W. Walker; 1902-03, R. B. Nason; 1903, H. E. Giles; 1905, J. T. Glenn, and 1909, R. H. Nichols.

St. Anthony's Institute. In 1872, shortly after Rev. A. S. Siebenfoercher took charge of the Catholic church in Kenton, a small frame school building was erected on North Cherry street immediately back of the church. Before this building was finished the priest gathered together the children of Catholic families, and opened a little school in

the church gallery with Mr. John B. Dick as teacher. In 1874 Sister Irene, Sister Leocadia and Sister Mary Cecelia took charge of the school, and it has been in the hands of the Sisters of Charity every since. In 1875 an addition was built to the school, and this building was used until 1896, when the present building was completed.



ST. ANTHONY'S INSTITUTE, CATHOLIC PAROCHIAL SCHOOL, KENTON, OHIO.

Father Siebenfoercher, in the face of some opposition, desired to build a suitable school building, one suited to the city and the needs of the growing congregation, so out of his private funds he purchased the residence occupied by Misses Mattie and Lizzie Waddle at the corner of North and Wayne, just opposite Antonio Hospital, and the building was dedicated by Archbishop Elder in the same year the founder of it celebrated his jubilee as a resident of Kenton and priest of the church. This building cost $19,000 and has four fine school rooms, an assembly hall and the necessary halls and closets. At present there are five instructors ranging from the primary grades up to a well equipped high school. One of the features of the course is a thorough drill in commercial work, and the graduates of this school go immediately into offices as a result of the careful training along practical lines. The building was named for Rev. Siebenfoercher, St. Anthony's Institute, and is a monument to his zeal and energy as a progressive leader of the Kenton Catholic church, as is also the hospital opposite.

Antonio Hospital. Antonio Hospital, which is named for its founder and chief benefactor, Rev. Anthony S. Siebenfoercher, is located at the corner of Wayne and North streets, Kenton, Ohio, and is an institution to which all citizens of the city point with pride. It had a very modest beginning, for when opened in 1897, it had but nine rooms and no ward. From that it has grown to its present proportions and is a credit to the city in every way. Rev. Siebenfoercher out of his private purse bought the site—the old boarding house at the corner of Wayne and North next to his own residence—and together with other expenses donated in all about $10,000 as a beginning for the hospital. Through the kindness of the late Asher Letson, Wayne street was opened, and the place much improved. In 1900 a frame addition had to be built, and this added a ward of four rooms to the building, but still it was too small.

ANTONIO HOSPITAL, CATHOLIC CHURCH AND PARSONAGE, KENTON, OHIO.

In 1905 the present substantial brick hospital was begun, but it was not completed until July 11, 1907, on which date it was dedicated by Rev. Henry Muller, archbishop of Cincinnati, with imposing ceremonies. This added twenty-five fine rooms to the institution and cost $36,000. It is 50 by 80 in size, and in addition to the rooms mentioned, is well equipped with halls, baths and sun porches. The cornerstone was laid May 30, 1905. In this new addition there are three private suites with baths and toilets, and there is a private entrance on Wayne street. The old frame structure is now used entirely for domestic pur-

poses, and all patients are kept in the brick building. It is well heated by a fine hot water system, and is lighted throughout with gas and electricity. The plumbing is the best to be had, and every detail is complete. Round corners, absence of dust catching woodwork, perfect means for ventilating the entire building, wheel chairs for patients, a fine operating room and skilled attendance are features of Antonio Hospital. The operating room deserves special mention, being fitted up with the newest and best appliances for surgical operations, with tiled floor, enameled walls, glass tables and all other means to insure absolute cleanliness. Last year (1908) one hundred and twenty-six patients were cared for, and there were but twelve deaths. Considering the fact that the hospital receives many emergency cases, such as victims of runaways, fights, railway accidents and other hopeless patients, the death rate is very low.

Antonio Hospital is proud of the fact that no one, except those suffering from contagious diseases, has ever been turned away. The charity work has in the past made a heavy drain on the institution, but the citizens of Kenton have been generous, and the Sisters of Charity have managed to carry on the work though carrying heavy burdens at all times. The work of building the addition has been very expensive, so that they are not able to do as much charity work just now, as they would like to undertake. Aside from the hard work and generous contributions of the founder, many other persons have been interested in the hospital. Mrs. Susan Zentcraft, for many years Father Siebenfoercher's housekeeper, gave more than two thousand dollars to the institution when she died; Mrs. Mary McGuigan has contributed largely of her means to help it along, and now resides there; the late Joseph Palucci made a bequest of two thousand dollars in his will to it, and many others have given smaller sums.

Through the generosity of Mrs. George Leighton, Mrs. Albert Ahlefeld, Maurice Powers and the Commercial Club, Schindewolf and Son and the Kenton Driving Club, all of Kenton, rooms have been furnished for the hospital, and Kenton merchants have been very generous in contributing furniture, supplies and dry goods. The Sisters feel especially grateful to Mr. F. L. Damon, Nourse and Caine, Schick and Company, Mr. W. J. Ochs, Mr. H. C. Koller and other friends. Hundreds of smaller contributions in the shape of canned fruits, vegetables and money are received each year. The annual lawn fete is a source of revenue to the hospital, the one held in 1909 bringing in three hundred dollars. The pay patients also help to make the institution self-supporting, and Hardin county is very proud of the only hospital within her borders.

Sister Maria Teresa opened Antonio Hospital, and has been in charge of it ever since, with a corps of able assistants. She was formerly engaged in hospital work in Colorado, and is well fitted for the place.

The whole building is clean, well lighted, well ventilated and sanitary, and hundreds of patients from Hardin county and elsewhere have reasons to remember the work of the Sisters with gratitude. Especially do the doctors rejoice in the fact that Kenton has a hospital worthy the name, as it has made possible the saving of many lives, and furnishes a convenient place for their patients with many comforts and luxuries for their well being that the best of homes can not have. If it continues to grow and increase in merit at its present rate, it is impossible to predict its future.

Kenton Postoffice. The Kenton postoffice was established in 1833 at Ft. McArthur, with Robert McCloud as postmaster. In 1834 the site was changed to the new town of Kenton, and Alexander Thompson was appointed postmaster. The first office in Kenton was on Ohio street, probably near the corner of Main as that was where Mr. Thompson, afterwards Judge Thompson, lived. The mail was carried overland from Bellefontaine to Findlay at one time, and at another from Lima by way of Huntersville to Marseilles. After the Big Four railroad was completed mail service was established.

The location of the postoffice has changed many times since that first cabin on Ohio street. For a time it was in Ankeney's drug store; once on the east side of the square; in the room now occupied by the American Express Company on North Detroit street; then on West Franklin street in the room occupied by D. M. Flanagan and Company, and in 1905 was moved to its present location.

The Kenton office was fourth class until 1865, when it was raised to the third class. Later it was made second class, and has remained so ever since. City free delivery was established January 1, 1891, with three carriers. Rural free delivery was established at this office with one carrier in September, 1899.

At present it requires the postmaster, assistant postmaster, five clerks, five city letter carriers, nine rural letter carriers, one special delivery boy, eleven substitutes and one mail messenger to handle the mail. The revenue of the office for the last fiscal year was more than $24,000.

The present force consists of Willis C. Kohler, postmaster; A. L. Clerk, assistant postmaster; Loren V. Arn, Laura E. Lewis, H. G. Heitt, May M. Iehler and William H. Oates, clerks; William H. Haudenschild, Henry J. Pfeiffer, Edgar P. Morrison, Stephen H. Smith, Adelbert I. Sorgen, carriers.

The rural carriers are: George W. Felty, J. K. Winters, Earl B. Richards, James Ewing, Ray W. Brelsford, H. Clyde Long, Simon P. Winner, E. J. Yauger, Riley W. Ratcliffe. The special delivery messenger is Boyd Rice, and the mail messenger, Chester F. Southard.

Items regarding Kenton postoffice: First office called McArthur, established in 1833.

1833, Robert McCloud, postmaster. Site changed to Kenton and name to Kenton.

1834, March 6, Alexander Thompson, postmaster.

1838, January 19, Robert B. Truman, postmaster.

1841, August 25, Lewis A. Miller, postmaster.

1843, January 23, Obed Taylor, postmaster.

1843, April 22, John P. Gordon, postmaster.

1846, September 16, John F. Ankeney, postmaster.

1849, February 26, Daniel Barron, postmaster.

1849, May 15, James S. Robinson, postmaster.

1853, February 28, Albert Zugschwert, postmaster.

1861, April 8, Augustus Traegar, postmaster.

Office made third class in March, 1865.

1869, October 8, Peter Grubb, postmaster.

1871, January 21, Samuel H. Born, postmaster.

1873, March 23, Herman Sagebiel, postmaster.

1886, March 4, John P. Cook, postmaster.

1890, March 7, A. M. Rice, postmaster.

1894, May 6, Albert G. Ahlefeld, postmaster.

1898, July 2, John L. Clark, postmaster.

1906, April 13, Willis C. Kohler, postmaster.

Kenton Water Works System. Before Kenton had a water works system the citizens of the town all had their own wells, and for fire protection large cisterns stored full of rain water were located at various parts of the town. On June 22, 1881, Lewis Merriman, James M. White, W. F. Damon, Thomas Espy and William H. Young formed a stock company known as The Kenton Water Works Company, with a capital stock of $60,000. A reservoir was dug just east of the Big Four railroad, south of the Scioto river, and a pumping station established near by. At first about four miles of water mains were run through the city and forty fire plugs placed at convenient places. This company operated the water works until April 1, 1887, when the city of Kenton, for $67,000, bought them and has since owned the entire system.

At present over seventeen miles of pipe are required to connect every part of the city with the plant, and it costs from $10,000 to $12,000 to operate the works every year. The city wells are located in the Calhoun Park about one and one-half miles south of Kenton, and furnish the town with an abundance of pure, cold spring water. It takes about 300,000 gallons of water to supply the city normally, and of course much more during a fire. About $13,500 are collected from consumers each year. Victor H. May is the superintendent.

The members of the board of public safety are D. M. Flanagan and

Joseph Timmons; members of board of public service, J. B. Fletcher, W. P. Steffen and O. P. Wilson.

Members of the City Council of Kenton: W. C. Ries, president; T. R. Castor, George Dorn, L. F. Kreinbihl, William A. Johnson, R. W. Scott, Philip Strahm and F. E. Lunney.

Kenton Police Force: E. H. Gary, chief of police; J. H. Bonham, W. A. Roth, W. H. Black and J. F. Nevitt, merchants' police.

Kenton Fire Department. The oldest inhabitants of Kenton tell of the first fire fighting apparatus the city ever owned, but no one seems able to tell how it came into possession of the authorities. This engine was called "Old Raindeer," and was drawn by volunteers to the scene of the fire, where everybody helped or hindered the work of extinguishing the flames. It was not until 1872 that the city authorities put down cisterns at convenient places, and purchased the Simon Kenton engine and hook and ladder trucks. About this time firemen's tournaments were all the rage, and the Kenton "fire laddies," as they were called, took many prizes in the celebrations in neighboring towns. The city hall had been built in 1870, and it was here that the new engine was placed for convenience. Among the fire fighters of those early days could be mentioned such men as Chief James Young, Simon Price, David Mentzer, Harvey Stevenson, George Smith, Albert Sormus, John B. Burkhart, Pete Lunney, John Rush, Ed. Williams, C. C. Russell, Henry Alt, Louis Price, Parl Mulvey, John Maines, Frank Zender, Joseph Zenders, W. J. Gelhaus, John Miller, Lou Hufnagle, John Haas, John Rollison, Joseph Beaumont.

After this a new outfit was purchased, and the Star Hook and Ladder Company organized. Citizens who went to fires in those days say that before any water could be thrown on most occasions, a free for all fight between the old company and the new took place, and at one fire two men were so badly injured that they had to be carried home. However, peace was restored later on, and in 1881 a hose reel was purchased and the pressure instead of being supplied by an engine was derived direct from the newly installed water works system, which system is in use at the present. At first one horse drew the hose wagon, but later a team was purchased, and at present two teams are constantly ready for service.

In 1881 the members of the fire department for the first time received money for their services, the wonderful amount of twelve dollars per year being paid to the firemen, and fifty per year to the chief. About this time the chief was W. H. Young; assistant chief, Chas. Canaan; captain, Simon Price, and firemen, Isaac Collins, W. J. Gelhaus, Henry Alt, John Maine, John Burkhart, Clint Russell, Sheldon Kennedy, John Bales, John Rusch and Adolph Alt.

In 1907 the old city hall and headquarters for many years of the

fire department was deemed unsafe, and a new location was selected on West Columbus street, between Detroit and Market. Here in a comfortable brick building with quarters for the drivers upstairs, the department is now lodged. The building was opened February 20, 1908, and cost approximately $9,000. There are accommodations for the fine fire horses downstairs, and the city prison is also located in the back of the building. The equipment, which is thoroughly up to date, is valued at nearly $4,000. The chief of the department receives a yearly salary of $175, the assistant chief $150, the fire marshal $125, each of the two drivers $720 and the firemen each $100. At present there is one vacancy on the list of firemen. There are fourteen on the roll as follows: Chief, W. J. Gelhaus; assistant chief, John C. Bales; fire marshal, Isaac Bolenbaugh; drivers, Reuben Kettle and Adolph Alt; assistant driver, Isaac N. Roby; fireman, Samuel J. Pence, Joseph Urban, Edward Gisel, E. E. Johnson, Lester A. Baker, Earl Forbing, Ora Maddox, George Kelly and Frank Burkhart.

The members of the fire department have bravely responded to many calls, and have done valiant work in saving property, but there are a few fires that everyone in Kenton remembers as being particularly disastrous. Among these was the fire that is known as the "Big Four Fire," May 27, 1881, when the square between Columbus and Franklin near the Big Four depot was totally destroyed. Tiffin and Bellefontaine had to be called on for help, and for a time it was thought the whole town would go. The loss was about $50,000. On October 29, 1891, the Schindewolf fire, which destroyed several houses in different parts of the town, besides doing great damage to the furniture store and home of Theodore Schindewolf occurred, but no help was asked of other towns. Volunteer firemen assisted the regular workers, and finally the fire was gotten under control. At noon on April 23, 1902, the alarm was sounded and the news spread rapidly that the Champion Iron Company's buildings on the tract of land just west of the Big Four railroad, between Franklin and Columbus streets, were on fire. The department responded at once and almost all the citizens turned out to lend a hand, but by the time the flames were under control the plant was ruined. Bellefontaine sent aid by a special train, but the only thing that could be done was to keep the fire from spreading to other parts of the town. In spite of the high wind that was blowing, this was done, and the fire confined to the Champion plant. Kenton is justly proud of her fire department, and too much credit can not be given to the brave men who risk life and limb in all kinds of weather to protect the property owners from loss by fire.

The School of Music. The time has come when every thoughtful parent and student recognizes the fact that the study of music, to be effective, must be pursued in the same systematic and progressive method

that is employed in acquiring any other branch of knowledge. Recognizing this fact, and realizing that the old fashioned system that teaches one to play the piano, with no real knowledge of music either as a science or an art, was neither a progressive nor successful one, in the light of the few who attain even a small degree of perfection among the many who study music, Miss Flora D. Price, a teacher of many years experience, established the "School of Music," where modern methods could be pursued. In this work she was most ably seconded by Mrs. Maude Miller Machetanz, who teaches a most excellent kindergarten method for beginners ("The Fletcher Music Method"), which enables pupils under ten to read music rapidly, to analyze any piece of music, to recognize and name any scale, interval and chord or to write or play it; to memorize systematically; to modulate from any key to any other easily, and to formulate their own musical thoughts correctly and transfer them to paper; in other words, to compose.

This school was organized in September, 1908, and so well was it received that the first year it enrolled sixty pupils. Its work is attracting attention because of the sensible and helpful methods employed, and many of the little pupils write little melodies after only a few months in the school. It outgrew its original quarters, and is now located in large and comfortable rooms over Nourse and Caine's store, with space for expansion as it develops and grows. It is contemplated that a violin instructor will be added to the teaching force in the near future, and though very youthful, the School of Music bids fair to do a great work for music students in Kenton and vicinity.

Industries of Kenton. The Champion Iron Company of Kenton, started out in December, 1875, as The Champion Iron Fence Company, and was founded by B. G. Devoe, Henry Price, William Walker, James Young and W. H. Young. Its purpose was the manufacturing of a patent iron fence, and the first quarters contained 1,500 square feet of floor space it occupied in a frame structure in the west part of Kenton, across the Big Four railroad. On February 13, 1878, the company was incorporated under the name The Champion Iron Fence Company, with a capital stock of $100,000. The following men were interested in the enterprise at that time: Edward Crawford, W. H. Young, James Young, Henry Price and Benjamin G. Devoe. The following officers were elected: Edward Crawford, president; W. H. Young vice president; James Young, treasurer; Henry Price, secretary, and B. G. Devoe, superintendent. On May 1, 1899, owing to the desire of the company to manufacture other lines of work besides fence, the name of the company was changed to The Champion Iron Company, and under that name it is still doing business. The old plant, which had grown until it covered all the space between Franklin and Columbus streets west of the Big Four to Leighton street, was destroyed by fire April 23, 1902.

This was the largest and most destructive fire the city has ever experienced, and help was asked from Bellefontaine, as a high wind was blowing and for a time it seemed as if the flames could not be confined to the company's buildings. The loss to the firm was $180,000.

Work was commenced on the new plant which is located south of the Erie railroad, in South Kenton, and fronting on Steiner avenue, on April 23, 1903, just one year after the old plant was destroyed. At present the company has a building more suited to its needs than the old group in the west part of the city, with plenty of space to grow, and in every way the plant is a credit to the city. The floor space covers 89,500 square feet, and the number of employes is about 275. The Champion Iron Company is the largest manufacturing concern in Hardin county, and its work is known all over the United States. The capital stock is $500,000. The work has greatly changed since the formation of the company, in the early history iron fence being the chief product, whereas now that forms the smallest part of the business. Structural work, such as light houses, prisons, jail work and ornamental iron work constitute the main products, and at present this firm is engaged in constructing much work for public buildings, government light houses, county jails, churches and large manufacturing concerns. The present officers are: George J. Carter, president and treasurer; William J. Armstrong, vice president, and L. D. Carter, secretary.

Car Shops, Toledo, Kenton and Columbus Railroad, Kenton: On March 31, 1890, the citizens of Kenton held a special election to vote on the proposition to bond the city for the purpose of getting the car shops of the new T. and O. C. railroad, and the proposition carried unanimously. A location in the southeastern part of town near the railroad, was secured, and the shops erected in the same year. The amount of the bond was $50,000, but this was only a small portion of the cost of the plant. At first twenty-five men were employed, but the business of the company increased to such an extent that from time to time new men were taken on until now the number of employes is 165. A boiler shop, 85 by 100 feet, had to be added in 1907, and the plant has increased its capacity for work several times in its history. The present pay roll is about $10,000 per month. Outside of the shops, doing various work connected with the railroad, sixty-five more men are employed. C. J. Cooper was master mechanic from the opening of the shops until December 31, 1902, when he resigned, and J. C. Homer took charge January 1, 1903. Mr. Homer resigned April 10, 1903, and on the same date Mr. H. E. Passmore took charge as master mechanic, a position which he still holds.

The Scioto Sign Company was established by W. L. Finley and H. B. Williams, in 1898, in the room now occupied by H. A. Reed as a candy factory. The first room was about sixty feet long, but after the business had been in operation six months or more it was enlarged

until it reached the alley, and then a large oven was built on the side. It was originally the intention to manufacture metal signs only, but later Messrs. Finley and Williams decided to enlarge their field, and they added cardboard, paper and muslin signs, and the business grew so rapidly that in 1900 it was incorporated, and in 1901 moved to its present location, where a three story brick building was erected with about twenty-five thousand square feet of floor space. At the beginning Messrs. Finley and Williams employed about six or eight persons, and their force has now grown to seventy-five. In 1906 the plant was enlarged, so that now the company has over one hundred thousand square feet of floor space. Everything in the advertising line is manufactured, including signs made out of metal, cardboard, paper, muslin, oil-cloth, wood, advertising horse covers, caps, carpenter aprons, laundry bags, school bags, yard-sticks, rulers, metal trays, business calendars, art calendars, and one hundred and one different kinds of advertising novelties.

The company sends its goods to every state and territory in the United States, Canada, Mexico, Philippines, Cuba and South America. The present officers are: W. L. Finley, president; T. C. Mahon, vice president; Ed. Mahon, secretary; W. W. Durbin, treasurer and general manager; George M. Binckley, superintendent, and H. S. McSavaney, sales manager.

The Roser-Runkle Company, manufacturers of cake and candy specialties, was organized by H. L. Runkle and C. M. Roser in 1899. Realizing that the highest calling among men is the preparation of human food, the company at once took as its motto, "Purity of product and excellency of manufacture." With these ideas in mind, the market has been taxed both here and abroad for the finest and purest raw materials, and to attain the aim sought it become necessary to specialize upon a few items, chief of which are fig newtons and fudge candy. It soon became apparent that the demand throughout the United States and Canada for the Roser-Runkle pure food specialties was exceeding the output of the plant, and it became necessary to increase the capacity and facilities step by step until the output now equals nearly one million dollars per annum. The length of the company's public service is its best guarantee of good faith and business integrity, and this is still further shown by the exceptionally high class, standing and prominence of its customers, among whom are numbered the largest concerns in this country. The Roser-Runkle Company give steady work to one hundred and fifty employes residing in Kenton, and to over one hundred traveling salesmen located throughout the country. The company's inbound and outbound freight averages fifteen hundred car loads per year, the distribution of which has advertised Kenton in practically every city and town in the United States; and the Roser-Runkle's products are universally recognized everywhere as the standard of

excellence. The company is one of the largest firms in Kenton, which, ever mindful of the city's growth, leaves no stone unturned when the city's interest and advancement are at stake.

The Kenton Telephone Company was organized in the year 1898, the early board of directors consisting of W. A. Norton, L. A. Ansley, P. M. Crow, J. B. Seymore, J. S. Brailey, E. L. Barber and Horton Park. The capital as incorporated, was $10,000. Captain Horton Park was the first manager. At this time the telephone business in Kenton was not at all developed, there being only 250 subscribers to the existing exchange of the Bell Company, and there was no service at all to be had by the farming community, it being generally held by telephone men at that time that it was impractical to furnish telephone service to the farm. The company began service with 200 subscribers, the office being located on the second floor at the northeast corner of Market and Franklin streets. The list grew steadily, and in 1900 the first lines were constructed for farm service. This proved practical and popular, and from that date to the present, the company has followed a consistent policy of expansion in the rural as well as the city field, until their list includes 600 farm and over 1,100 city subscribers. There is not a township in Hardin county which is not today equipped more or less fully with rural telephones. In 1902, on the death of Manager Horton Park, Mr. C. E. Nicholas, of Columbus, Ohio, succeeded to the management, holding this office until 1904, when he resigned, to be succeeded by the present incumbent, F. S. Chapman, of Toledo, Ohio. The company's equipment, as at first installed, was for an ultimate capacity of 500 subscribers. Owing to the growth of the business and the consequent congestion of their equipment, in 1908 the company carried out an extensive program of rebuilding, taking down the old overhead wire, making it all cable, and installed about twenty miles of overhead and several miles of underground cable, all the business district being underground, with about 125 miles of poles and a thousand miles of wire, overhead and in cables. They also purchased and remodeled the building which they now occupy at the corner of Market and Columbus streets, and installed the automatic system complete. And it is conceded by telephone men that their plant is the most thoroughly equipped of any in the state. The present capital is $150,000, and the officers are as follows: President, James L. Moore; vice president, W. A. Norton; secretary, Charles H. Shanafelt; treasurer, Henry J. Miller; manager, F. S. Chapman. James L. Moore, W. A. Norton, Charles H. Shanafelt, Henry J. Miller, L. A. Ansley, W. P. Bowman, D. B. Nourse constitute the board of directors. Nearly all the company's stock is held by Hardin county citizens, there being nearly 120 individual stockholders. The company has never yet missed a dividend.

As the Smith and Silk Tool Company, the Ohio Machine Tool Company of Kenton, was established in September, 1890, with a capital

stock of $50,000, incorporated under the state laws of Ohio. Of the capital stock $35,000 had been paid in. The first directors were P. P. Silk, W. D. Smith, H. W. Gramlich, H. A. Wise and John Callam. A large building was erected on South Leighton street, Riverside, Kenton, Ohio, along the Erie railroad, and work was begun as soon as the factory was completed with a force of eighteen men. The first building cost approximately $6,000 and was located on the company's lots comprising nearly one acre. A few years later another large building was erected. Both were used until destroyed by fire in September, 1902. In 1895 the name was changed to The Ohio Machine Tool Company, and it has so existed ever since. The company is engaged in turning out heavy metal machines, such as planers and shapers, and these are shipped to all parts of the United States and foreign countries. The fire was a heavy blow to the organization, but early in the spring of 1903 the new buildings were ready for use. The largest building is 60 by 150, and the other 45 by 125. The work increased until seventy men were employed, and this factory is one of Kenton's most substantial and complete industries. The present officers are: President, W. D. Smith; vice president, Henry W. Gramlich; secretary and treasurer, H. A. Wise.

The Kenton Gas and Electric Company is the outgrowth of what was at one time the Kenton Gas Company, and later the Scioto Natural Gas and Oil Company. It was incorporated May 4, 1880, with a capital stock of $50,000, the incorporators being Peter Marr, J. M. White and others. The object of the company was to manufacture gas for lighting purposes, and a franchise was granted them by the city of Kenton for that purpose. On March 3, 1886, the Scioto Natural Gas and Oil Company was incorporated, the persons interested being J. M. White, J. N. McCoy, Thomas Espy, H. C. Koller and Henry Price. The object of this company was to drill and prospect for natural gas and oil. The first board of directors were chosen April 20, 1886, and consisted of the following members: Thomas Espy, George Leighton, J. M. White, J. N. McCoy, J. A. Rogers, H. C. Koller and Henry Price. The board of directors met and organized April 21, 1886, and after organizing elected the following officers: President, Thomas Espy; vice president, George Leighton; secretary, W. S. Robinson, and treasurer, Horton Park. The capital was increased in 1887 to $50,000, at which time the properties of the Kenton Gas Company were taken over by the Scioto Natural Gas and Oil Company. In February, 1888, the capital stock was again increased, this time to $200,000.

The Kenton Gas and Electric Company was incorporated March 4, 1890, and under this name the company has been known ever since. The incorporation papers were taken out by G. H. Harris, J. N. McCoy, Thomas Espy, M. C. McVitty and H. C. Koller. The object of this company was to furnish electric light for the city of Kenton and its residents and also to furnish electricity for power purposes. A franchise for

these purposes was granted by the city. At a meeting, the first one of the stockholders, held April 1, 1890, the following directors were chosen: Thomas Espy, H. C. Koller, L. Merriman, J. N. McCoy, G. H. Harris, J. A. Rogers, J. M. White, A. Letson, Joseph Timmons, Henry Price and George Leighton. The board of directors immediately elected the following officers: President, Thomas Espy; vice president, H. C. Koller; secretary, W. S. Robinson, and treasurer, J. M. White. The capital stock was originally $50,000, and was raised at a meeting held in April of the same year to $200,000, at which time the properties of the Scioto Natural Gas and Oil Company were taken over by the new company. At this meeting Mr. Timmons resigned and was succeeded by George W. Rutledge. From that time to the present this company has furnished gas for light and fuel and electric lights and electricity for power to Kenton and its citizens, and there are few homes in the city without one or more of its products.

The offices and power plant of the Kenton Gas and Electric Company are located on South Main street and at the corner of Walnut. The present officers are: President, W. A. Norton; vice president, Joseph Timmons; secretary, E. E. Rutledge; treasurer and manager, P. M. Magly. The board of directors consists of W. A. Norton, Joseph Timmons, A. G. Merriman, E. E. Rutledge and Henry Price.

During the nineteen years of its existence the company has had but four presidents: Mr. Espy from 1890 to 1891; J. M. White, 1891 to 1892; Thomas Espy from 1892 to 1901; Samuel Lee, 1901 to 1908, and W. A. Norton, who was chosen in 1908 and is still serving. The following men have served in the capacity of manager: Thomas Espy, M. C. McVitty, J. N. McCoy, H. C. Koller, Joseph Timmons, E. W. Plaisted, J. M. Plaisted and P. M. Magly (who is in charge of the plant at the present time).

On February 2, 1888, a meeting of some of Kenton's leading citizens was held for the purpose of forming a Building and Loan Association, and George W. Rutledge was chosen chairman. Four days later, February 6, the Home Savings Building and Loan Company was organized and the following directors chosen: Lewis Merriman, Charles Canaan, D. S. Fisher, J. H. Pfeiffer, E. L. Millar, S. H. Slater and Paul Watts. The officers were: President, Lewis Merriman; secretary, A. M. Rice; treasurer, W. A. Norton; attorney, O. W. Squires. The capital stock was placed at $250,000. After a few months the company established quarters in a room just north of the Kenton Savings Bank, and a few years later moved two doors farther north, where they remained until taking possession of their own building on North Detroit street, where they are still located. This building was purchased December 4, 1905, but owing to extensive repairs it could not be occupied at once. The office of the company is light, airy and modern, and was occupied early in 1906. Lewis Merriman served as president until his death in

November, 1905, when Paul Watts was chosen as his successor. Mr. Rice served as secretary until April 28, 1888, when G. W. Rutledge succeeded him. Mr. Rutledge held the place until March 29, 1897, when Miss Mary E. Walker was employed as secretary. Miss Walker began working for the company as assistant secretary in September, 1892, and received a well deserved promotion when advanced to secretary. Since then, she has had full charge of the affairs of the company, and is one of the most efficient and capable workers in Kenton. W. A. Norton has always been the treasurer, and the company has had but two attorneys, James Ray Stillings succeeding Mr. Squires in April, 1897. The capital stock is $2,000,000; contingent fund, $24,000; assets, $638,000; members, 2,500.

The present directors are Paul Watts, A. M. Rice, W. J. Ochs, C. B. Fink, A. G. Merriman, E. E. Rutledge and James L. Moore. The present officers: President, Paul Watts; vice president, A. M. Rice; second vice president, W. J. Ochs; secretary, Mary E. Walker; treasurer, W. A. Norton, and attorney, James R. Stillings. Lodged in a comfortable building, managed by thoroughly competent officers, and everything about the affairs of the company conducted with scrupulous exactness, The Home Savings, Building and Loan Company is one of the substantial institutions, not only of Kenton, but of Hardin county, and has been a blessing to thousands of families in working for homes of their own, as well as a credit to the community.

The Crystal Ice and Cold Storage Company of Kenton, was established in 1904 for the purpose of manufacturing pure ice, and also as a cold storage plant. A commodious, well equipped building on South Leighton street near the Scioto was erected, and the product soon became popular in Kenton and surrounding towns. Every precaution is taken to keep the ice absolutely clean and pure, and the result is a beautifully clear, healthful product. By the latest process the water is converted to steam, condensed, reboiled, skimmed and then filtered, making it impossible to contain any germs before freezing, which is done by a scientific process. From three to six wagons are necessary to supply the local patrons in warm weather and large quantities are shipped to other towns. The company also does a large business in storing food supplies, furs and canned goods, charging very reasonable rates and keeping the articles in first class condition. John S. Rice is president; A. G. Ahlefeld, vice president; J. F. Andrews, treasurer; J. S. Wetherill, secretary and manager, and W. P. Bowman and J. F. Andrews, the auditing committee. The directors are John S. Rice, A. G. Ahlefeld, J. F. Andrews, E. S. Neely, W. P. Bowman, Whippart Schmidt and A. V. Salisbury.

In 1874 a large building was erected by Alonzo Teeters and Asher Letson on the bank of the Scioto river in South Kenton, for a pork packing establishment, but eight years later the slaughter of hogs was discontinued and the property came into the possession of the Scioto

Straw Board Company. The building was greatly enlarged and the new company, with a capital stock of $60,000, went actively into the business of making paper. The stockholders were James Young, Nathan Ahlefeld, Asher Letson, James White and William H. Young. When equipped for business the plant was valued at $80,000, and for a time employed sixty men. Other buildings were added and a force of men was kept busy bringing the straw to the mill, when litigation commenced to stop the pouring of the refuse into the Scioto on the ground that it polluted the stream and killed the fish. The case dragged along, and about that time the company disposed of the mill to the paper combine or trust, which operated a number of paper mills all over the country. On account of the objections raised by Hardin county citizens, and also because of over-production of the kind of paper manufactured at this mill, the plant was shut down about twenty years ago and has never been re-opened. The company which bought it still retains control, and in a measure keeps up the building, but the weather and a destructive fire have worked ruin with it in many ways, and it is worth nothing to the community.

The American Farm Products Company was organized in 1904, under the laws of New Jersey, with a capital stock of three million dollars. It owns and operates factories in Illinois, Michigan and Ohio. The Kenton plant, which occupies a large cold storage building on South Detroit street, Kenton, near the Scioto river, is in charge of Alfred G. Wessling. The plant at Kenton makes process butter, ice cream and other products. Mr. Wessling is also the manager of the company's creameries at Forest, Belle Center and Pfeiffer. At the Kenton plant sixty men are employed, including those at the creameries, and about three million pounds of butter are handled annually. It is one of Kenton's most prosperous industries, and the products are shipped to all parts of the country.

Under the name, The Kenton Lock Factory, the Kenton Hardware Company began business about 1891 in a large plant located in Riverside. The company was incorporated with a capital stock of $75,000, and General J. C. Howe was the first manager. Work was begun on the factory in 1890, but it was not until the next year that everything was completed. For some years it continued under this name, and then was changed to the Kenton Hardware Company. It employed a number of men, and was considered one of Kenton's most important industries, but very suddenly in 1907 it went into the hands of a receiver, and has since been closed.

The Kenton Carriage Company succeeded the R. K. Gravell Carriage Company in 1880, since which time it has steadily grown and occupied more and more room. R. K. Gravell will be remembered by many Kenton citizens, as he was actively engaged in the manufacture of wagons and carriages in the seventies in a shop located back of the

present Theodore Schindewolf furniture establishment. Paul Watts came to Kenton from Tiffin in 1880, and bought out the plant, conducting the business alone until 1887, when a company was formed consisting of J. M. Arndt, Otto Hessberger, Adam Linz, Ethan Williams along with Mr. Watts, and under that management it has ever since been continued. At present Mr. Watts is the president; Mr. Hessberger, vice president, and Adam Linz, secretary and treasurer. The company has gained for itself a broad reputation in this and other counties for fine work in the carriage line. The gentlemen who form the company enjoy the confidence of the community, and the work they turn out speaks for itself. They are noted as manufacturers of high grade work in all lines, and the business is rapidly increasing. On October 29, 1891, the property of the Kenton Carriage Company was destroyed by fire, and the firm then bought the present location at the corner of Wayne and Columbus, known then as the Ford property. The present substantial brick building stands on that site. In all departments they occupy about 17,300 square feet of floor space.

In 1868 Henry Kaiser, Sr. founded a little wagon shop in Kenton, making farm wagons and doing blacksmith work. The business grew, and he gradually worked into the carriage business, and away from the other lines of work. Ten years after he established the business (1878) he was ready to devote himself exclusively to the manufacture and repair of carriages and buggies, erecting a substantial plant on East Columbus street, at the present location. The business (known as the H. Kaiser Buggy Company) flourished, but in 1885 the plant was completely destroyed by fire. At the time of the fire the floor space occupied by this growing manufactory was 5,400 square feet. The plant was immediately rebuilt much larger and better than before, and when completed, had a floor space of 9,600 square feet, or nearly double the former room. In 1890 another addition was added for a repository, with 2,600 square feet of floor space. In this are displayed the beautiful and durable vehicles for which this company is noted, and it makes a convenient and attractive place to display them. In 1895 an addition was built at the rear of the plant with 8,000 square feet more of space, but the company has outgrown even this large addition. At present they are preparing to engage in the repairing of automobiles, and this will require another addition to the plant. As now planned, it will add 2,400 square feet of space to the factory, and necessitate the employment of more men. The present force consists of twenty employes. The members of the firm are: Henry Kaiser, Sr., W. H. Kaiser and J. C. Kaiser, all substantial, honorable business men of Kenton, where they have spent most of their lives. These gentlemen build their vehicles on honor, and as a result have built for themselves an enviable reputation in this and other counties. They have had a large trade in Chicago and other large cities, shipping buggies and carriages there every year.

Kenton Veterinary Hospital occupies a substantial frame building on West Franklin street, a little west of the Big Four depot. The building which cost $3,000, was opened on September 25, 1907. In February of the next year an addition was added at a cost of $1,000. Dr. I. A. Wynn, a skilled veterinary surgeon, owns and manages the hospital, which is one of Kenton's growing institutions. Up to September 25, 1909, 280 horses had been treated, besides other animals. The hospital is well equipped with all modern appliances for taking care of sick and injured animals, including an ambulance which may be used by citizens of the county for their live stock free of charge.

Kenton's dry goods stores: J. S. Armitage and Company, established their store in its present location, northeast corner Public Square, July 1, 1906. Since then many improvements have been made including a fine new front. The store consists of two floors and the building is one hundred feet long. A general line of dry goods, curtains, cloaks and suits is carried. Seven clerks are employed with extra help on Saturdays.

The firm of Nourse and Caine established their store at the northwest corner of the Public Square, August 1, 1901, and ever since have been quite successful. They carry a fine line of millinery, curtains, cloaks, suits and general dry goods. They occupy a large and commodious building with 11,750 square feet of floor space and employ thirty-one clerks.

M. Schick and Company have the largest dry goods store in the city and occupy a floor space of 25,000 square feet. They carry the usual line of dry goods, rugs, silks, millinery, suits, cloaks and notions. This store was established in 1884. It is located in an elegant building on the north side of the Square and employs thirty people.

C. B. Fink, in connection with his carpet and music store, handles dry goods, as does J. A. Schectla in connection with his stove store. C. E. Wharton also has a dry goods department in his racket store near the Big Four railroad.

The Cement Block and Roofing Company of Kenton started in a modest way July 31, 1905, to manufacture cement products, and during the short time it has been in existence has grown steadily. At first one building and one or two town lots were occupied, and a force of ten or fifteen men employed. The factory is located at the corner of Grove and Vine streets, west of the Big Four railroad, where it is convenient to ship the manufactured articles. All kinds of cement work is done here, and products are in great demand in this and other counties. At present two large buildings and ten town lots are required for the work. Thirty men are employed and the business is growing rapidly. John Herzog is the president and Samuel Pfeiffer the secretary of the company.

Near the junction of the Erie and Big Four railway is located the plant of the Orr Stave Company. This company has only been established a few years, and in the spring of 1909 suffered a great loss because

of fire. However the buildings are rapidly being replaced by new ones and business has been resumed.

The Kenton Gas Engine Works is located near the Big Four railroad in the northwestern part of the city.

Churches of Kenton. The First Methodist church, the first religious organization in Kenton, began its existence in 1832 in the little cabin built by George H. Houser somewhere near the present site of the Crystal Ice Plant on the north bank of the Scioto river. The little church had eight members and from this small class, as it was then called, it grew into the flourishing congregation of more than seven hundred members of the present day. The first revival was held in 1835 by Rev. Flemming, the first M. E. preacher of Kenton. The cabin gave way successively to better and better church buildings, until now the members worship in a fine brown stone structure on the corner of Main and North streets which, including improvements which have since been added, cost about fifty thousand dollars. Of course none of the charter members survive, but Mrs. William Cary, Mrs. Walter King and Mrs. William Dougherty, who joined the church shortly after the pioneer period, still survive, and occasionally attend services.

Preaching in cabins by circuit riders continued until 1836, when the first log schoolhouse in Kenton was used for services. In 1839 the frame church, which was the first regular meeting house, was built on the same lot with the log schoolhouse, and was used until 1852 when a brick building situated where Mrs. Daniel Sullivan's residence now stands on Main street was opened, and dedicated to the worship of God. However the little frame building which was at first 35 by 40 feet had to be enlarged and when finished was twice its former length. This caused it to be know as the "steamboat church." A new era dawned for the congregation when the fine brick church was opened in 1852. Prior to this time Kenton was not a station, but was on a circuit with a minister in charge of this and several other churches at once. In 1852 Rev. John S. Kalb was made the resident minister and ever since Kenton has been a separate charge. The building was a two story structure and cost about $10,000. In 1866 the building was remodeled at a cost of $7,000 and two years later some other repairs were made. In 1885 the old seats were replaced by new ones, new carpets were put in and extensive repairs made in various parts of the building. In 1887 the pipe organ was purchased for $2,500.

Fire destroyed this church on January 19, 1890, and a month later the members decided not to rebuild on the old site. A location at the corner of Main and North was purchased, and the cornerstone of the new building laid May 25, 1890, by Rev. L. A. Belt, assisted by other ministers. It is a beautiful building well lighted and well ventilated, with a seating capacity perhaps of greater than any other church in

FIRST METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, KENTON, OHIO

town. The basement which is used for entertainments, socials, and for the primary department of the Sunday school, is a fine large room with kitchen and toilet and furnace rooms attached, and is the largest of its kind in the city. The audience room has opera seats, hardwood floor, fine stained glass windows inscribed with the names of many of the pioneers of the church, and back of it, separated by a curtain of art glass, is the large Sunday school room with its class rooms all opening into it. When class rooms and all available space are used, this church has a seating capacity of more than twelve hundred. There are also commodious rooms for the pastor's study and class meetings.

The church keeps up a flourishing Sunday school, an Epworth League for the young people, Junior Epworth League, mid-week Prayer service, Women's Home and Foreign Missionary Society, Home Guards, Mothers' Jewels, Aid Society and The King's Heralds. The list of pastors appears elsewhere. Three times in the history of the church the Central Ohio Conference was held here—in 1861, 1881 and 1888—and many conventions of various kinds have also been held in the church.

In 1846 the quaint little brick house that many of the residents of Kenton remember as the first Methodist parsonage, was built on the lot opposite the Baptist church. It was torn down a few years ago to make room for a dwelling house. In 1874 the parsonage now in use was built on North Main street. Except for a few repairs and modern improvements it is the same as when first built, and bids fair to last many years as a home for Methodist ministers and their families.

Pastors of First Methodist Episcopal church, Kenton, organized in 1832, by Rev. Alexander Thompson: 1834 to 1835, Revs. Kinnear, Philip Nation and Harvey Camp; 1835, Rev. Flemming; 1836 to 1843, Revs. Brakefield, Philip Wareham, Martin Welch and Shaw; 1843, W. W. Nickerson, Sr. Minister, Rev. Phillips, Jr.; 1844, C. Thomas; 1845,

N. H. Barker; 1846, H. P. Ward and A. Rumfield, Jr.; 1848, J. Blampied, Sr., T. J. Guard, Jr.; 1850, W. J. Wells, Sr., W. W. Winter, Jr.; 1851, W. J. Wells, Sr., J. M. Holmes, Jr.; 1852, John S. Kalb; 1853, J. M. Holmes; 1854, G. W. Collier; 1855, T. J. Monnett; 1857, C. W. Kitchen; 1859, C. S. Ferris; 1861, A. Nelson; 1863, Joseph Ayers; 1864, A. Harmount; 1865, C. Reynolds; 1868, W. W. Winter; 1870, Ambrose Hollington; 1873, Isaac Newton; 1876, S. L. Roberts; 1877, Dark S. Donaldson (died); 1877, Thomas H. Wilson (appointed to fill out time); 1878, D. D. Mather; 1880, J. A. Ferguson; 1883, Oliver Kennedy; 1885, Isaac R. Henderson; 1888, Wilbur J. Hodges; 1893, E. D. Whitlock; 1894, Thomas H. Campbell; 1899, James Fitzwater; 1900, J. Bethards; 1901, Richard D. Hollington; 1905, Frank H. Essert; and 1907, Elmer E. McCammon.

Three years after the organization of Hardin county, in 1836, the First Presbyterian church of Hardin county, Ohio, was organized, with Eri Strong and Reading Hineline as its elders. Two years later, by the action of the Presbytery of Findlay in session at Lima, Ohio, its name was changed to the First Presbyterian church of Kenton. In 1838 Rev. J. B. Clark took charge of the church as its first stated supply, remaining until June 12, 1842. During this time Isaac Mathews, Solomon Adams and Hugh Pugh were elected additional elders. The meetings in these earliest years were divided between the old courthouse, the frame schoolhouse which stood on the corner of Carrol and Market streets, and private dwellings. In the autumn of 1842 Rev. John Ustic began his labors, which continued until April, 1848. Early in 1843 steps were taken toward the erection of a church building, and by summer of that year a frame building had been erected on the southwest corner of Columbus and Market streets. The total subscriptions toward this building were $343.50, of which only $39.00 was paid in cash. Jacob Schoonover was the contractor and builder, and much of the material had to be hauled from Tiffin, Sandusky City and Cincinnati, whither the goods donated were taken to be sold. The church had a steeple and a bell (purchased in Cincinnati in November, 1846, at a cost of $110) and at the time of its erection was the finest public building in Kenton.

During Mr. Ustic's pastorate of five years and six months fifty-five members united with the church. After an interval of nearly a year the Rev. James E. Marquis was called to the pastorate, giving one-fourth of his time, however, to the Huntersville charge. The salary at this time was $400 per annum for the three-fourths of his time. Forty-six persons were received into membership during Mr. Marquis' ministry, which terminated in 1854. For more than two years thereafter the pulpit seems to have been irregularly supplied, the longest periods being

those of Rev. William Young and Rev. John Wiseman. The next regular pastor was the Rev. William Dalzell, who remained until 1860, and during whose ministry thirty-five persons were received into membership. He was followed by the Rev. J. K. Kost, whose labors of two years brought twenty-two members as their fruitage. On December 2, 1862, the Rev. L. C. Cheney began what has been termed "a fearless advocacy of the truth at a time 'when the brave began to fear the power of man, and the pious to almost doubt the favors of God.'" But after a pastorate of only eighteen months, death brought his earthly labors to a close, leaving the church pastorless at what proved to be a trying time to this as well as many other congregations. At one time there were only three male members who could be depended upon for active church work.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
KENTON, OHIO

In December, 1864, the Rev. H. R. Peairs took up the pastorate, and a year later steps were taken looking toward the erection of a more commodious church building. The work was commenced in the following May, with a subscription list of more than $10,000, and by the next spring the basement was ready for occupancy. The old building was sold to the German Reformed congregation and removed to the second lot west of its old site, where it suffered destruction in the fire of 1881. The bell purchased in 1846, however, was retained by the church, and continued its summons to divine worship until the same fateful fire brought an end to its historic career. On February 24, 1867, the new building was dedicated to the worship and service of God. Mr. Peairs continued his pastorate until October, 1870, having received into membership 144 persons. After an interval of two months he was succeeded by the Rev. I. G. Hall, under whose inspiration the indebtedness remaining upon the building was finally cancelled, on occasion of the church's thirty-eighth anniversary. The cost of the structure, including interest, was approximately $17,000. Mr. Hall received into

membership 96 persons, and terminated his ministry by resignation September 1, 1876.

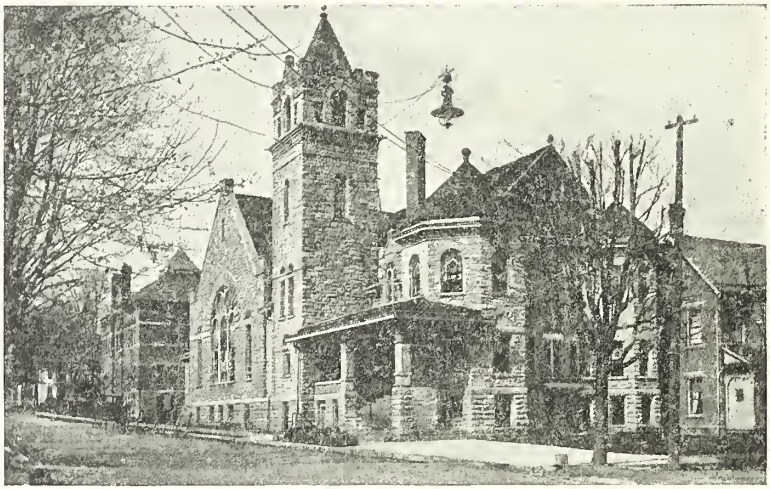
The next pastor was the Rev. Henry M. Robertson, whose pastorate extended to December, 1881, with additions numbering 71. In May of that year occurred the disastrous fire above alluded to, leaving the Presbyterian congregation homeless after "years of sacrifice and self-denial." A temporary home was found in the vacant Baptist church, while plans were formulated for rebuilding. Meanwhile the church had called the Rev. S. J. Bogle, who was installed in April, 1882. The lecture room of the new building was occupied early in that year, but the entire structure was not completed until 1886. Up to the present time (August, 1909) this building remains unchanged except in two particulars, an extension of the gallery (about doubling its seating capacity), and the addition of a pastor's study, a large, convenient room at the rear of the auditorium. The property at the corner of Market and Columbus streets, directly opposite the church, was then purchased for a manse, making a convenient and suitable home for pastors, especially after certain interior alterations had been made.

During the pastorate of the Rev. S. J. Bogle 329 members were received. Mr. Bogle resigned in October, 1893, and was succeeded in January, 1894, by the Rev. J. H. Whistler, who remained exactly three years. Ninety-six members were added during this time. In January, 1897, the Rev. J. W. Fulton became pastor, continuing his work for five years, during which one hundred and twenty-six persons were added to the membership. From March, 1902, until August, 1905, the Rev. W. M. Hindman, D. D., was pastor, resigning to accept a call to the First church of Chillicothe, Ohio. One hundred and sixty-seven names were added to the roll as the result of his labors. In March, 1906, the Rev. Raymond M. Huston was called to the pastorate, continuing until January 1, 1909, when he took up the work in the church at Mansfield. There was received under his ministrations eighty members. The present pastor, the Rev. U. S. Bartz, Ph. D., D. D., was installed April 29, 1909. The congregtion is prosperous and harmonious and actively engaged in all the departments of modern church work. The communicant membership on August 1, 1909, was 466 (not including a number on the "reserved roll"). The present elders are, in the order of priority, J. C. Miller, W. D. Dean, J. L. Clark, W. H. Seymour, Cyrus Hofsteater, J. A. Grove, James Watt, Professor T. C. Ferguson, Dr. W. C. Emery, and W. M. Segar. The present trustees are John B. Seymour, James Morrison, Geo. W. O'Neal, John H. Smick, A. G. Merriman, and Jas. L. Moore. Other officers are as follows: President Board of Deaconesses, Mrs. Geo. Leighton; Superintendent Bible School, H. T. Miller; Superintendent Chapel S. S., C. E. Harbison; President Finance Society, Mrs. F. C. Dougherty; President Woman's H. and F. Missionary

Society, Mrs. E. T. Bogardus; President Men's Brotherhood, Geo. E. Crane; President Y. P. S. C. E., R. E. Harris; Superintendent Junior C. E., Miss Mabel Brewer; Organist, Mrs. James Watt.

List of pastors of the First Presbyterian church: Rev. J. B. Clark, 1838-1842; Rev. John Ustie, 1842-1848; Rev. James E. Marquis, 1849-1854; Rev. William Young, 1854-1855; Rev. John Wiseman, 1855; Rev. William Dalzell, 1857-1860; Rev. J. K. Kost, 1860-1862; Rev. L. C. Cheney, 1862-1864; Rev. H. R. Peairs, 1864-1870; Rev. I. G. Hall, 1870-1876; Rev. Henry M. Robertson, 1876-1882; Rev. S. J. Bogle, 1882-1894; Rev. John Henry Whistler, 1894-1897; Rev. John W. Fulton, 1897-1902; Rev. W. M. Hindman, D. D., 1902-1906; Rev. Raymond M. Huston, 1906-1909; and Ulysses S. Bartz, Ph. D., D. D., 1909. Of the above list the first eleven pastors (including Rev. Henry M. Robertson) are deceased.

As near as can be determined the St. John's Evangelical Lutheran church of Kenton was organized about 1838 by Rev. Fuhrmann of Springfield, and in 1840 they had a regular pastor, Rev. Tanke. In



ST. JOHN'S EVANGELICAL CHURCH, KENTON, OHIO

1844 a small church was erected at the corner of Carroll and Wayne streets costing $3,000. This served the people as a church home until 1877, when the building was enlarged, repaired and remodeled at a cost of $5,000. It was re-dedicated January 13, 1877, by Rev. J. Weber, and with other improvements lasted until 1903, when the present edifice was built.

The first parsonage was a small frame building just east of the church, but some years later the present substantial brick house was erected for the pastor, which with some improvements is still used. The present beautiful church was dedicated on August 16, 1903, and is one of the finest in the city. It cost $25,000. It has beautiful art glass windows, handsome furnishings, ample Sunday school rooms, a basement fitted up for social gatherings, a large auditorium and a fine pipe organ. The whole building is well lighted and heated, and is the pride of the congregation. The members of this church are noted for their liberality and loyalty to their denomination, and they are doing good work in the community.

A Ladies' Aid society with 75 members is under the leadership of Mrs. Ora Maddex, and has accomplished much in the way of helping with church finances. The C. E. society has 70 members and Mr. Carl Rager is the efficient president of this organization. A flourishing Sunday school of 300 members, with Mr. D. H. Lick as superintendent adds much to the efficiency of the church. There are at present 650 members on the church roll. Rev. Henry Katterjohn has charge of the church and also conducts services in the Goshen Evangelical Lutheran church east of the city.

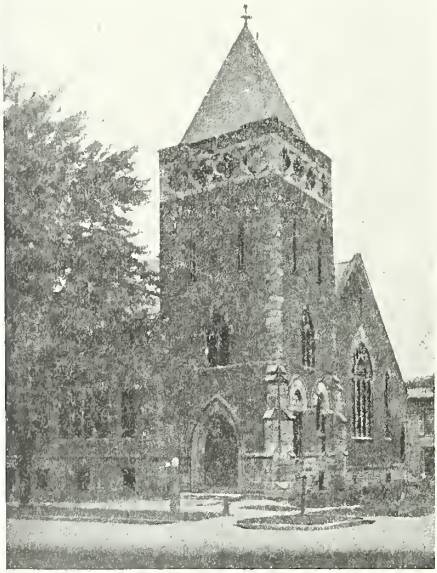
The United Presbyterian church in general is the outgrowth of a union between the Associate and the Associate Reformed churches. This union took place on May 26, 1858, at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania. Before the union took place these two denominations had organizations at Kenton.

The Associate Reformed church, of Kenton, was organized by Rev. James Gamble in 1840, under the direction of Springfield Presbytery. Messrs. Hugh McGaven, A. Ballentine and John Rice were ruling elders in this church. The Associate church of Kenton was organized in 1841 by Rev. Samuel Wilson, D. D., of Xenia, Ohio, under the direction of Miami Presbytery. Messrs. Culbertson Elder and Isaiah McConnell were ruling elders in this congregation. Each denomination had a house of worship. The Associate church, with Rev. J. L. Bull pastor, was located on North Main street. The Associate Reformed church with Revs. McCracken and J. F. Hutchison pastors, from 1843-1857, was located on the present site of the United Presbyterian church. Accurate information of the two congregations is very meager.

When the union took place in Pittsburg these two congregations became one, and has ever since been known as the United Presbyterian church. In November of 1859 Rev. Benjamin Waddle D. D. took charge of the local congregation. He continued her honored pastor until the time of his death in May, 1879. His work was not confined to a parish, but he was pastor of the community at large. He preached in schoolhouses throughout the county and held prayer meetings in many

homes. He was held in high esteem in the denomination and in fact in all denominations where known. His work was not merely the exposition of the Word. During his ministry an earnest effort was made to have a Bible in every home in the county. He was an educator. His name stands among the very first who believed in the co-education. Shortly before he assumed the duties of the pastorate in Kenton, he was the energetic president of Muskingum College located in New Concord, Ohio.

Dr. Waddle was a leader of higher civilization and better citizenship. He represented the county in the legislature one term. There he gave good account of himself. His kind, open heart made him friends every where he went. During the Civil war the local church sent forth men to fight for the Union. This was a heavy strain upon the church, but she bore it nobly for the sake of the flag. Shortly after Dr. Waddle's death the citizens of the county erected a stately monument over his grave. This is the only monument erected by the citizens in Beautiful "Grove Cemetery." It stands as a living testimony to the worth of the man.



UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH
KENTON, OHIO.

Following the death of Dr. Waddle the congregation was vacant until the spring of 1880. A call was then extended to Rev. J. A. Henderson (now pastor of Sugar Creek, Ohio, congregation). He was an energetic young man but recently graduated from the Theological Seminary. He accepted the call and commenced the duties of the pastorate in April, 1880. During the pastorate ill health necessitated a "leave of absence" which was granted by the congregation. Soon after his return however it became evident that continued ill-health must be the reason for cutting short his work in this field. His pastorate closed in 1886. His work was productive of much good. Near the beginning of his ministry the United Presbyterian church of Silver Creek, Ohio, was organized. With the exception of a few years this has

been a part of the Kenton charge, although it is a separate organization.

Rev. Henderson continued the pastor of the Silver Creek congregation a few years, then deeming it wise that that congregation should have a pastor of her own, he withdrew from the field. This congregation called Rev. J. E. Kerr (now of Monmouth, Illinois), in 1885, and later Rev. M. D. Telford (now of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania). These men labored for a number of years in this field. The following is a list of the men who have ruled well as elders of the congregation: James Ewing, Sr., Green Porter, Howard Sloan, James Ewing, Jr., Levi Derr, L. A. Stewart, Asher Derr, W. G. Ewing. The last four names are the present ruling elders. The present trustees of the congregation are: Chas. Strobble, Miller Douglas, Scott Sloan, and Clem W. Robinson. The membership is made up of the very best names and families of the county. The church building is a brick structure but recently repaired. The congregation is well organized and doing an efficient work.

About one year after Rev. Henderson's pastorate closed the Kenton congregation called the Rev. J. C. Roe. He accepted the call. For some reason, however, he was not installed as pastor for one year after he had commenced his labor. He continued the faithful and much beloved pastor until 1903. It was during his ministration that the Silver Creek congregation was again united with the Kenton congregation, under one charge. Each however retained its distinct organization but perfectly harmonious in one pastorate. It was during his pastorate also, that the present beautiful and commodious house of worship was erected and stands on the site of the old one. Too much praise cannot be given Rev. Roe in securing this house of worship. He worked earnestly and courageously for the new building. He was a good financier, a splendid money-getter, and an excellent man. The old church was torn down in 1890 and the new one commenced. In the autumn of the same year the cornerstone of the new building was laid with appropriate services. A number of interesting things are enclosed in the pocket of the stone. During the construction of the building the congregation worshiped in the courthouse. On September 28, 1891, the congregation realized its efforts in the dedication of the new building. The structure cost $14,000. The entire amount was subscribed on or before the dedication. The dedicatory services were appropriate to the occasion. A number of visiting brethren were present and rejoiced with the congregation in her prosperity. There were but four members living who saw the rise and fall of the old building and the dedication of the new, namely Mr. and Mrs. David Snodgrass, Mrs. Judge Bain and Mrs. Eliza E. Rice. After the dedication of the building Rev. Roe continued to be the pastor of this faithful people. In the spring of 1903 he felt compelled to resign, on account of failing health. His resignation was accepted. Later he went abroad. It had been his desire to visit and study at close range the land and places where the

Saviour lived while on earth. His ambition was realized, but scarcely had he returned until it was known that he could not live long. He died February 15, 1906. His work endures; his name is still on our lips as "one that serves."

Within three months after his resignation the congregation had a new pastor. The name of Rev. J. W. Kerr (now of Toledo) was suggested by the retiring pastor. He was called and commenced his labors in July, 1903. This pastorate extends over a period of only eighteen months. Rev. Kerr was very favorably known in Sidney Presbytery, where he had served as pastor of several congregations. He was also favorably known in the church. The secretary of the Home Mission Board recognizing his ability as a worker in a home mission field requested him to take up a new field in Toledo, Ohio. Much against the will of the congregations of Kenton and Silver Creek he felt constrained to present his resignation. He demitted the charge in January, 1905. Then followed a period of vacancy lasting a little over one year.

In January, 1906, a call from the Kenton and Silver Creek congregations was presented to the Rev. John W. Bickett, and by him accepted. He commenced his labors in February, 1906; was installed by Sidney Presbytery in April of the same year, and continues to be their pastor. During the present pastorate a number of minor repairs have been made. Today the church edifice is still "a thing of beauty."

The following list of elders will give an idea of the constituency of the congregation: David Snodgrass, Thos. Rough, Judge James Bain, Joseph H. Robinson, R. D. Miller, James Ewing, Sr., John McClellan, John H. Anderson, S. W. Robinson, David R. Boyd, Newton D. Robinson, Dr. J. N. McCoy, A. P. Snodgrass, A. M. Rice, R. H. McCoy, James Ewing, Jr., and Professor S. J. Wagner. The last six are the present ruling elders. The present trustees are Carle Bowman, Carey J. Griffith and Dr. W. D. Combs.

The membership is not large but the congregation is well organized and doing good work. The character of the people is such that any man might be proud to be their pastor. For more than half a century this congregation has done her work. During all this time the mid-week prayer meeting has been held. One from her midst has been educated for the ministry, namely, Rev. French O. Ross. A number of the young people at different times have attended the higher schools of learning. Several are in college at the present time. Such is but a scanty sketch of the United Presbyterian church.

The First Baptist church of Kenton was organized June 22, 1850, with seven members. The first pastor was Rev. A. L. Hay who had been a missionary to the Creek Indians. The first church was erected on the present site in 1852, and was dedicated by Rev. David Scott. Three of the members who were present at the dedication are still active mem-

bers of the Baptist church, two of them residing in Kenton—Mrs. Helen McCance, Mrs. Mary McVitty and Mrs. Wizand. The first named live in Kenton and are still faithful to the church of their youth.

During its early years this church had all the trials and tribulations of any pioneer organization, being sometimes without a pastor, and at others in quite a flourishing condition. During the pastorate of Rev. Thomas J. Sheppard everything prospered financially and spiritually, for he was greatly liked by his people, and it was while he was here that the beautiful little brick structure was erected at the corner of Carrol and Wayne. It was dedicated November, 1890, and by the active work of pastor and people was cleared of debt. Two very notable revivals have marked the history of this congregation—one in 1869 when sixty persons were baptized and taken into the church and one in 1901 when about one hundred people professed conversion.

The pastorates of Revs. Tilley and Fischer were also marked by steady growth, but these ministers were only here for short periods. Rev. O. L. Martin next came, and during his term as minister the parsonage was built next to the church and connected with it. Rev. Martin was an active, aggressive worker along all church lines, being particularly active in building up the congregation and in temperance work, and it was with keen regret that the people of the church and city gave him up when health failed and he was compelled to seek a more congenial climate. Under his pastorate the church became self supporting, and the membership reached one hundred and fifty. It was in 1903 that the parsonage was dedicated and in 1908 the last of the indebtedness was wiped out.

On November 3, 1907, Rev. Philip Bauer was called to the church, and his work has been crowned with success to the present time. He was a noted evangelist and soul-winner, and the congregation made no mistake in choosing him to carry on the work here. Under his leadership debts have been paid, the Bible school increased to nearly two hundred members, country congregations built up, and the spiritual and financial well being of the church strengthened. A Sunday school has been organized at Grassy Point with preaching occasionally, and Mr. Bauer has many calls to other congregations to assist with revival services. The church is well organized along all lines, having a strong Missionary society and a good Sunday school. The list of pastors is given elsewhere.

The church has a seating capacity of two hundred and fifty and is a beautiful little building. The parsonage is in harmony with the church edifice, and furnishes a convenient home for the pastor and his family. The present membership is about one hundred and seventy. The Sunday school, in charge of G. R. Jones as superintendent, is active, progressive and doing good work.

Pastors of the church: 1850, (five months), Rev. A. L. Hay; 1851,

(April 26)-1854 (Feb. 19), Rev. David Scott; 1855 (June)-1856 (June), Rev. E. G. Wood; 1856 (November 15), Rev. T. J. Price; 1857 (December 19), Rev. D. G. Oviatt; 1858 (November), Rev. Wm. H. Barber; 1860 (June 9)-1862 (April 19), Rev. D. G. Oviatt; 1862 (December 15), Rev. J. Burke; 1863 (June 14, four months), Rev. D. G. Oviatt; 1865 (May)-1867 (February), Rev. J. B. Shaff; 1868 (April 15)-1871 (April 15), Rev. J. L. Phillips; 1871 (December 16)-1872 (December 1), Rev. W. W. Robinson; 1872 (December)-1873 (April), Rev. E. A. Wood; 1874 (March), Rev. A. G. Kirk; 1875 (April 4)-1877 (April 5), Rev. W. V. Thomas; 1877 (October), Rev. J. C. Tuttle; 1879 (May 25), Rev. J. Fisher; 1887 (March 20)-1888, Rev. Mr. Massett; 1889 (June 2)-1892 (September 25), Rev. T. J. Sheppard; 1893 (May 7)-1894 (May 5), Rev. B. F. Tilley; 1894 (December 30)-1896 (September 3), Rev. Frederick Fischer; 1896 (October 11)-1907 (October 20), Rev. O. L. Martin; and 1907 (November 3), Rev. Philip Bauer, Jr., (present pastor).

The Baptist Young People's Union was organized in 1893. The following members held the office of president: 1893, Jack Corwin; 1894-95, O. F. Reed; 1896-97, H. A. Hisey; 1897-98, A. G. Banks; 1898, H. A. Hisey; 1899, W. C. Hisey; 1900, Miss Ida Banks; 1900-01, F. West Blanchard; 1902, C. C. Sherman; 1903, Mrs. J. J. Johnson; 1904, Stuart Garrettson; 1905, Miss Beatrice O'Neal; 1906, Mrs. S. T. Garrettson; 1907, Miss Beatrice O'Neal; 1908, C. C. Sherman; and 1909, Pearl Reed.

The Woman's Home and Foreign Missionary Society of the First Baptist church was organized at the home of Mrs. Helen M. McCance, North Main street, in April, 1884. Following is a partial list of the presidents: 1897, Mrs. H. M. McCance; 1898, Mrs. O. L. Martin; 1899, Mrs. Jennie Holverstott; 1900-01-02-03, Mrs. Maria O'Neal; 1904, Mrs. O. L. Martin; 1905, Mrs. O. L. Martin; 1906, Mrs. H. M. McCance; 1907, Mrs. O. L. Martin; 1908, Mrs. Clarence VanCleave, and 1909, Mrs. George Feeker.

It is probable that the Rev. Dr. McElroy was the first Episcopal clergyman who visited Kenton, but the date is uncertain. In 1850 and 1851, the Rev. C. B. Stout of Urbana held services two or three times in the Presbyterian church on September 11, 1859, the Rev. E. H. Cumming, missionary-at-large, held two services at the same place. In 1859 and 1861, the Rev. Robert Paul, of Bellefontaine, held fifteen monthly services in the Presbyterian and United Presbyterian churches, at the courthouse, and in a hall. On June 14, 1861, Bishop Bedell confirmed three persons. February 14, 1864, the Rev. E. H. Cumming began monthly services, and April 17, of the same year, Bishop Bedell made his second visitation, confirming one person. Mr. Cumming's services lasted till December 13, 1870. The Rev. James B. Britton, of Marion, held a few services, and on April 9, 1871, presented one for confirmation on Bishop Bedell's third visitation.

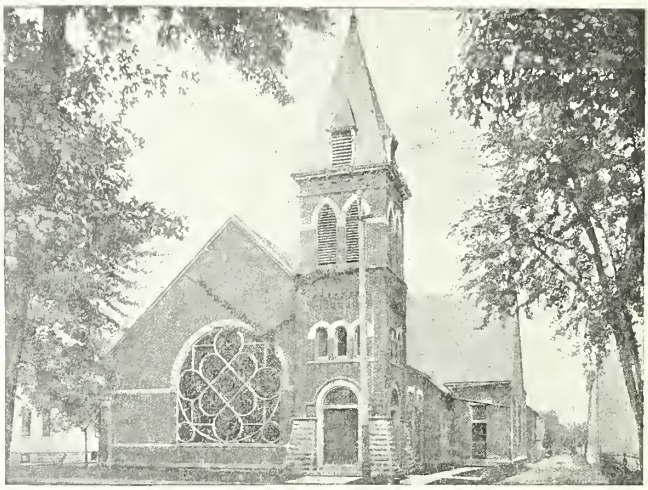
On January 7, 1876, the Rev. A. B. Nicholas of Bellefontaine held evening services in Kenton, when a Church Guild was duly organized, having Mr. D. Calhoun as president, Miss Rachel Spelman as secretary, Mrs. George Carey as Treasurer. January 13, 1876, a constitution for the Guild was duly adopted and Easter Monday of the same year, A. W. Miller was elected president, D. W. Benton vice president, D. Calhoun, secretary and T. J. Cantwell, treasurer, and Elias Benton, D. W. Benton and J. S. Robinson were appointed trustees of the Mission. The name St. Paul's was also adopted upon the suggestion of Elias Benton. On August 16, 1876, the Rev. A. B. Nicholas was succeeded by the Rev. George Bosley. The services were then held in a hall on the third floor of a building on the west side of the square. On April 19, 1877, a lot was purchased on north Detroit street for $1,000; the log house situated upon it was changed into a chapel, and for the first time the little congregation worshiped in their own church. Beside regular Sunday services, a Sunday school was soon organized. In the spring of 1882, St. Paul's chapel and the lot were sold for $800, and the lot on the corner of Detroit and North streets was purchased for $3,000, paid for and deeded to the Trustees of the Diocese of Ohio, under Title III, Canon III, Sec. III of the Diocesan Digest of Canons. Part of the building was converted into a chapel, and the remainder was occupied by the Rev. George Bosley, April, 1882. In 1887, Mr. Bosley resigned his charge and was succeeded by the Rev. J. F. Parke. In 1888, Easter Monday, a pledge of $3,500 having been secured by T. J. Cantwell and Colonel R. S. Innes for the building of a new church, these two gentlemen and General J. S. Robinson were appointed a committee to proceed with the erection of such a building and to repair the rectory. The new church, erected at a cost of $5,000, was opened and consecrated by Bishop Leonard.

The Rev. J. F. Parke removed to Bellefontaine in the spring of 1890 and in the fall of the same year resigned his charge. January 20, 1891, the Bishop appointed the Rev. J. B. Blanchet, of Mansfield, Pennsylvania, minister in charge of the mission, who resigned January 30, 1892. During his year's work, a $2,000 mortgage was lifted from the church.

In November, 1892, the Rev. Richard A. G. Osborne was appointed priest in charge. He resigned September 30, 1894. Until January, 1897, St. Paul's was without a minister, at which time the Rev. J. H. W. F. Cole took charge of the mission and remained until July, 1903. The church was closed until May, 1905, when the Rev. C. F. Magee, the present incumbent, took charge.

For a number of years prior to the year 1854, various preachers of the Church of Christ, or Disciple Church, among whom were Elders John Reed, Calvin Smith, Jesse Roberts, Jackson Dowling, J. Hartzell

and others, visited the county at more or less irregular periods, holding services at private houses, school houses, barns and organizing the scattered members into small congregations for the purpose of public worship, among which was one at Lynn valley, one near Greenleaf school house and one east of Kenton near where the Williamsons and Wagners live. Of those who are at present members of the congregation in Kenton, Mrs. Phoebe Drumm and Mrs. Hannah Davis, were members of these earlier organizations, and are the only living members of the first organization of the Disciple church in this city.



CHURCH OF CHRIST, KENTON, OHIO

In February, 1854, Elder Calvin Smith came to Kenton, under the auspices of the Ohio Christian Missionary Society, and took steps to organize a congregation in Kenton and erect a church building, which building was completed that year and dedicated by Elder Smith, at a cost of $1,300, which included the cost of the lot. This church building was located on the east side of north Main street, between North and Summit streets, and stood on the same lot which the present church building now occupies.

From this time until the year 1863 the congregation here was ministered unto by Elder Calvin Smith, Zephan Green, Jesse Roberts and J. C. Winter, but from the latter year up until 1871, there was no regular pastor and the church finally disorganized some time during the year 1865 or 1866. However there were a number of families which remained members of the "Disciple church of Main street" and continued to hold the property, hoping for better times. Among these

families may be mentioned the Williamsons, Smiths, Roberts, Bridges, Drumms, Wagners and others, whose hopes were at last realized.

About January 1, 1871, Elders Jesse Roberts and William Dowling were called by the few remaining members to hold a revival which resulted in the temporary re-organization of the church, the accession of eight new members and the calling of Elder William Dowling to the pastorate on January 10, 1871. This re-organization was affected with twenty-seven of the old organization and eight new ones who elected Thomas W. Bridge and Bartholomew Williamson Associate Elders and Nathaniel Williamson, H. N. Smith and Henry Price Deacons. Rev. Dowling was to spend half his time with the church, and on April 22, 1871, a permanent organization took place, which however made no change in the officers of the church. On January 27, 1872, Rev. Dowling was engaged for his full time and filled the pulpit until the close of 1879. In January 1880, Elder W. H. Martin became pastor, remaining one year. For a short time after the close of Martin's pastorate the church was without a pastor, but on May 1, 1881, John A. Roberts was called to the charge. Rev. W. J. Lahman succeeded Roberts as pastor of the church, and it was during his pastorate that the present church building was erected.

Shortly after the dedication of the new church W. J. Lahman resigned the pastorate to go to Minneapolis, and Rev. William Dowling was recalled to the charge, being succeeded by Rev. J. E. Mann. Rev. Lincoln Davis succeeded Mr. Mann and remained with the church until followed by Rev. I. J. Cahill, now pastor of the first church of Dayton, Ohio. Rev. Cahill served the church until the first of January, 1896, resigning at that time to take a course of study in the Chicago University. The church was without a pastor until May 1, 1896, when Rev. T. W. Pinkerton, the present pastor, assumed the duties of pastor with the congregation. Rev. Pinkerton remained pastor of the church until the last of March, 1902, when he resigned to go to Salt Lake on account of the health of his daughters. He was succeeded by Rev. Sumner T. Martin of Omaha, Nebraska, but Mr. Martin remained but a short time and was succeeded on the first day of September, in the same year, by Rev. C. C. Rollison, now pastor of the church in Iowa City, Iowa. Rev. Rollison continued as pastor of the Kenton church until the first of April, 1905, when he resigned to become president of Hiram College. On the first of September, 1905, Rev. T. W. Pinkerton, whom the church recalled, became the pastor.

The officers of the church are J. M. Wray, W. T. Brown, E. H. Sorgen, Elders; E. E. Rutledge, clerk; C. W. Faulkner, treasurer. The Sunday school has an average attendance of about three hundred and fifty, with Carl Price as superintendent and Fred Haudenshield as assistant.

The church has a membership at this time of five hundred and

sixty; is free from debt and the congregation is now contemplating the erection of a new building, which will be more in unison with the growth and spirit of the age, than the present edifice, which they have used for some twenty-three years and have generally outgrown. The church has recently purchased a new site at the corner of Detroit and North streets, on which it expects, in the future, to erect its new building.

Immaculate Conception Church: In the pioneer times of Hardin county visiting priests, missionaries from the older communities, held services in the homes of the Catholic families, as it was impossible to establish a regular place of worship at that time. Fathers Theinpont, McNamee, Shelan, Howard, Grogan and Magher came to the cabins of the Toner, McGuigan, and Mathews families, but it was not until 1862 that the Society of the Most Precious Blood, at Minster, Auglaize county, sent priests here at stated intervals. Then it was that regular services were established and the faithful members of this church could assemble at Kenton from all parts of the county. Among these pioneer priests might be mentioned the following: Fathers Patrick Henneberry, Mathias Krench, Alphonso Laut, Joseph Dwenger, Henry Drees and Christian French. This continued until 1866, when a regular minister, Rev. N. R. Young, arrived to be the first resident priest of Kenton.

From all accounts Rev. Young seems to have been a very well educated energetic man, but ill health kept him from remaining long with the Kenton congregation. Various private dwellings and halls were used as place of worship, but finally when a substantial brick building was erected on the southeast corner of the square the upper floor was used as a meeting place for the congregation. In 1864 the erection of the present brick church was begun, and the corner-stone was laid with impressive ceremonies by Archbishop Purcell. Rev. Patrick Henneberry, a former visiting pastor, whose earnest work started the movement that resulted in the church, and the loyal members willingly gave of their means to build it. It was dedicated December 9, 1866, by Archbishop Purcell.

Father Young was followed by Rev. A. M. Quatman in December, 1869, but he only remained four months. In June 1870, Father N. V. Fas arrived to have charge of the Kenton congregation but he remained only a little more than a year. On December 28, 1871, Rev. Anthony S. Siebenfoercher took charge of the work, and most of the history of the Catholic church in Kenton was made during his long and successful pastorate. Father Siebenfoercher was a man of deep piety and high intellectual attainments, and he was ever ready to do his Master's work wherever he found it. During his term as priest in Kenton the cemetery was laid out, the school building built, the hospital founded and the property greatly enlarged and improved. When he arrived the church was built and the present parsonage, but all the other property and

buildings have been acquired since. The parsonage was built about 1868, and the cemetery purchased in 1872.

To provide a home for the teachers in the school the present Sisters' house at the southwest corner of Cherry and North streets was built in 1880 at a cost of $3,072.50 and it is a pleasant and commodious building well fitted for the purpose. Mention is made elsewhere of the other acquisitions of property made by Rev. Siebenfoercher, who was noted for his activity in all branches of church work.

The church work so increased that in 1874, it became necessary to have an assistant pastor. Rev. Joseph Quatman was the first and he remained only a short time. Then came Alfred D. Dexter in 1876 and he was followed in 1882 by Rev. Andrew Ebert. Then came Rev. W. B. Miggeel and later in 1883 Rev. Francis Lasance, since which time there have been various assistants. In addition to the regular church work the Sisters of Charity teach music and others are engaged in hospital duties, so that a large force of workers in this little community is always busy.

In August, 1905, Rev. Siebenfoercher gave up active work after a long and useful career and now resides in Dayton, Ohio. He lived to see the feeble congregation grow and multiply, the church property increase in value, new buildings erected, new enterprises become successful and the entire work a credit to the progressive city in which the church is located. His successor, Rev. Fortman, of Newport, Ohio, has since had charge of the work without an assistant.

During the pioneer period of Kenton the members of the Reformed church worshiped with those of other faiths, though occasionally there were services conducted by Rev. Dr. H. J. Ruetenik before the year 1859. Rev. Ruetenik visited the First Reformed church in 1907, and is still living in Cleveland at the advanced age of nearly ninety. Under his ministry, though not a regular minister for the congregation, the little band gathered together in formal organization in 1859 with twenty persons as a beginning of the present flourishing congregation. They rented a room in the third floor of the Goodin Block, and services were held there for some years with Rev. William Renter as the first pastor

In 1863 Rev. Renter left and the congregation was for some time without a pastor. However the Sunday school was kept up, and the congregation never disbanded. In 1864 Rev. Gerhard Keuhlen was called to the charge, but remained only two years when Rev. Charles Scharf succeeded him. In 1869 Rev. Isaac Matzinger took charge of the work and it was while he was here that a little frame church 36 by 56 feet was built on the present lot. Benedict Keupfer, William J. Althauser and Abraham Sorgen were the members of the building committee. In 1871 Rev. Philip Ruhl, a pastor still held in loving memory by the older members of the congregation, came to be the

minister, and he infused new life and hope into the congregation. However he only remained three years and was succeeded by his uncle, Rev. J. G. Ruhl, who remained until October, 1878, when he was succeeded by Rev. J. Heberle. After Rev. Heberle left (September 1, 1882) the church was without a pastor for two years though supplied regularly from the Seminary at Tiffin, Ohio.

On May 27, 1881, Kenton had one of the most disastrous fires of its history and the Reformed church was destroyed along with all the other buildings in the block reaching to Franklin street on the south. The loss to the congregation was estimated at $3,000 and was a most disastrous blow to the little flock. The present church was begun in 1883, and on September 1, 1884, another regular pastor was installed, the Rev. H. Holliger. He was succeeded December 1, 1887, by Rev. Philip Ruhl who was again called to this church and remained here for about ten years. It was during the time Rev. Ruhl was here that the present substantial parsonage was erected next the church. Rev. E. R. C. Meyer, who succeeded Mr. Ruhl, found the church burdened with debts and at once set to work to clear them away. While he was pastor the rule "pay as you go" was inaugurated, and as a result the congregation is now in a flourishing condition and free from all encumbrances. Rev. Setlage came to Kenton as pastor of the First Reformed church on September 1, 1901, but remained only until October 1, 1902, when he was succeeded by Rev. W. B. Jorris who was a very popular minister in his own church and also in the city.

FIRST REFORMED CHURCH, KENTON, OHIO

The present pastor, Rev. Morgan A. Peters, came to Kenton to succeed Rev. Jorris August 1, 1905, and since he has been here the

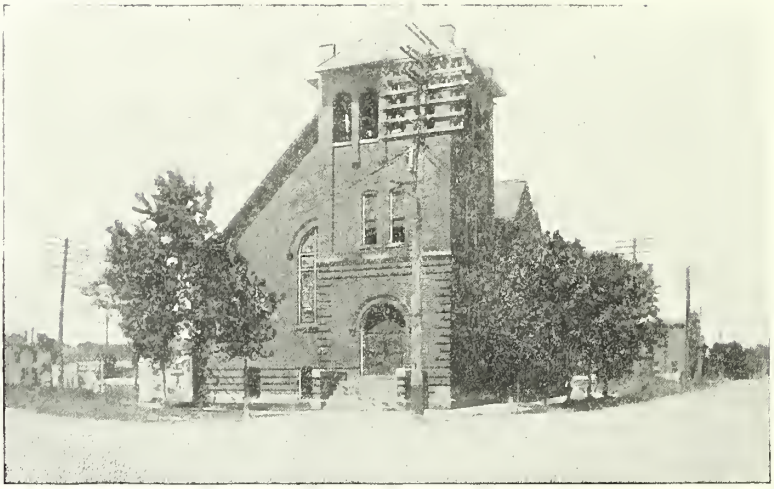
church has enjoyed greater prosperity than ever before in her history. The Sunday school has been built up, the various enterprises of the church filled with new life and energy, repairs made, and work in all lines quickened and helped. During the present year (1909) the Golden Jubilee of the church was celebrated with much rejoicing, and in every way the church is making itself felt as a power for good in the community. Much of this prosperity is due to Rev. and Mrs. Peters, as well as the loyal members, of whom there are many on the church roll. Mrs. Samuel Raber, an aged and much respected lady of Kenton, was at the Jubilee exercises and was the only charter member still alive.

The Sunday school of this church was organized in 1861, with Mr. W. J. Althauser as the first superintendent. Mr. Althauser still continues to take an active interest in the work and is one of the pupils of the school at present. From the little beginning back in 1861 the school has grown to require a force of eleven officers and sixteen teachers. The Ladies Aid and Missionary society was organized January 6, 1895, with Mrs. Maggie Stepler as president, Miss Mollie Born, secretary, and Miss Louise Schorer, as treasurer. This society has done good work ever since and has raised several thousand dollars for missionary and other work. At present there are fifty-seven members in it.

A Christian Endeavor Society with a membership of sixty, is one of the best features of the First Reformed church work, and there is also a Junior C. E. Society that is well attended and is doing good work. The Brotherhood of Andrew and Philip was organized in connection with this church January 27, 1904, with a charter membership of ten men, with William Raber, president, Adolph Kanel, vice president, L. H. Roby, secretary, and Ned Detrick, as treasurer. The object of this society is the spread of Christ's Kingdom among men, and it has done much good work in the town. At present the officers are Henry Claus, president, Clarence Bowman, vice president, Frank Strahm, secretary, and William Weber, treasurer. There is also an Ushers' Association kept up; King's Daughters' Circle and a B. of A. and P. Gymnasium Association; also a Sisterhood of Mary and Martha, organized in 1909.

When the people who belonged to the First Methodist church in South Kenton withdrew from the parent organization and started their own church—the Epworth Methodist Episcopal—there were but 23 members. However Rev. W. T. Stockstill, a young minister who had been preaching but a year or two, was sent to them in connection with three other churches—Silver Creek, St. Paul and Lynn Valley—and a formal organization was made about the year 1896. The little company met in the South Kenton Union Sunday school building and in a hall, but all the time they were working for a permanent edifice.

In 1899 President Bashford of the O. W. U., at Delaware, dedicated the beautiful building at the corner of Detroit and Espy streets to the



EPWORTH METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, KENTON, OHIO

worship of God, and since then a sure and steady growth has marked the history of the work. Under the leadership of Rev. Stockstill, various church activities were established, and the church rapidly grew in number and interest. The building and lot cost approximately $14,000. A fine Sunday school room adds to the seating capacity of the church, and the basement is used for entertainments and social purposes. In 1905 Rev. D. G. Hall succeeded Rev. Stockstill, and in his hands the work still prospered. Much of the indebtedness was cleared off, and the Sunday school was greatly increased in efficiency. In 1908 Rev. J. J. Richards was sent to take charge of the work and he is the present pastor. The Sunday school enrolls 250 members and has an able superintendent in James S. Wetherill. A flourishing Ladies' Aid Society, an Epworth League Society with 50 members, and a weekly prayer meeting are kept up, in connection with the church. The membership has increased to about 450, and altogether this is one of the most loyal, hard working and devoted congregations in the city.

Payne A. M. E. Chapel: In 1870 Rev. John Wesley Stewart, then the pastor of the Bellefontaine circuit, came to Kenton to organize an A. M. E. church. He preached in the basement of the First M. E. church, where a class had previously been organized and received the names of the following members: James Mitchell, H. Henry Russell, Thomas Johnson, James Gaskins, Mr. Logan, Elizabeth Mitchell, Cordelia Russell, Missouri Brown, Florida Johnson, Sarah Baskerville, Thornton White. Later at the home of James Mitchell the organization

was perfected with James Mitchell, Thomas Johnson, James Gaskins, Mr. Logan and Henry Russell as the first officers. The Sunday school was organized in 1873 by Rev. Cumberland, with Isaiah Conway as the first superintendent, Mrs. C. Chambers and Mrs. Sarah Baskerville were the first teachers. The following have since served as superintendents of the Sunday school: Rev. M. J. Toles, Rev. J. M. Childers, Mrs. S. Baskerville, Mr. C. Price, Rev. Oliver Childers, Mrs. Lina Jackson and Thomas Watson.

The following pastors have served the church since its organization: Revs. E. Cumberland, M. M. Smith, J. Cole, D. W. Mason, Harrison Lewis, John M. Lewis, George R. Blount, Henderson Gray, Daniel R. Lewis, Jesse Henderson, Henry M. Toney, Mount C. Dyer, J. Allen Bynoe and M. T. Maxwell. From this church the following persons have been licensed and sent out to preach the gospel: M. T. Artis, George Stephen, M. J. Toles, J. M. Childers, James Prettyman, Oliver Childers, Lewis Toles, William Watson and Grant Clemens. Mrs. Sadie Stout has been licensed as an evangelist for the local church.

The growth of the church has not been as rapid as could be desired, but considering all things it has done very well. The membership now numbers sixty and the Sunday school has more than thirty members. The church is located at the corner of Market and Carey and is a frame structure. At present, under the leadership of the able pastor, Rev. M. T. Maxwell, the members are discussing plans for erecting a new church on the present site.

The colored Baptist church of Kenton was organized in 1875 by Rev. George Collins at Robinson's schoolhouse in Buck township, and afterwards moved to Kenton. There were sixteen charter members. They met in various places from 1878 till 1881, when a little frame church bought from the congregation of the Church of Christ and moved to the lot on East Summit street, where it now stands. From time to time this church has been repaired, and it is still in good condition. The church records have not been very well kept, and the names of all ministers are not known. The first pastor was Rev. William Day and the present one Rev. C. Payne. A Sunday school is connected with the church under the leadership of David Manley and has about seventy members. The present church roll numbers about forty.

Rev. B. F. Eaton organized a little band under the name First Universalist church, in April, 1876, and for a time the society flourished. It has twenty-eight members, many of them influential citizens in the community, but never has owned a church edifice. The services were held in the courthouse, Masonic hall and often in the pretty little grove belonging to Mr. John Espy, one of the leading members, a mile and a half south of the city. However, few new members were added to the

roll, and when the elderly men and women passed away the organization ceased. The venerable Mr. Hosea Johnson of Buck township is the sole surviving member, as far as can be learned.

The members of the United Brethren organization have died or gone into other congregations, as it has been twenty-five years since anything like a church was kept up. At one time, beginning with the year 1878, quite a number of Kenton people held to this faith and services were regularly held in Goodin's Hall, the Wesleyan Methodist church, or at private houses. Revs. Thomas H. Harvey, Jacob Cost and William Parks were the best known of the ministers.

The Christian Science society of Kenton was organized with seven members, February 20, 1907, and now has twelve members; but about twenty-five people attend the meetings regularly. It holds services every Sunday at 10:30 A. M., with Sunday school at 9:30 A. M.; and they also have a testimony meeting every Wednesday evening at 7:30 P. M.

The Wesleyan Methodist church is a small frame structure at the corner of Leighton and North streets, in the western part of Kenton. Although services are held regularly, no definite information concerning this church could be obtained.

1840 TIPPECANOE CLUB OF HARDIN COUNTY, OHIO 1888

THIS CLUB was organized at Kenton August 4, 1888, and is composed of only veteran voters who voted for President in 1840. The object of the club is to enroll all of these voters now in the county who intend to vote for Harrison and Morton in 1888. Harvey Buckminster, aged 88, is President, and Dr. A. W. Munson, aged 69, is Secretary. Their motto is "Encouragement to American genius and enterprise, protection for American labor and American interests, perfect freedom for each American citizen, high or low, rich or poor, white or colored, native born or adopted, to cast one ballot for the candidate of his choice at each election and to have that vote counted as cast; liberal pensions for the defenders of the Republic and Governmental care of their widows and orphans." For the promotion and maintenance of these principles each member hereby pledges his hearty co-operation. The club numbers one hundred twenty-two voters, thirty-six of whom are represented on this card, whose names, ages and numbers are as follows:

		Age			Age
1	H. Buckminster	88	10	Andrew Runser	73
2	Dr. A. W. Munson	69	11	Alex. Morison	90
3	Gen. M. B. Walker	70	12	H. P. Woods	76
4	Hosea Johnson	71	13	John Parkinson	82
5	D. Snodgrass	74	14	William McGinnis	84
6	D. Swartz	69	15	John R. Smith	81
7	Wm. Burdett	73	16	Samuel Brubaker	71
8	Joseph Barrett	85	17	Alex. Given	77
9	Joseph H. Robinson	77	18	Dr. S. L. Frink	76

		Age			Age
19	Fred Kemper	80	28	George Brown	70
20	A. Yazel	69	29	John Tennery	69
21	Wm. Allen	71	30	David Hostler	71
22	Wm. Backus	72	31	Dr. A. K. McKaskey	78
23	A. Cunningham	75	32	Abe Miller	72
24	John Pence	69	33	James Mustard	69
25	George R. Moore	73	34	George Underwood	69
26	Jacob Woods	72	35	H. P. Stevenson	72
27	Wm. Hatfield	76	36	E. K. Newland	70

CHAPTER V.

LODGES AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

Kenton Lyceum—Female Temperance Society—Hardin County Pioneer Association—Grand Army of the Republic—Cantwell Post—Hardin County Agricultural Society—Grove Cemetery Association—St. Mary's Cemetery—Granges—Spanish-American War Organizations—W. C. T. U.—Daughters of the American Revolution—Women's Missionary Societies—Hardin County Sunday School Association—Knights of St. John—Masonry—Knights of Pythias—Odd Fellows—Modern Woodmen—B. P. O. E.—Kenton Public Library—Hardin County Teachers Association—Tymochtee School Association—Kenton Center of University Extension—Social, Literary, Musical Societies, etc.

The citizens of Hardin county have always been progressive and intelligent, so it is not surprising that while the county was still young various organizations flourished. Of course it would be impossible to give the history of every club and lodge that ever was organized in the county, and especially the political clubs of which every campaign brought out a number, but as far as possible mention is made of the important ones, and especially those that lived until the present. Of political clubs beginning with the days of General Scott and Andrew Jackson, there have been hundreds of political organizations, but no attempt will be made to name them with the dates on which they were organized. Those given are outside that realm and have to do with the social and literary and religious life of the community.

One of the earliest organizations of the county was the Kenton Lyceum organized at Kenton, Ohio, November 21, 1852. It was a literary society for the purpose of having lectures by home talent and also distinguished public men and women. Cyrus Smith, president; James Bain and D. Thompson, vice presidents; C. H. Gatch, secretary; Giles Copeland, treasurer; Robert Coulter, reader. This organization existed for some time, and Schuyler Colfax and other distinguished men of the times lectured to large audiences. During the excitement over the war the work died out and the club ceased to exist.

The Female Temperance Society was organized September 13, 1853. It was something on the order of the present W. C. T. U. and lasted for several years. The first officers were as follows: Mrs. I. McConnell, president; Mrs. David Goodin, treasurer; Mrs. Hugh Letson, vice president; Mrs. A. P. Berry, recording secretary, and Mrs. A. M. Carlin, corresponding secretary.

In 1866 a Y. M. C. A. was organized in Kenton and existed several years. R. McCurdy was president.

Hardin County Pioneer Association was organized June 4, 1868, at Kenton for the purpose of keeping alive the history of the pioneer times in the county, and also as a sort of social gathering for the old settlers. At first no member was admitted who came to the county after December 31, 1838, but afterward that rule was modified to take in later pioneers. The meeting time was set for the 4th of July of each year, but that has not been strictly followed since the society was organized. Judge Anthony Banning, Dr. A. W. Munson, Judge Hugh Letson, Rev. B. F. Waddle, Thomas Shanks, D. H. Edgar, Miles Van Fleet, Abraham Dille, Dr. U. P. Leighton, Luther Furney, William Kelly, Rev. Thomas H. Wilson and many others were prime movers in starting the society, and nearly all the old residents of the county joined. There was a vice president from each township, in addition to the regular officers, and for many years rousing meetings were held annually. At present few of the charter members remain, but the meetings are still interesting and well attended.

At the first annual meeting of the Pioneer Association which was held at the courthouse July 4, 1868, a song composed by Dr. U. P. Leighton was sung for the first time, and this is still the pioneer ode. The chorus

> "Come Pioneers of thirty years
> Around our standard throng;
> Friendship renew, old times review,
> And join in social song"

has been amended by many of the members who now sing it to "Pioneers of sixty years," and some even longer. The first celebration combined patriotism with good cheer, for the national airs were played and the Declaration of Independence read by Dr. A. W. Munson. Addresses were made by prominent pioneers, and the large and interested audience enjoyed the tales of life in the woods. The elderly men and women told such thrilling stories of adventures with wild animals, Indians and trappers, that the young people present regretted that the county was now so thickly settled that exciting things seldom happened.

The first death to occur in the Association was that of Mrs. Abigail

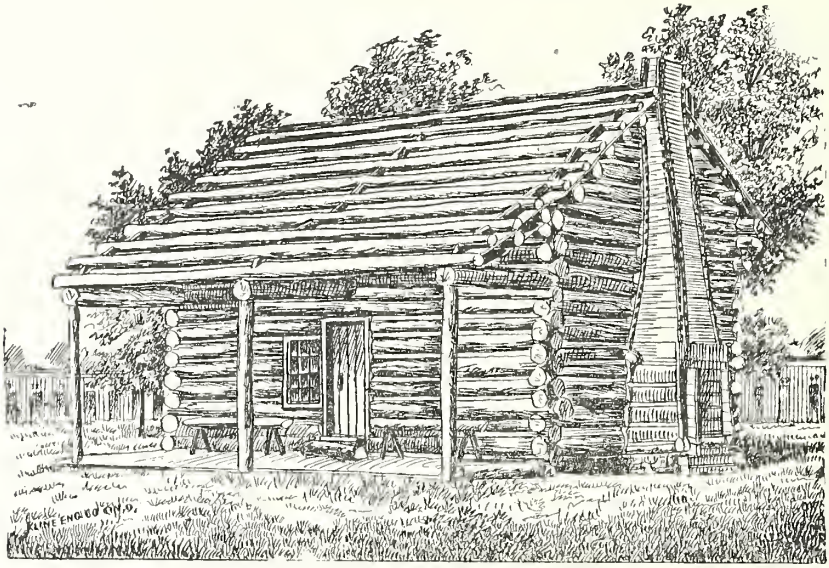
Buckminster, who passed away July 14, 1868, but as the years rolled on so many of the early settlers died that the members voted to regard every person in Hardin county eligible for membership who had lived here thirty years continuously at the time of making application. A number of the older residents objected to this plan, but the amendment to the constitution was adopted, thus keeping the organization alive until the present day. Of the charter members few survive but the venerable W. A. Kelly, Fayette Schoonover and wife, Mrs. Sarah Dudley Cary, Hosea Johnson, W. T. Cessna, B. F. Cessna, Mrs. Lemuel Wilmoth, John Shanks and a few other pioneers reside in the county, and they still remember the trials endured by the men and women who helped bring the county to its present high standing in the state.

During the summer of 1889 the members of the Pioneer Association brought logs to the county fair grounds, each member contributing a log, and a pioneer cabin with old fashioned chimney, large fire place and rough floor was erected. The old time cabin raising was carried out in fine style and on September 11 Pioneer Day was celebrated, the Fair Board admitting free every member of the Association to the grounds. The pioneers also brought in old time spinning wheels, Dutch ovens, cooking utensils, candle sticks, books, guns, old china, furniture, bullet molds, andirons, kettles and various other relics of the log cabin days and the little cabin was completely furnished. It was an attractive spot all that day for thousands of people eagerly looked over the interesting articles, and warmly commended the Association for thus keeping alive the history of pioneer days. The cabin was dedicated with appropriate exercises and the famous General Gibson of Tiffin made the speech of the day. Other orators made short addresses among whom were Colonel W. T. Cessna and Dr. A. W. Munson, and there was much singing of an old fashioned order. The Old Fogy Singers of Bellefontaine were present and attracted much attention, delighting the audience with all the favorites of pioneers days.

Much to the regret of all concerned the little cabin at the fair grounds was not properly kept up, and all the relics of olden times had to be gathered up and taken to the Armory in Kenton. At present there are about one hundred members and the annual meetings are still kept up. However, they are held in June instead of July and often are regular old fashioned picnics at some resort or grove. The members are thinking of establishing a room for the purpose of collecting old furniture and pioneer relics, to be preserved for future generations, but as yet nothing has been done. However the articles that attracted so much attention in the Fair Grounds Cabin are all saved, and may at some future date be placed on exhibition.

Many of the pioneers sleep in unmarked graves and in not a few instances all traces of the graves have been obliterated, but it is to be hoped the memory of their brave lives will never fade away. It is to be

hoped that the Pioneer Association will live and increase in interest, so that future generations may learn something about the heroic founders of Hardin county—the men and women who literally made the wilderness blossom as the rose. Of course all the pioneers are not recorded in the books of the society, but a great many of them are thus remembered. Of the unknown ones who lie buried in the fields their hands made ready



PIONEER HARDIN COUNTY LOG CABIN
PRESERVED AT COUNTY FAIR GROUNDS, KENTON, OHIO

for future generations, and of whom nothing is known it may well be said:

"They lived and were useful, that we know and naught beside,
No record of their names is left to show how soon they died.
They did their work and then they passed away, an unknown band
They took their places with the greater throng in the higher land."

The first formation of a Post of the Grand Army of the Republic in Kenton, was made by Colonel Bonner of Toledo, Ohio, on July 5, 1881, at which time the following officers were duly elected and installed: Post commander, L. M. Strong; senior vice commander, J. H. Camper; junior vice commander, Silas Protzman; quartermaster, John R. Selders; adjutant, Herman Sagebiel; surgeon, Solomon Kraner; chaplain, W. W. Stevenson; officer of the day, J. N. Welch; officer of the guard, Charles Collier; quartermaster sergeant, Isaac M. Collins and sergeant major,

D. J. Mentzer. After holding a very few meetings, from non-attendance or some other cause, the post surrendered its charter.

In April, 1883, the following comrades made application for a charter for the reorganization of Cantwell Post No. 97, Department of Ohio, Grand Army of the Republic, and the following are the charter members: David Thomson, David J. Mentzer, William W. Stevenson, Godfrey Sutermeister, Herman Sagebiel, Abraham R. Scott, Solomon Kraner, John R. Selders, John H. Camper, Charles Canaan, Thomas Patridge, Christopher Ushman, David E. Goodin, Luther M. Strong, John S. Scott, Silas Protzman, Isaac M. Collins, George W. Darst, Charles Collier, Jasper N. Welch, Wesley A. Strong, Charles Farmer, William M. Ellis, John V. B. Maines, Mathias Zimmerman and George Baker. On April 23, 1883, pursuant to a call issued by Comrade M. V. Payne, District Inspector Department of Ohio, Grand Army of the Republic, the comrades met for the purpose of reorganizing the post, at which meeting the following officers were elected by the members and duly installed by Comrade M. V. Payne, District Inspector: Post commander, Charles Canaan; senior vice commander, John S. Scott; junior vice commander, David J. Mentzer; adjutant, Lewis H. Wells; surgeon, Silas Protzman; quartermaster, William M. Ellis; chaplain, William W. Stevenson; officer of the day, Isaac M. Collins, and officer of the guard, John V. B. Maines. The district inspector then surrendered the chair to Charles Canaan as commander, who proceeded with the business of the evening.

The objects to be accomplished by this organization are as follows:

(1) To preserve and strengthen those kind and fraternal feelings which bind together the soldiers, sailors and marines who united to suppress the late rebellion.

(2) To maintain true allegiance to the United States of America based upon a paramount respect for and fidelity to the national constitution and laws; to discountenance whatever tends to weaken loyalty, incite to insurrection, treason or rebellion, or in any manner impairs the efficiency and permanency of our free institutions; and to encourage the spread of universal liberty, equal rights and justice to all men.

Soldiers and sailors of the United States army, navy or marine corps who served in the late rebellion, and then having been honorably discharged therefrom after such service, shall be eligible to membership in the Grand Army of the Republic. And no person shall be eligible to membership who has at any time borne arms against the United States.

On August 23, 1883, Charles Canaan resigned as commander and September 13, 1883, John S. Scott was duly elected and installed to serve as commander for the balance of the year. Since January, 1884, the following officers have served in the years named:

Commanders: John H. Smick, 1884, 1904, 1905; Godfrey Sutermeister, 1885; Amos Wroten, 1886; L. B. Tyson, 1887; Isaac Wilson,

1888, 1889, 1903; E. Sorgen, 1890, 1891; J. M. Baldwin, 1892; W. W. Snodgrass, 1893-1897 inclusive; Wesley A. Strong, 1898, 1899, 1900; John Wilson, 1901, 1902, 1906; and Ira C. Richards, 1907, 1908, 1909.

Senior Vice Commanders: Godfrey Sutermeister, 1884; Charles Farmer, 1885; Oliver Smith, 1886; Isaac E. Wilson, 1887, 1893, 1902; J. M. Cherry, 1888; J. M. Baldwin, 1889, 1890, 1891, 1899, 1907-1909; B. F. Strimple, 1892, 1897, 1906; J. J. Wood, 1893, 1894; W. W. Snodgrass, 1900; E. H. Allen, 1895, 1896, 1901; Wesley A. Strong, 1903; and H. H. Sharp, 1904, 1905.

Junior Vice Commanders: Charles Farmer, 1884; Oliver Smith, 1885; Isaac E. Wilson, 1886, 1899; I. N. Everett, 1887; David E. Goodin, 1888; James Hurd, 1889, 1890, 1891; Jos. Humphreys, 1892, 1893, 1894; E. H. Allen, 1900; Jesse Holten, 1895; John Kanel, 1896, 1897; J. M. Baldwin, 1898; H. H. Sharp, 1901, 1902, 1903; B. F. Strimple, 1904, 1909; C. Ushman, 1905; Ferd. Sherman, 1906; W. S. Cole, 1907, 1908.

Quartermasters: William M. Ellis, 1884; Isaac E. Wilson, 1885; Godfrey Sutermeister, 1886, 1887; Amos Wroten, 1888; Jas. L. Moore, 1889, 1890, 1891, 1902-1906 inclusive; W. W. Snodgrass, 1907, 1908, 1909; E. H. Rubins, 1892, 1893, 1894, 1895; J. M. Baldwin, 1900; J. J. Wood, 1896; and L. J. Demarest, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1901.

Chaplains: Rev. O. Kennedy, 1884; Amos Wroten, 1885; F. A. Van Riper, 1886, 1888; J. W. Allrich, 1887; E. H. Rubins, 1889, 1891; T. J. Shepherd, 1890; A. C. Davis, 1892, 1898; H. Tudor, 1893-1897, 1899-1900, 1902, 1903; Rev. Ira C. Richards, 1901, 1904, 1905; Rev. J. M. Lewis, 1906; E. H. Allen, 1907; and J. C. Johnson, 1908, 1909.

Officers of the Day: Isaac M. Collins, 1884, 1885; L. B. Tyson, 1886; Amos Wroten, 1887; W. W. Snodgrass, 1888-1891, 1902, 1903, 1905; Isaac E. Wilson, 1892; E. H. Allen, 1893, 1894, 1904; H. H. Sharp, 1896-1900, 1906-1909; Charles Norton, 1895 and A. Baker, 1901.

Officers of the Guard: M. Zimmerman, 1884; J. Krimblebine, 1885; David E. Goodin, 1886; Jesse Holten, 1887, 1896, 1900, 1901; B. F. Strimple, 1888-1891, 1902, 1903, 1908; E. H. Allen, 1892; Charles Norton, 1893, 1909; H. H. Sharp, 1894, 1895; E. B. Williams, 1897; A. Rudasil, 1898, 1899; J. M. Baldwin, 1904, 1905, 1906; A. Pague, 1907, 1908.

Surgeons: L. B. Tyson, 1885, 1889, 1902; W. H. Philips, 1886, 1887, 1888; Jesse Snodgrass, 1890; L. J. Demarest, 1891, 1892, 1893, 1894; George Drusehel, 1900, 1901; John Kanel, 1895, 1899; John S. Rice, 1898; W. H. McIlvain, 1902-1909 inclusive; Cyrus Hofsteator, 1896, 1897.

Adjutants: J. H. Hancock, 1884; I. N. Everett, 1885; J. M. Cherry, 1886, 1887; E. Sorgen, 1888, 1889, 1893; Isaac E. Wilson, 1890, 1904, 1908, 1909; Horton Park, 1891, 1892; William M. Ellis, 1894, 1895, 1896, 1897; Amos Wroten, 1898, 1899; M. Mitchell, 1900; H. M. Shingle, 1901,

1902; John H. Smick, 1903; J. W. Stinchcomb, 1905; Chas. Vanarsdal, 1906; Charles Norton, 1899.

Sergeant Majors: A. Pague, 1884; David E. Goodin, 1885; C. L. Heath, 1890, 1891; James L. Moore, 1892; William M. Ellis, 1893; E. C. Humphreys, 1894; Charles Norton, 1897, 1901, 1902; L. J. Demarest, 1895; J. J. Wood, 1898; E. H. Allen, 1899; John Wilson, 1904; Isaac E. Wilson, 1905; and J. M. Wray, 1908, 1909.

Quartermaster Sergeants: David E. Goodin, 1884, 1892; J. G. Wetherill, 1886; Jesse Holten, 1888; E. C. Humphreys, 1891, 1905; A. Rudasil, 1893, 1894; Harris Pool, 1895; L. J. Demarest, 1897; J. B. Pool, 1898; J. M. Baldwin, 1901, 1902, 1903; W. W. Snodgrass, 1904, 1906; Jas. L. Moore, 1908, 1909.

The membership now numbers one hundred and eighteen and the following are the officers of the post, October, 1909:

Post commander, Ira C. Richards; senior vice commander, J. M. Baldwin; junior vice commander, B. F. Strimple; quartermaster, W. W. Snodgrass; chaplain, J. C. Johnson; officer of the day, H. H. Sharp; officer of the guard, Charles Norton; adjutant, Isaac E. Wilson; sergeant major, J. M. Wray; quartermaster sergeant, James L. Moore; inside guard, Charles Farmer; and outside guard, John R. Wilson.

In 1886 the trustees of Grove cemetery kindly presented to Cantwell Post the four lots on which the monument now stands, and the Post placed a marble post at each corner to mark the block; also made some other improvements to the grounds. In 1888 Mrs. J. H. Snedeker presented a quilt to the Post. Later, to dispose of the quilt, the Post and Womans Relief Corps held a joint festival and voted the donation to the most popular member of the Corps, the quilt bringing $40.15, which made a start for the fund to build the monument on the G. A. R. lots. The Post and Relief Corps then went to work to raise the money by subscription, the Relief Corps raising $550.11 and the Post the balance of the $1,500 which the monument cost—every dollar of which was contributed by soldiers that had served in the Civil war.

The government has so far furnished about one hundred and twenty-five markers for soldiers' graves in this county. The markers are furnished free at the railroad station nearest the destination, there to be taken care of by the Post taking them to the proper cemetery and erecting the same.

Cantwell Post also owns two lots in Grove cemetery that are used for the burial of soldiers, sailors and marines who did not belong to the Post.

Cantwell Relief Corps, Auxiliary to Cantwell Post, G. A. R., was organized in May, 1886, with the following charter members: Mrs. Mary J. Peet, Callie F. Sorgen, Elizabeth Dow, Mary Walker, Lillie McConnell, Margaret Price, Sarah Cantwell, Jennie Cantwell, Hattie

Tyson, Amanda Salsbury, Martha Sutermeister, Ella Wells, Rebecca Adelsburg, Lizzie Link, Hannah Darst, Nancy Wroten, Phoebe Canaan, May Kohler, Anna Collier, Rebecca Kreidler, Mollie Obenour, and Mary Kemper. Its first president was Mrs. Peet; Callie F. Sorgen, secretary, and Elizabeth Dow, treasurer. It was by the efforts of Cantwell Post it received its start, they furnishing all supplies and soliciting the list of charter members. The first years of its existence it had many calls to assist the veteran and his dependent ones, and raised and spent some seven or eight hundred dollars in this way. These latter years the government is caring so well for its defenders that assistance is seldom needed; however, it has been given its quota toward all the other lines of work of the organization at large. Its object is: To assist the Grand Army of the Republic, and perpetuate the memory of its heroic dead; to assist such Union veterans as need its help and their widows and orphans; to inculcate patriotism and love of country among children; to cherish the deeds of army nurses and all loyal women who rendered loving service to our country in her hour of peril. The records of Cantwell Corps show that over two hundred have been enrolled, but its present membership is but sixty-five. Death has claimed twenty-six and many have been transferred to other states. It has taken its full part in the larger work of the state. One of its members, Mrs. Callie F. Sorgen, having filled the offices of deputy junior vice, also deputy instituting and installing officer, and chairman of the committee for the purchase of the annual Christmas presents for the nine hundred orphans in the Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans Home. Mrs. Sorgen was three times delegate to national conventions; once at St. Paul, once at Detroit, and once at Boston, as well as district president and inspector numberless times. Several of the other members having acted in this latter capacity also. The local Corps was instrumental in securing the soldiers' monument erected in Grove cemetery, having contributed five hundred dollars toward it. It also helps to maintain the various state and national enterprises; such as helping orphans graduating from homes to higher education if they desire, contributing to libraries, furnishing invalid chairs, and many things that add to the comfort and entertainment of the old soldiers in the Homes; furnishing jellies for the hospitals, which the government does not supply, and contributing to the annual expense of decorating the thousands of Union soldiers' graves in the southland, and various monuments erected from time to time. They are raising money now for a Peace Monument to be erected in Ohio's Capitol grounds; maintain a relief and an emergency fund; also contribute toward maintaining and improving Andersonville Prison grounds, which are at present the property of the National Organization of the Woman's Relief Corps; and various other work arising from time to time. Some years ago they presented Cantwell Post with the banner it now carries; also a flag, pulpit bible, etc. They have tried to assist

the Post to the best of their ability, and otherwise have endeavored to make themselves helpful, aside from sending flowers to every comrade at the last roll-call.

About the year 1850, while Hardin county was still in its infancy, the citizens began agitating the question of an association for the purpose of showing what the farmers were doing, and on February 14, 1851, the Hardin County Agricultural Society was organized. J. F. Henkle was the first president; Thomas Rough, vice president; Joel K. Goodin, secretary and Walter King, treasurer The new society planned and worked rapidly, for on October 22nd, of the same year the first fair ever held in this county was given by the society on the northeast corner of the square in Kenton. It lasted but one day, but it was a great success. One hundred dollars went to the exhibitors as premiums, which was a remarkable sum for those days. The receipts were $126.00 and the expenses $98.24, aside from the premiums which seem to have been collected by subscriptions, the new organization started with a healthy balance in the treasury.

From then on until 1855 fairs were held in various places with varying success. In that year five acres of ground were purchased between Franklin and Columbus streets in the west part of town, and the fairs held there. In a few years this little tract was outgrown and the managers of the fair were looking about for a larger location. In 1867 the New Fair Ground as it was called, was purchased of Dr. U. P. Leighton and General James S. Robinson, where Riverside is now located. It comprised twenty-two acres and was thought a fine place for fairs. A race track was laid out and many improvements made, but the first fair was not held there until October 14, 15, 16, 1869. On this occasion the Kenton Cornet Band enlivened the occasion with patriotic and popular airs, and the whole thing was a great success. Racing was then coming into public favor, and there were many enthusiasts in Kenton. A horse fair was held on these grounds October 19, 1871 but it was not a success financially. The records show that the pacing race was won by Bay Frank in 2:32, the trotting race by Hally Gally, 2:46, and the running race by Mohawk, Jr., 1:57. Older residents of the county laugh now over these wonderful records; but they were wonderful then.

On November 16, 1881, the grounds were sold, as they were too small and the present location purchased of Asher Letson, February 3, 1882. The grounds cover forty-five and one half acres and cost $6,811.50. Work was at once begun to put them in shape for the next fair and in erecting the various halls, the cattle and horse sheds, constructing the race track and otherwise preparing the place for exhibitions, between three and four thousands were added to the original cost. The first fair ever held there occurred October 4, 5, 6 and 7, 1882, and

was a great success. During the financial depression that came upon the country, interest in the county agricultural exhibitions fell off to an alarming extent. A mortgage was placed upon the property, and to satisfy the holder of it the grounds were sold October 13, 1900, for $4,667.00. Under the new law regarding Agricultural Associations, it was purchased by an incorporated company consisting of thirty men, with fourteen townships represented. Since then this company has conducted the annual fairs, and they have been generally successful. More than six thousand dollars have been expended in improvements, the most noteworthy of which is the fine new ampitheatre, and other improvements are planned for next year. Premiums are paid promptly and the whole enterprise is on a sound financial basis. Mr. J. E. Hanna is the present president, and Mr. F. U. Jones, the secretary.

Among the men who have labored to make Hardin county fairs a success from the beginning of the organization until now might be mentioned the following: John Goodin, R. L. Chase, E. G. Spelman, Abner Snoddy, R. M. Whiteside, Joel Goodin, W. M. McConnell, Thomas Rough, J. F. Henkle, Philip Asbury, David Newcomb, James M. White, A. F. Stanley, R. F. McConnell, David Kinnear, Shepherd Green, Charles Ashton, Edward Stillings, Peter Bosłow, Portus Wheeler, Harvey Buckminster, Squire Yauger, Jacob Holmes, Matthew Cessna, John Tressler, John L. Clark, Obed Taylor, T. P. Evans, H. C. Koller, A. T. Sponsler, Thomas Espy, Isaac E. Wilson, Asher Letson, Thomas Dodds, Jonathan Seig, Miles Van Fleet, Thomas Hueston, Hugh McElroy, Nathaniel Norman, Alex Given, Levi Pickering, John Hanna, Asher Evans, C. O. Sponsler, F. M. Crawford, W. A. Kelly, Frank Given, Alonzo Lynch, E. H. Allen, W. A. Norton, Jacob Kansig, George Frame, John Pfeiffer, A. S. Ranney and Marshall Stewart.

Grove Cemetery Association was formed August 17, 1854, by Hugh Letson, Daniel Barron, Samuel Smith, Samuel Campbell, David Snodgrass, George Fry, William Cary, David Thompson, Day Pugh, William L. Walker, and several other prominent citizens. Prior to this time a cemetery had been planned for the lot just east of the Antonio Hospital in Kenton, but was never used, and the people buried their dead either in the Methodist cemetery—the narrow strip of ground in the east part of town where Carrol and Columbus streets come together, or in the Pioneer Park cemetery a little south of the Methodist burying ground on east Franklin street. It was foreseen by the progressive citizens of the place that both these cemeteries would soon be needed for town property, so a new location was purchased of William Dodds between the Marseilles and Marion pikes about one mile east of town. The first plot contained ten acres and consisted of that part lying about the little reserved park in what is called the "old Part" of the cemetery. E. T. Bogardus drew the plan and the first sale of lots took place October 12,

1854, E. C. Baker buying the first lot offered. At that time the trustees were Luther Damon, Day Pugh, David Thompson, James Bain, C. H. Gatch and William Cary.

In 1864 the road running from one pike to the other was purchased and in 1873 twenty-five acres were added to the grounds. The cost of this addition was $3,000 and enlarged the cemetery east and south to the Marion pike. In 1874 the city of Kenton took control of the cemetery and many improvements were made in the shape of better grading and beautifying the grounds. In 1879 a five-acre addition was added just south of the present Catholic cemetery, thereby making Grove cemetery surround the Catholic burying ground on three sides. In September, 1882, an additional five acres were added, making in all forty-five acres, but later a strip of land was sold off the east side containing twelve and one-half acres. At present the cemetery grounds run from one pike to the other, though not all of the land is laid off in lots.

The beautiful chapel in the southeast part of the cemetery was built at a cost of $4,000. It is used as a receiving vault and also as a place to hold funeral services in stormy weather. It has places for holding bodies for burial, and also a large room for services. An arch over the southwest entrance, which is the one most used, presents an imposing appearance. There are many beautiful and valuable monuments in Grove cemetery and several mausoleums that would do credit to a much larger city. Especially are the ones belonging to Robert Young and Mrs. E. Lawson deserving of mention, because of their simplicity and beauty. Both of these vaults stand in the new or south part of the cemetery. The G. A. R. Post owns a fine large lot where their dead members are laid, and a substantial monument marks the site, while hundreds of private individuals own beautiful lots on which they have erected enduring marble monuments. The present trustees are John Callam, Albert E. Mallow and Theodore Ochs.

St. Mary's cemetery is owned by the Catholic congregation of Kenton and was purchased by Rev. A. S. Siebenfoercher. It is completely surrounded by Grove cemetery, except on the west where it fronts the cross road between the two pikes. It has a beautiful location being situated on a little rise of ground, and can be easily drained on this account. It is not under control of the Cemetery Association, but of the church. In this cemetery many handsome monuments have been erected, and the lot owners take pride in keeping everything trim and neat. An immense image of Christ on the Cross stands in the center of the plot surrounded by evergreen trees.

As nearly as can be learned the first Grange instituted in Hardin county was one organized by Parke Snodgrass during the winter of 1871-2, at the Maple Grove schoolhouse south of Kenton in Buck town-

ship. At that time Mr. Snodgrass was the Deputy State Master, and he afterward organized a number of Granges throughout the county. The order flourished for some years and then almost died out. In 1896 there was a revival of interest in Grange work, and Deputy Master F. S. Kelly, and a national organizer, a Mr. Hale, succeeded in reorganizing several old lodges and establishing new ones, so that now there are thirteen Subordinate Granges in Hardin county, with a membership of more than one thousand persons. The Grange in Hardin county is today in a splendid condition, showing a steady growth both in numbers and influence.

Present Pomona Grange Officers are: master, W. F. Roby; overseer, C. C. McMillen; steward, B. F. Purdy; assistant steward, J. A Strahm; Lady assistant steward, Mrs. W. H. Powell; lecturer, F. B. Rarey; secretary, Mrs. Onie Baker; treasurer, Mrs. W. H. Cummins; gate keeper, W. H. Cummins; chaplain, Hiram Groat; Ceres, Bertha McQuowan; Pomona, Urity Norman; Flora, Mrs. Charles Ansley; Deputy State Master, R. M. Cessna.

On April 14, 1904, Frank D. Bain Camp No. 40, U. S. W. V., Department of Ohio, was instituted and named for Dr. Frank D. Bain, who was major surgeon of the Second Ohio Volunteer Infantry. The object of the organization is to encourage and spread universal liberty and equal rights and justice to all, to inculcate the principle of freedom, patriotism and humanity; to keep alive the memories of the war with Spain; to promote the best interests of those who, in the service of the United States, took part in that war, and of their descendants and to preserve and strengthen the bonds of fraternity which unite all who participated in the liberation of the oppressed, and to perfect and maintain national, state and local organizations. It is strictly nonpartisan.

The United Spanish War Veterans is the amalgamation of many minor societies which had sprung up all over the United States at the close of the war, and is composed of officers, soldiers, sailors and acting assistant surgeons of the regular and volunteer army, navy and marine corps of the United States, who honorably served in the war with Spain. It also includes all soldiers and officers who served in the Philippines prior to July 4, 1902, and all officers and enlisted men in the United States revenue cutter service.

The first officers were: H. A. Dorn, commander; O. P. Magan, senior vice commander; S. S. Sharpe, junior vice commander; E. G. Holverstott, chaplain; Perle Johnson, officer of day; Chas. Baldwin, officer of guard; E. E. Harrod, adjutant; H. M. Porter, quartermaster; Roy Pool, Pearl Humphrey and H. G. Smith, trustees.

The present officers are: Roy Pool, commander; A. M. Gerlach, senior vice commander; M. G. Porter, junior vice commander; P. Van-

natta, officer of day; S. T. McCormick, officer of guard; W. D. Wagner, chaplain; F. D. Bain, surgeon; O. P. Magan, adjutant; E. E. Harrod, quartermaster. The present trustees are D. J. Hinton, Roy Pool and L. Sherman. Present membership 51.

Kenton Auxiliary No. 20, United Spanish War Veterans, was instituted December 7, 1908, with thirty-one charter members. The first officers were: Mrs. Eleanor Bain, president; Mrs. Dessie Gerlach, vice president; Mrs. Rosa Pool, junior vice president; Mrs. Mazine Magann, chaplain; Mrs. Eva Harrod, secretary; Mrs. Lena Holverstott, treasurer; Miss Annabel Dorn, conductor; Miss Caludice Corey, assistant conductor; Miss Bess McCormick, guard, and Miss Kathryn McCormick, assistant guard. The present officers are the same as above, except the following changes. The society had the misfortune to lose, in the summer of 1909, its first president and enthusiastic worker, Mrs. Eleanor Bain; so a re-arrangement of officers was necessary. Mrs. Gerlach became president; Mrs. Rosa Pool, senior vice president; Mrs. Mary Kettle, junior vice president; Miss Laura Sherman, conductor, and Mrs. Louis Moebus, assistant conductor. The others remain as first mentioned.

The Temperance League was organized March 3, 1874; president, Mrs. Mary McVitty, and the W. C. T. U. was organized November 14, 1874. The presidents of the latter have been as follows: 1874, Miss Jane Walker; 1875, Mrs. M. J. Paulucci; 1878, Mrs. Cantwell; 1879, Mrs. Mary Dowling; 1880, Mrs. Mary McVitty; 1883, Mrs. R. H. Mitchell; 1884, Mrs. M. J. Paulucci; 1885, Mrs. Rachel Chesney; 1886, Mrs. D. W. Benton; 1887, Mrs. Sallie Espy; 1890, Mrs. Mary McVitty; 1892, Mrs. Mattie Smith; 1893, Mrs. R. H. Mitchell; 1897, Miss Bessie Calhoun; 1900, Mrs. Jacob Scheidemantle; 1903, Mrs. Loretta Durbin; 1907, Mrs. P. Otis, and 1909, Mrs. D. A. Gilmore.

Fort McArthur Chapter, No. 602, Daughters of the American Revolution, was organized February 12, 1903, and March 9th of the same year, was granted a charter. Its charter members were Almira Converse Armstrong, Eleanor Armstrong Bain, Mary Lydia Amsden Woodard, Grace A. Donaldson, Anna Stewart Dean, Helen Hoskins Johnson, Annie E. McClean Johnson, May Donaldson McKitrick, Isabella Piatt Runkle Roser, Elizabeth C. Blake Hindman, Alice Spelman Holmes, Helen Robinson, Harriett Seymore Timmons, Mary E. Walker, Marietta Wordin Watt, Frances Gardner and Letson Westerfield. The first officers were: Mrs. F. D. Bain, regent; Mrs. W. D. Dean, vice regent; Mrs. Abishhai Woodward, registrar; Mrs. A. B. Johnson, treasurer; Mrs. Austin S. McKitrick, recording secretary; Mrs. Joseph Timmons, corresponding secretary; Mrs. Cedric E. Johnson, historian; Mrs. W. M. Hindman, chaplain. The meetings are held at the homes

of the members, and are business meetings, followed by a social hour. The work of the chapter is in the line of civic improvement; while its social feature has to do with the celebration of patriotic anniversaries. The membership now numbers fifty, one of whom, Sarah A. Silvester Sisson, is a real Daughter of the American Revolution. The present officers are: Mrs. A. S. McKitrick, regent; Mrs. Eugene Rogers, vice regent; Mrs. E. S. Protzman, recording secretary; Mrs. W. W. Snodgrass, corresponding secretary; Mrs. O. P. Wilson, treasurer; Mrs. James Watt, registrar; Mrs. F. D. Bain, historian; Mrs. Etta Watt, chaplain; Miss Lynn Chapman, librarian.

The Christian Woman's Missionary Society of Kenton (Kenton Auxiliary of the Christian Woman's Board of Missions) was organized in 1877 by Mrs. William Dowling, whose husband was the pastor of the Church of Christ at Kenton at that time. On September 14, 1881, it was reorganized with the following officers: President, Mrs. B. Williamson; vice president, Mrs. Henry Price; secretary, Miss Alice Young (now Mrs. George Russell of California); treasurer, Mrs. Curl. The object of this society is "to cultivate a missionary spirit; to encourage missionary effort in the church; to disseminate missionary intelligence, and to secure systematic contributions for missionary purposes."

Its missionary effort is world-wide, uniting both the Home and Foreign work. Its national headquarters are located at Indianapolis, Indiana, and from that place work is directed in Jamaica, India, Mexico, Porto Rico, Argentine Republic (South America), Liberia (S. W. Africa), New Zealand, and in thirty-three states and territories of the United States.

The members of this society pledge themselves to the regular payment of a sum not less than fifteen cents per month. The total receipts of the national society for the year ending October, 1908, was $342,525.19. Of which amount the Kenton society contributed $337.10.

The charter membership of the society (1881) was twenty-one; the present membership (1909) is eighty. Charter members still holding membership in the society are: Mrs. Jacob Born, Mrs. Phoebe Drumm; Mrs. Sarah McDowell, Mrs. James Marmon, Mrs. Levi Wagner and Mrs. Henry Price.

The presidency of the society has been held by Mrs. B. Williamson, Mrs. Nettie Hicks, Mrs. J. A. Roberts, Mrs. James Marmon, Mrs. W. J. Lhamon, Mrs. G. J. Carter, Mrs. A. S. McKitrick, Mrs. D. H. Wagner, Mrs. J. L. Simpson, Mrs. Edward Sorgen, Mrs. W. E. Myers, Mrs. P. V. Wagner, Mrs. T. W. Pinkerton and Mrs. W. J. Armstrong. The present officers are: President, Mrs. W. J. Armstrong; vice president, Mrs. E. E. Rutledge; recording secretary, Miss Mary Wagner; corresponding secretary, Mrs. D. H. Wagner; treasurer, Mrs. W. H. Eccles, and superintendent of children's work, Mrs. A. S. McKitrick. Meetings are held

on the first Tuesday of the month at 2:30 p. m. A mission band of children under fourteen years of age, numbering fifty members, and this year contributing over $100 for missionary purposes, is under the supervision of this society.

The Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of the First Methodist Episcopal Church, Kenton, was organized in 1877, by Mrs. F. A. Clason of Delaware, Ohio, assisted by Mrs. William Paul, whose husband was the presiding elder of the district at that time, with twenty-five charter members. As the name implies, the object of this society is to do missionary work in foreign fields, and the women of the First M. E. church have always been noted for their zeal in keeping up the work founded at that early date. The following charter members are still alive, though all of them are not residing in Kenton: Mrs. Walter King, Mrs. J. A. Rogers, Mrs. Amanda Teeters, Mrs. John Dean, Mrs. Daniel Benton, Mrs. John Saylor and Mrs. L. A. Belt. The following ladies have served the society as president: Mrs. William Paul, Mrs. Amanda Teeters, Mrs. John Saylor, Mrs. I. R. Henderson, Mrs. E. D. Whitlock, Mrs. T. H. Campbell, Mrs. W. J. Hodges, Mrs. Harry Gray, Mrs. A. B. Charles and Mrs. W. J. Hodges. The society now has sixty-five members and is in a flourishing condition.

The Woman's Home Missionary Society of the First M. E. church, Kenton, was organized in 1889 by Mrs. Delia Williams, with Mrs. W. J. Hodges as president. There were forty members in this first organization and the meetings were held monthly. In August, 1902, Mrs. N. E. Bass reorganized the society, with Mrs. D. B. Nourse as president. From that time to the present it has enjoyed a healthy growth and has done much good work. A regular feature of the work of the society is assisting the Toledo Deaconness Hospital, which is the property of the whole society, and the sending of barrels and supplies to missionaries. The local organization also assists needy students in Home Missionary schools, of which there are very many scattered from the Southland to Alaska, and has contributed freely to every enterprise of the national organization. The room furnished by the Kenton Auxiliary for the Toledo Hospital cost one hundred and twenty-five dollars, and it is called the Kenton room. Through the interest of Mr. L. W. Shipley, the local society has five life members, an unusual record for an organization of this size, and altogether the roll has eighty-four names. Starting as it did in 1902, with only forty, the officers and members feel quite pleased with the healthy growth and interest always taken in the meetings. Only three presidents have served the society: Mrs. D. B. Nourse, four years; Mrs. C. L. Merriman, two years, and Mrs. W. W. Dobbins, one year. The amount of money collected for all benevolent enterprises by the W. H. M. S. of Kenton was $295.20.

The purpose of the Hardin County Sunday School Association is

to attain closer fraternal interdenominational relations. It is under the general direction of the state Sunday School Organization and holds an annual meeting. Each township is organized and has its own set of officers. Much good has been done to bring about cordial relations between the various denominations, and to help all the Sunday schools of the county. The officers are: President, Rev. M. A. Peters; vice president, Prof. Ladd, Forest; secretary, A. A. Slagle; treasurer, D. H. Wagner; elementary superintendent, Mrs. R. Taylor; intermediate department superintendent, Ida Schluep; adult department superintendent, Rev. D. C. Yoder; teachers' training department superintendent, Agnes Welty; home department superintendent, Mrs. Ella Grove; missionary department superintendent, Miss Anderson; temperance department superintendent Mrs. Loretta Durbin; executive committee, J. H. Cessna. L. H. Robey, Carl Price and S. J. Wagner.

The Knights of St. John, St. Anthony Commandery, No. 229, was organized February 18, 1893, with thirty-nine charter members. Its first officers were: W. P. Steffen, president; Edward Lunney, vice president and captain; Alfred Mathews, recording secretary; J. M. Arndt, financial secretary; Paul Watts, treasurer; F. A. Schwartz, first lieutenant, and C. D. Logsdon, second lieutenant. This is a social, religious and benevolent order, with insurance and sick and accident benefits connected with it. The Knights of St. John own their own elegant and comfortable building at the corner of Cherry and North streets, in which they meet the first and third Thursdays of each month. The present officers are: Chas. Schindle, president; A. B. Waitley, first vice president; A. M. Brown, second vice president; John G. Ferner, recording secretary; Leo F. Schwartz, financial secretary; Joseph Bookmyer, treasurer; Edward Frieds, captain; Joseph Rusch, first lieutenant; C. A. Dick, second lieutenant; Cæsar Cardosi, messenger, and Henry Karl, guard.

St. Antonia Ladies' Auxiliary, No. 113, Knights of St. John, Kenton, was organized June 24, 1903, with the following officers: Mrs. W. P. Steffen, president; Miss Lena Kurtz, first vice president; Miss Kate Dick, second vice president; Mrs. J. B. Dugan, recording secretary; Miss Clara Ritzler, financial secretary, and Miss Madge Ward, treasurer. This lodge meets every first and third Thursday of the month, and is similar to the men's organization, in that it has its insurance features and sick and accident benefits. The present officers are: Miss Frances Steinhauer, president; Miss Lena Kurtz, first vice president; Miss Maria Diehl, second vice president; Miss Maria Rohr, recording secretary; Miss Eva Knab, financial secretary; Miss Isabel Shira, treasurer; Miss Agnes O'Melia, messenger, and Miss Emma Diehl, guard.

The advent of Masonry into Hardin county was truly a pioneer movement, surrounded on all sides by an earlier settlement and organization, yet except in Marion, Ohio, there was no Masonic organization; there was none in Hancock county on the north, none in Allen county on the west, none in Logan or Union counties on the south, and but for the zeal and perseverance of the two earliest and youngest members, Brothers John Stevens, Jr. and Dr. John A. Rogers, its advent would have come at a much later day.

On the 17th day of June, A. D. 1848, Abner Root, James Munford, John Souls, Joseph Ullman, John Stevens, Jr., Rev. Hibbard P. Ward, Rev. S. D. Seymour and Dr. John A. Rogers were granted a dispensation by Grand Master Michael Z. Kreider of the Grand Lodge of Ohio, with power to transact in accordance with the ancient regulations of the order, all such business as is usual in a Lodge of Masons, until the next session of the grand lodge, which met in the following September. A full transcript of their work was by the master, Abner Root, carried up to the grand lodge, examined and approved and a charter granted for the new lodge to be known as Latham Lodge, No. 154, Free and Accepted Masons, to rank in the grand lodge and elsewhere from the 26th day of September, A. D. 1848. Of the eight charter members all have passed to the Celestial Lodge above, where the Supreme Grand Master of the universe presides, the last being Brother John A. Rogers, who died March 15th, A. D. 1909, in the ninetieth year of his age.

Of the present membership, there are living three members, Brothers William A. Kelley, William H. Seymour and Alanson P. Cutting, who have passed their semi-centennial in Masonary.

The location of Latham Lodge in Kenton has not been continuously in the same place. At first it was in the second story of the brick building on the corner of Franklin and Market streets. The entrance to the lodge was by an outside stairway at the north end of the building. This was the home of the lodge for a little more than a year. In the meantime, Colonel John Stevens, Jr., erected a two story business room on a part of the grounds upon which the Masonic block now stands, where the lodge continued to meet till the fall of 1852, when they removed to a suite of rooms in the third story of a building at the east end of the Reese House (now Hotel Weaver), and which afterward became a part of the said Reese House. This was its home till 1855, when the lodge bought the north half of the third story of the Cary and Kinnear block, over the room now occupied by L. W. Barr as a book store. This property still belongs to the lodge. On the completion of the Masonic block, the lodge leased the entire third story for lodge purposes, which they continued to occupy until February, 1902. The Masonic Temple Association was organized April 20, 1901, and the brick residence on the northeast corner of Main and Carrol streets was purchased, the building enlarged and improved and on the 7th day of February, 1902, the

temple was formally dedicated and Latham Lodge No. 154 was permanently located.

There have been admitted to membership in the lodge, four hundred and seventy-five. The present membership is two hundred and eighty-five, all the others having died or withdrawn.

Within the original jurisdiction of Latham Lodge, there have been organized and chartered the following lodges, viz.: Ada Lodge, at Ada, Hardin county; Senate Lodge, at Forest, Hardin county; Dunkirk Lodge, at Dunkirk, Hardin county; Belle Center Lodge, at Belle Center, Logan county; La Rue Lodge, at La Rue, Marion county, and Marseilles Lodge, at Marseilles, Wyandot county. All of these lodges are in active, healthy and prosperous condition. The following named brethren were appointed by the Grand Master of Ohio, to serve as First Master, viz.: Past Master, Brother J. A. Rogers of Belle Center Lodge; Past Master, Brother David Newcomb of Senate Lodge; Past Master, Brother A. B. Cutting of La Rue Lodge; Past Master, Brother Joseph A. Stansell of Dunkirk Lodge.

The membership of Latham Lodge has always included the best men of the leading class of citizens of the county and state, including ministers of the Gospel, attorneys-at-law, physicians, mechanics, farmers, merchants, educational and professional men of all classes. Latham Lodge has the distinguished honor of having one of her members, Brother William A. Belt, elected and duly installed in the high office of Grand Master of the Masonic Grand Lodge of Ohio; also another, Brother Henry H. Ingersoll, elected and installed M. W. Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Tennessee.

The following brethren have been duly elected and installed Master of Latham Lodge, No. 154:

Brother Abner Root, First Master, 1848 and 1849.
" James Mumford, 1850, died in office.
" Elias G. Spelman, 1851 and 1852 and 1854.
" John A. Rogers, 1853, 1855, 1856, 1861 and 1869.
" David Thomson, 1857 and 1865.
" David Newcomb, 1858.
" William H. Philips, 1859, 1860, 1864 and 1867.
" Conduce H. Gatch, 1862 and 1863.
" William Pool, 1866.
" Alanson P. Cutting, 1868.
" John W. Binkley, 1870.
" Luther M. Strong, 1871-1878, inclusive, 1883 and 1884.
" Solomon Kraner, 1879, 1880, 1881 and 1882.
" Oregon E. Rhodes, 1885.
" Melvin C. McVitty, 1886, 1887 and 1888.
" Thomas E. Strong, 1889 and 1890.
" William A. Belt, 1891 and 1892.

Brother John B. Seymour, 1893 and 1894.
" John A. Baird, 1895 and 1896.
" James L. Moore, 1897 and 1898.
" John E. Rubins, 1899 and 1900.
" Edmund Boulton, 1901 and 1902.
" Thomas C. Ferguson, 1903 and 1904.
" Pearl M. Magley, 1905 and 1906.
" William H. Kaiser, 1907 and 1908.

Since the organization of Latham Lodge in 1848, there have but three officers died during their terms of office, viz.: Brother James Mumford, W. M.; Brother Charles C. Merriman while serving his second term as Senior Deacon, and Captain James B. McConnell, Tyler.

A dispensation was granted June 2, A. D. 1869, to the following petitioners, viz.: David Thomson, William H. Philips, James M. White, A. P. Cutting, E. Cary, A. Vance, John F. Henkle, A. W. Janes, John B. Harrod, Charles Mains and A. R. Scott, at a meeting held in the hall of Latham Lodge, in Kenton, Ohio, July 21, 1869. The above petitioners met and read the dispensation granted them by the M. E. Grand High Priest of the Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons of the state of Ohio. Companion David Thomson was elected chairman; a motion to accept said dispensation and organize a Chapter of R. A. M's. was carried. Companion David Thomson being named as the first High Priest, Companion William H. Philips as King, and Companion James M. White, Scribe, appointed the following companions to fill the following offices, viz.: Companion A. P. Cutting, Captain of the Host; Companion G. S. Williams, P. S.; Companion J. B. Harrod, R. A. C.; Companion E. Cary, Third Veil; Companion A. W. Janes, Second Veil; Companion A. Vance, First Veil; Companion William Campbell, Guard.

Scioto Chapter continued to work under dispensation till the Grand Chapter convened in 1869, when a charter was granted to Scioto Chapter, No. 119. A stated convocation of Scioto Chapter U. D. was held at Masonic hall in Kenton, Ohio, November 17, 1869, with Companions B. S. Brown and John A. Aull, of Lafayette Chapter No. 60 present, as proxies of the Grand High Priest of Ohio. A charter having been granted, the following named petitioners, viz.: David Thomson, William H. Philips, James M. White, A. P. Cutting, E. Cary, A. Vance, John F. Henkle, A. W. Janes, J. B. Harrod, Charles Mains and A. R. Scott, Companion B. S. Brown proceeded to install the officers of the Chapter, after which he instituted said Chapter, Scioto No. 119, and declared said Chapter duly constituted, the officers installed and the Chapter empowered to work conforming to the constitutions, laws, rules and general regulations of the General Grand Chapter of the United States of America and of the General Grand Chapter of the State of Ohio. Of the eleven charter members, A. P. Cutting is the only one living.

There have been admitted to membership in Scioto Chapter No.

119, three hundred. The present membership is two hundred and twenty. The present officers of Scioto Chapter are: Companion John H. Smick, H. P.; Companion Cary L. Merriman, S.; Companion William H. Gramlich, K.; Companion H. C. Herren, C. of H.; Companion Edmund Boulton, P. S.; Companion John Wilson, R. A. C.; Companion Webster Wenner, Third V.; Companion Marshal Porter, Second V.; Companion Paul K. Strong, First V.; Companion William A. Norton, Treasurer; Companion John E. Rubins, Secretary, and Companion Webster Wenner, Guard Pro Tem.

Kenton Council, No. 65, Royal and Select Masters: A petition was presented to Samuel W. Courtright, Most Illustrious Grand Master of the State of Ohio, by David S. Fisher, James M. White, Edwin C. Humphreys, Albert C. Ramsey, Wellington McColloch, George H. Zugschwert, Ezra B. Hiestand, John Wilson and A. P. Cutting, and a dispensation was granted to said petitioners March 20, 1876. The Council was duly instituted April 18, A. D. 1876, and the following officers elected: Companion David S. Fisher, T. I. Master; Companion Edwin C. Humphreys, Deputy Master; Companion John Wilson, P. C. W.; Companion James M. White, Treasurer, and Companion Wellington McColloch, Recorder. Under the charter granted by the Grand Council of Ohio January 19, A. D. 1877, Kenton Council, No. 65, Royal and Select Masters was permanently instituted and the same officers previously mentioned were again elected and installed, with a membership at that time of twenty-eight. There have been admitted to membership in Kenton Council, No. 65, two hundred and two. The present membership is one hundred and fifty-three. The present officers are: Companion Edwin Boulton, T. I. Master; Companion John Wilson, D. M.; Companion John H. Smick, P. C. W.; Companion Webster H. Wenner, Captain of Guard; Companion E. V. Harper, Steward; Companion R. E. Harris, C. C.; Companion W. C. Koch, Sentinel; Companion William A. Norton, Treasurer; Companion John E. Rubins, Recorder.

Robert Bruce Lodge, No. 101, Knights of Pythias, Kenton, was instituted September 4, 1876, Dr. J. L. Cilley, of Cincinnati, Ohio, being the instituting officer. The following officers assisted Brother J. L. Cilley in the institution of the lodge: P. C., Walter B. Ritchie, of No. 91; P., F. O. Batch, of No. 67; V. C., H. B. Brown, of No. 67; I. G., George T. Brandon, of No. 67; O. G., W. H. Moore, of No. 67; M. Ex., F. O. McIlvain, of No. 67; M. F., G. W. Hull, of No. 91, and K. R. & S., H. F. Snyder, of No. 51. The following brothers were elected and installed as the first officers of the lodge: P. C., W. J. Niblock; C. C., A. B. Johnson; V. C., J. D. King; P., F. M. Childs; K. R. & S., H. C. Bolmar; M. Ex., W. D. Dean; M. F., H. Sagebiehl, and M. A. Dorr White. This lodge was instituted on the third floor of what was known as the Brunson building, on the corner of Franklin and Detroit streets,

and had a charter list of thirty-seven members. The lodge grew and prospered and became one of the leading secret orders in the city.

After seven years of success, a number of the members of Robert Bruce Lodge, thinking they could advance the interest of Pythianism in Kenton, instituted Pythian Lodge, No. 164, July 10, 1883. For twenty years the two sister lodges worked together in harmony, and at the end of this time it was deemed advisable to consolidate the two lodges, which was effected April 1, 1903, Pythian Lodge retaining its name, "Pythian," and Robert Bruce its number, "101;" and thus dropping the name, "Robert Bruce" and the number, "164." The lodge, as consolidated, is now known as Pythian Lodge, No. 101, Knights of Pythias, Kenton, Ohio, with a membership of 250. The regular convention is on Tuesday evening of each week, in the Merriman block, North Detroit street.

Kenton Temple, No. 267, Pythian Sisters, was instituted March 23, 1904, with a charter membership of forty-three sisters and thirty-nine brothers, by Chief Ruth Arnold. The first officers were as follows: Past Chief, Florence Slater; M. E. Chief, Manta Seedle; Excellent Sr., Sarah Hanners; Excellent Jr., Maggie Cramer; Finance Keeper, Lydia Rish; Mistress of Records and Correspondence, Mary Ommert; Manager, Essie Johnson; Protector, Eva Brown, and Pianist, Lizzie Simpson. The present officers in the order of the above are: Past Chief, Mary Kettle; M. E. Chief, Eva Brown; E. S., Anna Lick; E. Jr., Cora Shellhouse; M. of F., Nancy Bonham; M. of R. and C., Leona Kayser; Manager, Anna Bechtol; Protector, Mary Vermillion; Outer Guard, Rebecca Bloom, and Pianist, Jessie Lease.

In 1846 an effort was made to start a lodge of Odd Fellows in the little village of Kenton, and on November 21st of that year a charter was granted to the lodge of this place. On February 17, 1847, Amicitia Lodge, No. 79, was instituted by Brother Charles Runyon of Springfield, assisted by Brother Lewis of Ogentz Lodge, Brothers Godfref and Knapp of Logan Lodge, and Brother McAdrel of Republic Lodge, and Brother Cronise of Seneca. The first officers chosen and installed that night were: Jeremiah McLene, N. G.; S. H. Donald, V. G.; J. K. Goodin, Secretary, and E. T. Stevens, Treasurer. During that year the lodge initiated eighteen members and took in two on card.

From that time on the lodge grew rather slowly, though in 1848 sixteen were admitted. In 1849 they took in four; in 1850, two; in 1851 only three, and so on until 1865, when thirty-three men joined. It started with eleven charter members, and since that time has had in all 692 members initiated and admitted on card. From the time the lodge was instituted until the present, sixty-eight members have died; 250 have been dropped for non-payment of dues; fourteen have been expelled, and 106 granted final cards, leaving a membership of 250. Of

the charter members only one is living, W. G. Kishler of Shawnee Lodge, No. 75, St. Marys, Ohio.

Amicitia Lodge claims to have the oldest Odd Fellow in Ohio, in point of continuous service, in the venerable Luther Furney, who became a member April 12, 1847, and has seen the organization grow from a feeble beginning to its present strength in the community. Twice the members became so disheartened that they talked of surrendering their charter, and on two occasions motions were made to that effect—November 18, 1850, and February 2, 1852—but in both instances the idea was finally abandoned.

The Rebekah Degree was conferred for the first time in this lodge May 23, 1853, upon five brothers, and a short time after this upon a number of ladies—the wives of some of the members—but the Rebekah Lodge was not instituted until July 21, 1891.

One of the early members of this lodge was Joel K. Goodin, who afterwards became a prominent state official of Kansas, and the roll shows the names of many other sturdy pioneers of Hardin county. Amicitia Lodge first assembled in the second story of a brick building on East Franklin street, and continued to hold their meetings there until 1850, when they moved into a frame building at the corner of Franklin and Market, northeast, and thence to the Leighton building where the St. Nicholas now stands. In April, 1858, they moved to the Goodin hall at the corner of Detroit and Franklin streets, and there they continued until April 14, 1879, when they moved into their present location which they recently purchased. The emblems of the lodge were purchased October 16, 1854, and the seal March 5, 1855. Amicitia Lodge celebrated the ninetieth anniversary of the founding of the Odd Fellows Lodge on April 26, 1909, with fitting ceremonies.

The Modern Woodmen of America is a fraternal beneficiary society, organized under the laws of the State of Illinois. It was organized January 5, 1883, with twenty-one charter members, and at the last triennial conclave, held at Peoria, Illinois, in June, 1908, numbered over one million members in good standing. It is probably the greatest life insurance fraternity in the world. The social and general benefits of the organization are very much the same as other secret societies—the fundamental principles being the uplift of the individual; the cultivation of all those things which go to make up the best type of American citizenship; the helpfulness of one toward another while living, and the care of the widow and orphan after death.

The local lodge, Scioto Camp, No. 11,206, M. W. A., was organized in Kenton May 6, 1903, with twelve beneficiary members and one social member. The names of the charter members are as follows: Orren P. Blue, Albert Born, Dr. W. D. Combs, Dr. Williard H. Gage, John Gemmell, Dr. C. D. O'Hara, Simon H. Rodabaugh, W. W. Ratcliffe, Francis

L. Runser, James Russell, Erwin C. Sells, Winro G. Young and R. W. Scott. J. A. Robison, already a member at Wooster, Ohio, immediately transferred to Kenton.

It seemed a difficult task to get fifteen charter members, the number required to organize; so a special dispensation was asked from national headquarters, at Rock Island, Illinois, to institute the new lodge at Kenton, with the lucky thirteen above named. The same was granted and on the evening of May 6, 1903, in the old Knights of Pythias hall on the west side of the public square, another secret organization for Kenton was ushered into existence. From this handful of charter members, in six years, under the leadership of the faithful, the Camp has grown to a membership of about two hundred and fifty. O. P. Blue was elected to the head office of the local lodge on the evening of its organization, in which position (being re-elected every year) he consented to serve his fellow Neighbors, continuously, until the first of January, 1909, when J. R. Stillings was chosen to that position. Scioto Camp continued to occupy the old Knights of Pythias hall and U. V. U. hall on the west side of the square, until the building of the Ahlefeld block, when it moved to the third floor thereof, having leased the same before the third story was built, and where the brethren now "hold forth" every Wednesday evening.

The local lodge has been honored by having entertained some men of high rank in the order, and also, by having one of its members (at the state convention at Portsmouth, Ohio, in 1908), O. P. Blue, elected to the triennial national convention, held at Peoria, Illinois, in June, 1908. The present officers of the local society are as follows: O. P. Blue, Past Consul; J. R. Stillings, Consul; H. Weatherholt, Worthy Adviser; W. H. Sherman, Banker; J. A. Robison, Clerk; Ray Haudenshild, Escort; Ethan Williams, Watchman; Arthur Stanfield, Sentry; N. D. Johnson, W. H. Black, J. M. Sweitzer, Trustee; Doctors H. D. Belt, C. D. McCoy, E. A. Stickle, Camp Physicians.

The families of deceased members of the Kenton Lodge have been paid thousands of dollars. Approximately, a quarter of a million dollars of life insurance is held by the members of the local order. Scores of individuals, members and families, have been assisted in various ways in their struggle to overcome the misfortunes of this life. The local order of the Royal Neighbors of America, the ladies' auxiliary to the M. W. A., meets in the same hall every first and third Tuesday evening of each month.

Kenton Lodge, No. 157, B. P. O. E., was organized February 27, 1890. Officers were elected and installed by Urbana Lodge, No. 127, the same evening, and were as follows: Joseph Timmons, Exalted Ruler; H. L. Runkle, Esteemed Leading Knight; J. B. Fletcher, Esteemed Loyal Knight; G. H. Palmer, Esteemed Lecturing Knight; W. P. Hen-

derson, Secretary; P. A. Campbell, Treasurer, and C. F. Southard, Tyler. The lodge worked under a dispensation until the charter was granted by the Grand Lodge on July 10, 1890. The following named were charter members: Joseph Timmons, H. L. Runkle, J. B. Fletcher, G. H. Palmer, W. P. Henderson, P. A. Campbell, F. L. Bain, George W. Rutledge, D. W. Sullivan, Ben Garretson, James C. Hall, Dell Gage, George E. Crane, E. P. Dean, Chas. B. Fink, William Wendle, C. W. Bridenbach, C. F. Southard, George H. Harris, John L. Gross, George S. Binckley, E. L. Miller and H. E. Hoge.

The following named have served as Exalted Rulers: Joseph Timmons, 1890; John B. Fletcher, 1891; E. P. Dean, 1892; F. D. Bain, 1893; C. M. Milhorn, 1894; George S. Binckley, 1895; J. R. Stillings, 1896; J. N. Allen, 1897; P. C. Robinson, 1898; J. F. Andrews, 1899; James Bastable, 1900; Frank C. Dougherty, 1901; Burk L. Johnson, 1902; C. F. Southard, 1903; P. M. Crow, 1904; H. E. Hoge, 1905; H. E. Pearce, 1906, and W. W. Durbin, 1907-09.

Present officers: W. W. Durbin, Exalted Ruler; N. E. Hutchinson, Esteemed Leading Knight; Charles R. Price, Esteemed Loyal Knight; Kent P. Johnson, Esteemed Lecturing Knight; Henry Born, Jr., Secretary; Hugh L. Runkle, Treasurer; John W. Nolan, Esquire; John N. Kilgore, Tyler; T. C. Mahon, Chaplain; J. A. Baird, Inner Guard, and C. F. Southard, H. E. Hoge and J. F. Andrews, Trustees.

The present membership of the lodge is 250, and the number joining this lodge since its organization, 265. The increase in membership in the year 1908 was 100. The lodge is in a very flourishing condition, and has always been the leading social organization in the city since its founding.

Kenton Lodge, No. 157, first met in the Letson block, in rooms now occupied by the Drifters. They remained in these quarters about five years, then moved to the Munson block, and next occupied Military hall for some years. They then moved to their present quarters in the Palucci block on West Columbus street. The lodge has always prospered, and Kenton's leading citizens have been its officers and members. The present prosecuting attorney, Mr. J. R. Stillings, has the honor of being the first Elk initiated after organization.

Rosalie Circle, No. 8, which is under the jurisdiction of the Grand Grove, United Ancient Order of Druids of the United States, was instituted May 19, 1892. The present officers are: Chaplain, Margaret Marty; D. D. S. A., Anna Lick; A. D., Josephine Reed; First B., Marie Bush; Second B., Phoebe Shutte; Treasurer, Anna Smith; Secretary, Anna Lintz; Conductor, Kate Libold; Guards, Elizabeth Clark and Anna Lick; Captain, Elizabeth Schrader.

Kenton Public Library. As early as 1853 an organization existed in Kenton known as the Kenton Library Association, which was formed for the purpose of ultimately establishing a public library for the growing city. It was also for the purpose of bringing noted men to the town to lecture, and on February 21, 1855, the first lecture was given by the afterward celebrated Horace Mann, of whom Ohio is justly proud. In 1856, February 11, Sunset Cox gave the next lecture, though in the interval several Kenton citizens had lectured. In December, 1856, Dr. Parke Goodwin gave a lecture, and the association also had

PUBLIC LIBRARY, KENTON, OHIO

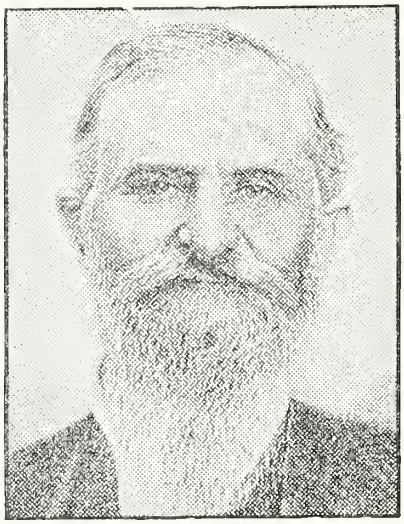
Schuyler Colfax and other men of national reputation here in later years. The officers chosen in February, 1857, were: President, Judge Bain; vice president, Hugh Letson; secretary, G. A. Stewart; treasurer, William Cary, and the board of directors: A. S. Ramsey, J. A. Rogers, Daniel Barron, W. W. Nixon and W. L. Walker. A little later a very successful literary and dramatic entertainment, with E. T. Bogardus as stage manager, was given, but when the Civil war came on and the country was occupied with more important matters, the organization died out.

In February, 1886, a meeting of the leading citizens of Kenton was held in the office of the Champion Iron Company to discuss plans for the opening of a library for the city, and E. P. Dean was made chairman, with William M. Beckman as secretary. So rapidly did the officers work in connection with public spirited citizens that in August of the same year a room was opened in the Pfeiffer block above the present

Commercial Bank rooms, with a modest supply of good fiction, biography and historical volumes. A charter for the Kenton Library Association was secured from General James S. Robinson, then secretary of the state of Ohio, and everything promised success for the new undertaking. The incorporators were: F. D. Bain, G. J. Carter, H. C. Koller, E. P. Dean, F. O. Hanson and Robert S. Innes.

At first funds were solicited from prominent citizens and occasionally entertainments were given to add new books to the shelves. Many leading citizens also contributed books, among whom were Dr. B. F. Cessna, Major Enos Hopkins, H. C. Koller, all of whom gave fine donations. Mr. George E. Crane has always been at the head of the book purchasing committee, and to his wide knowledge and excellent judgment is due much of the credit for the high standard that has always been kept up in selecting books for the library. When the state law giving public libraries a one mill tax was passed, the Kenton library ceased to solicit actively from citizens and the entertainments also ceased to a great extent.

About the time Andrew Carnegie was making such liberal offers to the cities of the United States for public libraries, Kenton secured the handsome donation of $20,000 from this great man and work was immediately begun on the present beautiful building on North Detroit street. The location was the gift of Lewis Merriman, and was valued when ready for the erection of the library at $10,000. The library is one of which a much larger city might well be proud, and is furnished in a manner befitting its other appointments. The vestibule, or general office, is of white marble with tiled floor, and the woodwork is the best to be obtained anywhere. Large racks for books occupy the central portion of the building to the west, back of the desks for the librarian and her assistant, and to the north and south are light, large, airy reading rooms, which are well patronized by Kenton's citizens and school children. In the basement is a fine assembly room, with toilet rooms and a room for storage purposes. The heating plant is also located there.



LEWIS MERRIMAN
KENTON'S LIBRARY BENEFACTOR

On February 17, 1905, some months after the library had been moved to the present location from the Pfeiffer block, the dedication was held with appropriate ceremonies. Dr. G. J. Carter, the president of the board of trustees, gave an interesting address, reviewing the work of the library, and the late Hon. F. C. Dougherty formally received the library in behalf of the citizens of Kenton, declaring it open for use.

Miss Pansy Pearce was the first librarian, holding the place until 1892, when Miss Margaret Rogers was appointed. Miss Rogers served until February, 1906, when Miss Keziah Moore was chosen to fill the vacancy made by the resignation of Miss Rogers. Miss Hattie Otis is the present assistant librarian. To the librarians is due much of the success of the library, as they have ever been faithful, competent and helpful. At present there are about 5,000 volumes in the library, and a good reading room is kept up, where may be found a wide range of the leading periodicals and newspapers. The present trustees are: F. D. Bain, W. A. Norton, James H. Allen, W. F. Damon, P. M. Crow, H. C. Koller and T. C. Mahon. Mr. Mahon is president and Mr. Allen secretary of the board. The book purchasing committee are: George E. Crane, P. M. Crow and Rev. Henry Katterjohn.

Hardin County Teachers' Association. The first attempt ever made to form an association of school teachers in Hardin county was on June 21, 1856, when a preliminary meeting was held in Kenton for that purpose. However, the first organization was not made until May 13, 1866, when Rev. Benjamin Waddle, E. Kaufman, J. Sieg, W. C. Rogers, C. F. McCoy and H. S. Lehr started a movement that resulted in a permanent organization. The first officers were: President, B. F. Waddle; vice presidents, A. P. Cutting, W. C. Rogers and Mary A. Simon; secretary, Claudius F. McCoy; treasurer, Miss Beck Bain, and executive committee, Rev. George B. Castor and Mattie Waddle. After some successful teachers' institutes, the association died out, and it was not reorganized until February 27, 1869, when W. H. H. Avery, H. S. Lehr and C. F. McCoy again agitated the movement and a permanent association was formed that has lasted till the present day. A short institute was held that year, August 8-12, at Ada, Ohio, with H. S. Lehr as the leading instructor, which was quite a successful affair. Colonel A. S. Ramsey, of Kenton, lectured on that occasion to the little band of teachers gathered together.

From the year 1870 the Teachers' Association has enjoyed a steady period of growth. Each year an institute has been held, lasting from one to two weeks, and the instructors represent the best talent in the educational world for the state of Ohio each year. The institute derives its funds from taxation, or a share of the funds obtained from fees for teachers' certificates, and during most years a fee for registration has been charged, thus giving ample funds to hire instructors and procure

the services of many eminent lecturers. For a long time quarterly institutes were held three times each year, in addition to the annual long session, at the various smaller towns throughout the county, but at present all the one-day sessions are held at the high school building at Kenton, as are the annual meetings.

Among the many noted educators who have instructed the teachers of Hardin county in the past might be mentioned those best known, among whom were: Edward P. Dean, Oscar T. Corson, L. D. Bonebrake, T. C. Ferguson, C. L. Van Cleve, Superintendent Van Fossen, Arthur Powell, J. A. Simpkins, S. D. Fess, Warren Darst, J. W. Zellars, C. C. Miller, H. B. Williams, H. S. Lehr and J. A. Culler This list represents college presidents, authors of text books, school superintendents, professors and members of the state board of school examiners, as well as the leading educators and authorities on school subjects of this and other states. Among the noted lecturers have been Bishop Bashford of the Methodist Episcopal church; F. B. Dyer, superintendent Cincinnati public schools; Professor Edward Nelson, of the O. W. U.; Hon. F. B. Willis, President C. C. Miller, President H. S. Lehr, and all the men who have held the office of state school commissioner since 1880.

At present the membership reaches nearly three hundred, and the officers are: Hugh E. Stevenson, president, and Miss Laura Hutchinson, secretary.

Tymochtee School Association. The first school taught in the southeast corner of Pleasant township that there is any record of, was in a little log cabin near the bank of the Scioto river, in what was then Buck township. At that time Buck township extended to some distance on the north side of the river, but later the river was made the boundary between Buck and Pleasant. Eri Strong was the first teacher in this school and received forty dollars for seventy-two days services and boarded himself, school beginning December 7, 1840. Samuel Wagner was the district clerk. The next teacher was Elizabeth Davis, who taught a summer school at seven dollars per month and boarded around among the neighbors, the school month consisting of twenty-four days. Following her came Robert Millar, who was afterward county surveyor, and later, county auditor. He taught for thirteen dollars per month of twenty-four days, and the term commenced in December, 1841. Daniel Cabel being clerk of the district at that time.

There seems to have been no summer school that year, but the following December, the 12th of the month, William Williams took charge of the school at nine dollars per month. Mr. Williams also taught the next term, beginning in December, 1843. He was followed by John Frenck in November, 1844, at twelve dollars per month, and the term consisted of four months of twenty-four days each. Then came a summer school taught by Sophia Ewing for a dollar and a quarter per week,

the term lasting three months. At this time Shepard Green, the father of the man who afterward became governor of Kansas, was the district clerk. In the winter of 1845-6 Resin Widner taught the school and Joseph Westcott, in the winter of 1846-7, followed by another summer school conducted by Sophia Ewing. On November 22, 1847, the directors of district No. 1 in Buck and Pleasant townships met and hired Abner W. Johnson to teach for three months at thirteen dollars per month. At that time Daniel Cable was the clerk.

In the spring of 1848 the territory comprising old district No. 1 was divided, that district retaining all the territory south of the base line of Pleasant township which is now the Scotttown pike. North of that line it was to be known as district No. 2, and this was the beginning of the Tymochtee school. Tymochtee is a Wyandot Indian word and signifies "Around the Plains," a name given to a stream encircling the plains of Wyandot county. It was near the headwaters of the Little Tymochee that a schoolhouse was erected in the summer and fall of 1848, the remembrance of which brings happy memories to the scholars who are yet in the land of the living.

On May 6, 1848, the board of education of Pleasant township created a school sub-district No. 2, composed of the east half of Section 34, all of Sections 35 and 36, with some adjacent territory, and ordered that a school house be built in the geographical center of this district. The schoolhouse was located one-fourth mile east of the center of Section 35, on the northwest corner of John Pfeiffer's eighty acres of land, right in the primeval forest and one-half mile from any road. The citizens of the neighborhood donated the work of clearing the site and hauled together some huge boulders to serve for a foundation. A carpenter was hired to erect a substantial building 20 by 22 feet, made of white ash weather-boarded with black walnut. It has a white ash floor and was ceiled with first class linn timber, planed and joined. This building was afterwards moved to Kenton and stood on West Franklin street until the summer of 1909, when it was torn down to make way for two new dwellings.

The only shop-made articles of furniture in the new schoolhouse were a backless chair donated by some generous patron, and a huge cast iron stove re-enforced by a large sheet iron drum of magnificent proportions. The seats for the scholars were benches of various lengths, made of heavy timber and slabs from the saw mill, most of them with one leg shorter than its mates, which caused the seat to make gyrating movements and led the occupants to believe they were going to take a dive to the rear. One bench was made of particularly heavy timbers about six by eight inches, and the legs of this inclined too much to the perpendicular, which caused it to frequently come down with a bang, causing the natives of the vicinity, not knowing what was the matter, to imagine a thunder storm was brewing.

Before the new schoolhouse was finished, Sophia Ewing taught a summer school, in the summer of 1848, in an abandoned log house on the corner of Henry L. Wagner's land, Section 34. This school lasted three months, during which time the teacher boarded around and received fifteen dollars for the entire term. Among the pupils was a little auburn haired lad named Neamiah Green, who afterward became Governor of Kansas. The first term taught in the new schoolhouse was in the winter of 1848-9 by Oliver Perry Draper, a seemingly mild mannered young man, but terrible as an army with banners when aroused, as some of the pupils found out to their sorrow before the term was ended. Many of the scholars who were present at the opening of this famous school are still living, and recall with pleasure the memory of those smooth white walls all ready for Barlow knives and lead pencils. Before very long those spotless white walls were covered with caricatures and hieroglyphics, which none but the initiated could decipher. It was an ideal place to study, with nothing on the outside to attract attention.

"We, the scholars, penned the teacher out on Christmas day and he made no effort to get in, but made a bee line through the woods to John Pfeiffer's house and brought back half a bushel of little apples partly frozen, which he poured on the floor and allowed the children to scramble for them. We considered it quite a treat, as apples were apples in those days. We tried the same game on the next teacher, Moses Louthan, but were not so successful. We succeeded in luring him out to take part in some game, leaving, as we supposed, sufficient force to guard the house, but little Moses came on with a rush and tried a battering ram on the door. He failed to budge it, so he took a big club and broke in one of the east windows, climbing in over the heads of the boys stationed to guard the window. That ended our attempts to bar out the teacher, as the directors lectured us severely on the destruction of public property.

"We had hotly contested spelling schools in those days, each school having its champion spellers who struggled bravely to be the last on the floor. Sometimes they would exhaust the old spelling book and begin on the dictionary, before all the champions would be downed. While all took a lively interest in the spelling, yet if a young man could manage to be seated by his best girl out of the glare of the flashing tallow candles, he didn't care whether school kept or not. Those were halcyon days, and some not so halcyon bordering on the strenuous, but most of us would go back and live them all over again if we could. So we plodded along through the fifties, until the fall of 1860, when Joseph Weldin was our teacher. We began to hear mutterings of the giant conflict that was coming, and we big boys were somewhat elated at the prospect of becoming soldiers in the United States army. Our teacher gravely warned us, saying: 'There are few who live to come back,' and

that dampened our ardor a little. Nevertheless, quite a number of our old class went to the conflict. Of the sixteen scholars who went to the front from the old school just eight came back. Joseph Weldin was killed in front of Vicksburg."

Along about 1861 Tymochtee district was abolished and the territory cut up into new districts. Part of Tymochtee went to the present Gray Eagle and part to Henpeck. The little schoolhouse in the woods was moved to Kenton, where it stood many years as a dwelling house on West Franklin street. It was torn down in the summer of 1909 to make way for two new dwelling houses. Of the one hundred and fifty scholars who attended this school, from 1848 to 1861, fifty-two are known to be dead and seventy-five living. Of the rest nothing is known.

The list of teachers is as follows: Oliver Perry Draper, Moses Louthan, Eunice Smith, Jane Morse, Nathaniel Williamson, William Louthan, Rachael A. Williamson, Gilbert Russell, Serena Davis, Harriet E. Wysong, James C. Hutchinson, Julia Howe, Elizabeth Hosman, Sarah J. McCormick, George B. Castor, Katherine Jenkins and Joseph Weldin. Several of the above names taught two terms and some of them three. In all twenty-six terms were taught, from the close of the Mexican war in 1846 to the beginning of the Civil war in 1861. The teachers are all dead but Mrs. Julia Howe Show, of Dunkirk, and Mrs. Sarah Jane McCormick Davis, of Kenton.

The Tymochtee School Association is a fraternal organization composed of members of the old school in the woods. They meet annually to live over the old days and recall the "lost sunshine of youth." All who attended the school are eligible for membership. The present officers are: President, Joel L. Russell; vice president, John F. Cremblebine; secretary, William H. H. Wagner, and treasurer, Mrs. George Peiffer.

The names of the scholars who attended Tymochtee school follow: Of the Burdett family there were Mary, John and Becky; and of the Baker family, Daniel, Martha, John, Susan, Annette, Sarah and George. Then came the following: George Battles; William Bedell; Susanna, George, Mary and Margaret Brewster; John and Grace Brown; William Burger; John and Anna Castor; J. N. Carothers; Nathaniel, Clarissa, John P., Emma, Isaac and Daniel Cook; Isabel Dysert; Rachael, Emma, Christian and Burr Earhart; George Ellsasser; John and Adam Fry; John, George and Christ. Gerlach; Johanna Hartman; Margaret, Elizabeth, Daniel, Mary, Minnie and George Hile; Elizabeth, Lewis and Sarah Hosman; Asa, Jane and Omer Houser; Sallie, Ida and Eva Johnson; Solomon Kimery; John Kreinbihl; David, William, John, Katherine, Lizzie and Daniel Kremblebine; Eliza, Samuel, Jones, Hester, Aaron, Sarah, Mary, Ruth, Martha, William, Mary M. and John Lambert; Andrew Libolt; Isabel Libolt; John, William, Alexander, Oliver, Mary, Martha, Phoebe and Lot Moore; Samuel and Lillie

McGahey; Lydia J. Neptune; Samuel O'Neal; Elizabeth and Harriet O'Neal; Amelia, Ann, Elmore, Sarah, Isabel, Albert, Margaret, Polly, Samuel, Anna and John Osbun; George, Elizabeth, John and Barbara Pfeiffer; Burton Pancake; William Pitt; Anna Roads; G. B., Joel and Richard Russell; Henry N., J. M., William and Mitchell Smith; D. C., Celestia and Mary Smith; Henry M., Cyrun and Elizabeth Shingle; George, Betty, Casper, John, Ann Eliza and Margaret Stoll; William Schriner; Sara Shingledecker; Nancy Troxel, Christ. and Louisa Ushman; Levi, Katherine, Daniel H., Mary A., Margaret, Samuel T., Phoebe, P. V., Mary E., William H. H., Jacob S., Thomas and Catherine Wagner; Eliza Wilson; David Gurkle; Martha J. Long; Jane Johnson and Mollie Johnson; Shepherd and Nehemiah Green; Nancy and Fanny Green; Julius Schoonover and George Baker.

The Kenton Center of University Extension. The Kenton Center of University Extension was organized in 1896, under the auspices of the University Association of Chicago. Two full courses, the first being Universal History, and the second Universal Literature, were completed under the direction of the University Association, since which time the Center has outlined its own course of study independently. Regular meetings are held each Monday night during the sessions of the public schools, at the club room of the public library, from 7 to 9 p. m.

For several years, one hour each evening has been devoted to the study of Shakespeare, and the second hour to more miscellaneous subjects. At present, this second hour is devoted to a thorough study of the British Isles, with their geography, scenery, architecture, history of their people, literature, and art.

The following officers are serving for 1909-10: President, Mrs. A. S. McKitrick; secretary, Miss Libbie Griffith, and treasurer, Mrs. J. W. Caine. Members are: Mrs. J. W. Caine, Mrs. J. S. Wetherill, Mrs. Harry Belt; Miss L. Kate Hanly, Miss Mae Emptage, Miss Libbie Griffith, Mrs. O. P. Wilson, Miss Julia Weaver, Miss Irminda Banning, Miss Clara Beckman, Miss Jessie Myers, Miss Vesta Ray, Mrs. J. C. Poling and Mrs. A. S. McKitrick. The first requirement for membership in the Kenton Center of University Extension is a sincere interest in the subjects under discussion. Applicants must be recommended by a member and receive a majority of the votes of the membership.

The Tuesday Club of Kenton was organized in 1902, with fourteen members, having for its object the mutual improvement of its members in the literature and history of America. The first officers were: Miss Alma Brunner, president; Mrs. Frank McNeal, vice president; Mrs. Walter Jones, secretary. The program committee: Mrs. Will Clark, Mrs. Ernest Bliss, Mrs. Walter Jones. Membership limited to eighteen.

The active members were Mrs. Ernest Bliss, Miss Alma Brunner, Mrs. Will Clark, Mrs. Carl Ellis, Mrs. Eber Hubbard, Mrs. Walter Jones, Mrs. Chas. Lewis, Mrs. Harry Lewis, Mrs. Wilbert McCoy, Mrs. Frank McNeal, Mrs. Robert Nason, Mrs. Elmer Protzman and Mrs. Alice Ripley. The club was federated in 1907. Since organizing it has studied England, Germany, Russia, Japan, France and America. Its members have also entertained all the other clubs in town on various occasions, provising a lecturer on some interesting topic, besides having social functions. Of the charter members only four remain in town, the others having moved away. The present officers are: Mrs. W. E. McCoy, president; Mrs. J. E. Thomas, vice president; Mrs. Fred Machetanz, secretary and treasurer.

The Kenton Thespian Society was organized in February, 1875, with D. S. Fisher, president and stage manager; W. S. Robinson, secretary; George Cary, treasurer, and J. W. Binckley, musical director. The members of this organization must have been very diligent in their work, for on March 19th, about a month after the society was formed, they gave an amateur performance at the opera house called "The Golden Farmer," which was described in the Kenton papers of that week as a great success. George Cary, J. W. Binckley F. D. Bain, John Fecker, D. S. Fisher, W. S. Robinson, H. J. Miller, J. B. Fletcher, Florence I. Young (Mrs. Webb C. Ball), Maggie Collins, Belle Campbell and Rose Criswell took the leading parts. A little later the same cast gave "My Neighbor's Wife," and Mr. Binckley, Miss Collins and George Cary were mentioned as the star performers. This society continued for a number of years and gave some good amateur performances, under the direction of D. S. Fisher, but after four or five years was allowed to die out. About the same time, or a little earlier, J. H. Smich was the manager of another Thespian society which also gave creditable plays in various places, among which was "Ten Nights in a Bar Room."

In 1896 a musical and literary society (St. Cecelia) for the study of musical composers and their works was organized at Kenton, Ohio, with Miss Jessie Mary Beckman as president. The aim of the members, as formulated in the constitution of the club, was to stimulate an appreciation for the works of the best composers and to become better acquainted with their lives. To this end papers are read by various members, and the best compositions of the celebrities played at the meetings. The St. Cecelia Society has grown and flourished during the few years of its existence, and has in its membership the musical people of Kenton and vicinity. The St. Cecelia presidents since its foundation have been: 1896, Miss Jessie M. Beckman; 1898, Mrs. Lillian Dunn Snodgrass; 1899, Mrs. Sarah Chase Walker; 1900, Mrs. Effie S.

Black; 1901, Mrs. James Watt; 1902, Mrs. Cedric Johnson; 1903, Miss Katherine Weaver; 1906, Mrs. Mary Hathaway; 1907, Miss Edna Wise; 1907, Mrs. Harriet Tyson; 1908, Miss Jessie Beckman.

The Ladies' Mandolin and Guitar Club was organized in September 1893, and the first public appearance of the organization was at a concert given under the direction of Miss Mary Espy Thompson in January, 1894, at the home of Mrs. George H. Harris, for the benefit of the First Methodist Episcopal church. The purpose of the club, aside from improving in playing, was to assist charitable and religious undertakings, and during its existence it played for nearly every church in Kenton, and some outside the city, without receiving any share of the profits. At first the club was merely a group of congenial friends, but in time entered into a formal organization, with Mrs. Jesse Snodgrass as president and Mrs. Reyn McConnell, secretary. On May 22, 1894, a concert was given for the benefit of the public library, which was a decided success both in a musical way and as a money-making venture, and a number of new volumes were added to the shelves as a result of the hard work of the ladies. Mr. Chas. Fink was director at that time and continued until the organization disbanded. During its short existence this club had three presidents: Mrs. Snodgrass, Mrs. Reyn McConnell and Mrs. A. Woodward. The list of members is given below: Mrs. A. Woodward, Miss Eleanor Stimmel, Mrs. Chas. Fink, Mrs. T. B. Black, Miss Jessie Beckman, Mrs. W. A. Belt, Mrs. F. L. Damon, Mrs. Geraldine V. Eberly, Mrs. B. Garrettson, Miss Francis Hoge, Mrs. Reyn McConnell, Mrs. G. B. Moore, Mrs. Jesse Snodgrass, Miss Lute Stimmel, Mrs. M. D. Swartz, Mrs. William Wendt, Miss Mary Walker, Miss Mary Thompson and Mrs. Chas. Fink, director. The club disbanded in 1896.

The Minerva Club was organized September 25, 1899, in response to a call from ten intellectual women of Kenton, who invited ten other women to meet with them, and the first regular meeting with program was held October 16 of that year, with Mrs. Fitzwater as president. There were twenty-one members, of whom eleven are still in the club as active members. The charter members are: Mesdames Damon, Gramlich, Phillips, Steiner, Snodgrass and Woodward and the Misses Dougherty, Hoge, Stimmel and Edna Wise. The second year there were twenty-five members and one associate member. The first year's study was "Our Ain Countrie" and the members responded to their names at roll call with quotations from the Bible.

The club was federated in 1900, but did not send a delegate to the state conventions until 1901. Since that time one of the pleasant features of the year is the report of the delegate who comes home from the convention brimming with enthusiasm and zeal. In 1900 the program was "France" and the members responded with original stories,

poems or songs at roll call. For 1901 the study was "The Netherlands" and for 1902 and 1903 "England." During the year 1903 Dr. R. D. Hollington lectured before the club on "Westminster Abbey" and in 1904 on "Lembach," the celebrated painter. These lectures were illustrated. In 1904 the club studied "Russia" and for the next two years "Germany;" then "Italy" and at present "Spain and Portugal."

The Minerva Club entertained all the other women's clubs in town on the occasion of the visit of Mrs. Charles Kummeler who spoke on "The Industrial and Child Labor Problem," and they also gave to the citizens of Kenton a rare treat in exhibiting a number of pictures free. In addition to this they have presented a book plate to the public library, and have kept up for some time a Children's Story Hour on Saturdays, at the library.

The club has lost by death the following members: Mrs. Daisy Hipple Mahon, May 1, 1902; Mrs. Pyrena Carter, 1903; Mrs. Mame Kerr Emery, October 6, 1904; Mrs. Effie Squier Black, April, 1906; and Mrs. Eleanor Armstrong Bain, July, 1909.

The Minerva Club has had but four presidents: Mrs. Mary Clark Fitzwater, Mrs. Maude Snodgrass Moore, Mrs. Alice Powell Robinson and Miss Flora D. Price.

Champion Corners and vicinity have long been noted for the energy and hospitality of the people, and some twenty years ago it had a flourishing literary society. For various reasons this society ceased to exist, and friends and neighbors saw but little of each other except in winter. When sleighing was good there would be a series of bob-sled rides and each family would be visited in turn, but there was nothing like a formal organization. While on the bob-sled rides it was suggested that a club for the ladies be organized—a real county club—and a meeting was appointed at the home of Mrs. T. P. Evans on February 11, 1904, for the purpose of effecting the organization. Suggestions were made at this meeting and it was agreed to ask all the ladies of the neighborhood to join. At a later meeting, February 18, 1904, the organization was completed and named the Friendship Club. This meeting was also held at the home of Mrs. Evans. The constitution and by-laws were presented by the committee appointed for the purpose of framing them, and adopted at this meeting. Mrs. Ella Rish was chosen president; Mrs. Laura Evans, vice president; Miss Laura Stevenson, secretary; Mrs. Nancy McQuowan, chaplain; and Miss Alta Evans, chorister. The club colors are green and white. It was further agreed that each member at roll call should answer to her name with a quotation from a well known author, and that each retiring president should, at the expiration of her term of office, open her home to the members and their families for an entertainment and banquet.

The order of the meetings is as follows: Opening Song; Scripture

Reading; The Lord's Prayer; Roll Call; Reading Minutes; Unfinished Business; New Business; Queries; Literary Program; Place of Meeting; Closing Song.

Members derive much benefit and amusement from the query box, for in it are tested recipes, conundrums, items of general interest and other household topics. The members discuss these and other questions relating to literature, education, current events and anything that will help the others. The literary program is composed of music, recitations by members and discussion of general topics of interest in literature. Some months have been spent studying standard authors, one member preparing a biographical sketch, and the others contributing items of interest, and in this way much pleasure and profit have been obtained.

The club's first banquet was given May 20, 1904, at the home of Mrs. Ella Rish and was a complete success. The ladies entertain their families four times annually, and at each time a different supper is served. On some of these occasions a literary program is given and others are given over to music and games. The object of the club is to promote good feeling and entertain the members. The club has also given showers to several persons, entertained those who were leaving the neighborhood, had picnics and other good times together. The best of feelings prevail and Friendship Club bids fair to last many years. The members are: Mrs. Ella Rish, Miss Bertha McQuown, Mrs. Mary Myers, Miss Mary Reffer, Miss Edith Myers, Mrs. Laura Evans, Mrs. Alta Evans Wilson, Mrs. Vina Cook, Mrs. Laura Stevenson Starner, Miss Jessie Smith, Mrs. Belle Zuck, Mrs. Addie Zuck Sieg, Miss Sadie McQuowan, Mrs. Myrta Blue, Mrs. Josie McElree, Miss Annie Minich, Mrs. Avice Evans, Mrs. Fannie Myers, Mrs. Mamie McQuowan Coats, Mrs. Soma Hanna, Mrs. Fanny McFarland, Mrs. Maude Reffer, Mrs. R. L. Miller, Mrs. Cessna, Mabel Swartz, Mrs. Jones, Mrs. Vance, Mrs. Kate S. Pickering, Mrs. Minnie Evans, Mrs. Hopkins and Mrs. Nancy McQuowan and Miss Minnie Myers. Friendship Club meets every two weeks on Thursday afternoon. The present officers are Miss Jessie Smith, president; Miss Bertha McQuown, vice president; and Miss Minnie Myers, secretary.

Basket Ball took possession of Kenton about the year 1897 and Companies G and I, O. N. G. organized teams, J. G. Demming, H. A. Dorn, Jas. Pool, Will Deakin and Earnest Howe being very active in getting up the teams and drilling the men. These two rival companies fought for the home championship in the armory before a large crowd and Company I won. The other company then disbanded. Under various names the enthusiasts of the town played all over the state and in 1899 were the acknowledged champions of Ohio. At this time Ralph V. Couts was manager. In 1900, with F. S. Ansley as manager the, team won the championship of the United States, and since then has had

many victories with all sorts of crack teams from all over the country.

Several years ago Dr. G. J. Carter was given the privilege of renaming the organization, because each year he fitted them out with new uniforms, and he called it "The Champion Iron Company Basket Ball Team," by which it has been known ever since. Among the notable victories won by this club were those with the Yale College team, Fremont, Cleveland, Springfield, Columbus, New York, Buffalo, Ohio State University, Fon-dee-lac and Stevens Point.

The Champion team was composed of Al Ackerman, Ora Eddy, Will Ellis, Arthur Stahl and Claude Zenders. Warren Rutledge and Gale Warren were the subs. This team went out of existence in 1906.

CHAPTER VI.

AGRICULTURAL WEALTH AND INDUSTRIAL LIFE

THE COUNTY BY TOWNSHIPS—BLANCHARD, BUCK, CESSNA, DUDLEY, GOSHEN, HALE, JACKSON, LYNN, LIBERTY, MCDONALD, MARION, PLEASANT, ROUNDHEAD, TAYLOR CREEK AND WASHINGTON.

Since the whole of Blanchard township is easily accessible to market the chief occupation is farming, there being but one small saw mill within its boundaries, a portable one owned by Jos. McElree. The soil is fertile and level in most places, and is cut up into farms of convenient size, which nearly all are well supplied with good fences, buildings and improvements of all sorts. There are ten miles of pike in the township with six and one-half more on the boundaries, and three and one-half miles now being constructed, making Blanchard township really in possession of nearly twenty miles of well constructed roads.

The Blanchard township assessor returned the following statements concerning farm values in the spring of 1909: Horses 461, valued at $31,105; cattle 1,291, valued at $20,635; mules 6, valued at $505; sheep 4,082, valued at $14,015; hogs 1,470, valued at $4,845; carriages 7, valued at $135; and pianos 31, valued at $1,895.

Among the prominent farmers are: John W. Crooks, T. J. Harvey, W. H. Wilson, Chase Wilson, Enos McElree, Chris. Schope, B. L. Arimer, Kelton Mitchell, Samuel Woods, Jehu Wilson, John Young and Hiram Grat. The population of the township is about 1100.

South Kenton, which lies in Buck township, has many industries, but they are considered in connection with the city, so only those enterprises outside the limits of Kenton will be mentioned here. The most important of these is the Mentzer Clay Works, situated at the little siding of Mentzers on the T. & O. C. railroad about four miles south of Kenton. Calhoun Park, in which is located the city well that supplies Kenton with drinking water, is located on the Taylor Creek pike, one mile south of the city limits.

Buck township has two flourishing greenhouses, both of which do a large business winter and summer. H. E. Rosenberger operates one on the Mt. Victory pike, about one-half mile from the corporation line, and employs from three to five men in taking care of vegetables and hot house plants. Gerhold & Katterjohn own the other, which is on Fair Ground street and Bellefontaine pike, and is devoted exclusively to the growing of vegetables, winter and summer. From five to twenty men are employed, and winter-grown vegetables, such as cucumbers, lettuce, onions and other products, are shipped to near by cities, as well as retailed in groceries. This plant is heated by gas from the pipe line which crosses the township and is artificially watered by means of the company's own engine.

The Hardin County Fair grounds are located in Buck township and the necessary repairs on buildings and fences, the work of caring for the grounds and keeping them clean furnish much employment to laborers. The Kenton Reduction Plant, a concern engaged in making fertilizers, has its plant near the Scioto river in this township, and does much business.

Another important industry is located on the farm of Daniel Teeters, two miles west of town. A large stone quarry furnishes employment to from six to eight men most of the year, and quantities of crushed stone for building and repairing pikes are produced each season. So much stone has been removed that a beautiful little lake has formed in the depression, which Mr. Teeters has stocked with fish.

Of course the chief occupation of the people of this township is farming, including the raising of domestic animals, and there are some fine farms located here. The valley of the Scioto and many other portions of the township produce fine crops of corn, and from the meadows thousands of tons of fine hay are cut annually. While no one is actively engaged in rearing pure bred stock except Mr. W. A. Norton, who has a fine herd of Aberdeen-Angus cattle at his farm one and one half miles south of Kenton on the Ridgeway pike, yet nearly every farmer is improving his stock and employing up to date methods in caring for his farm animals.

Among the leading farmers are: Robert L. Miller, D. R. Spar, Nicholas Dorn, James Spar, S. A. McCullough, T. P. Evans, Fred Teeters, A. P. Hord, L. A. Ansley, M. D. L. Mentzer, George Dorn, W. A. Norton, Lewis Bridenback, John Paver, Charles A. and Horace Stevenson, J. L. Clark, I. E. Wilson, J. C. Shiderer and Fulton Bros.

The Buck township assessor for the spring of 1909 gave in the following property: Horses 598, value $38,990; cattle 1,342, $25,870; mules 8, $600; sheep 3,486, $12,220; hogs 1,500, $5,650.

Cessna township has no villages and is purely an agricultural community, some of the richest farm lands of the county being located

within its borders. It has twenty-three miles of pike, and the dirt roads are kept in fairly good repair, so that getting about is never a difficult matter in this township, even in bad weather.

Clarence Steiner owns and operates a portable saw mill, which is quite a convenience to the citizens in getting out lumber, and A. H. Fulton on the Lima pike about six miles west of Kenton has a cider press and also grinds feed. There is also in this township a blacksmith shop and general repair establishment kept up by D. E. Ward.

Many farmers breed Rambouilet sheep for their own farms and for market. Many of these Cessna township high-grade sheep have won premiums at exhibitions, and they have also found their way to distant countries, some of them being shipped out of the United States and to all parts of this country. In the summer of 1909, W. J. Mathews and Alex. Orth sold a bunch of sheep that eventually were shipped to South Africa. Some of the animals weighed 280 pounds each and were exceptionally fine specimens. Besides Mr. W. J. Mathews the following farmers also raise this breed of sheep: Orth Brothers, W. G. Upmeyer & Son, J. F. Highslip, M. C. Mathews and J. M. Hively. R. R. Bish raises Berkshire swine and N. S. Martin & Son breed Duroc-Jersey swine.

Among the prominent farmers of Cessna township may be mentioned A. H. Fulton, M. C. Mathews, E. S. Kaylor, Jacob Ault, W. J. Mathews, Alex. Orth, L. C. Orth, N. S. Martin, Will A. Martin, R. R. Bish, J. J. Foit, F. B. Griffis, J. F. Highslip, J. M. Hively, F. N. Kraft, Ralph W. Rarey, Jos. Mathews and A. T. Sponsler.

Geo. D. Heil, who owns a farm in the eastern part of Cessna township—the farm on which the old Ft. McArthur cemetery is located—raises Shetland ponies for sale. Mr. Heil has been quite successful in this business.

Dudley township, which is one of the oldest in the county, has the village of Hepburn and Pfeiffer situated on the Scioto river, but the citizens are mostly engaged in farming. There are about twenty miles of pike in the township, and this is one of the reasons for the high prices of land and the general air of prosperity in this section.

A number of farmers are engaged in breeding thoroughbred farm animals for their own use and for sale. G. H. Dodds raises pure bred Tamworth hogs; J. M. Wood, Delaine sheep; Ben Morris, Merino sheep; John McCullough and Hosea Davis, Poland China hogs; J. V. Kelly & Son, Hereford cattle and A. G. Wessling, Holstein Fresian cattle.

The returns of the township assessor for this spring place the number of farm animals and their values as follows: Horses, 528, $32,980; cattle 979, $18,005; sheep 2,760, $9,370; hogs, 1,644, $5,750.

Among the prominent farmers are: Joseph Bookmeyer, Paul Casper, Samuel Raber, John Dusang, John R. Morison, Clarence Morison, Nicholas Bloom, Kanel Brothers, Warren Smith, John Pfeister,

Carl Wolf, Edward Clara, J. V. Kelly, Kuert Morris, Ben Morris, A. L. Shaw, James M. Wood, J. D. Virden, George Johnson, Milton Davis, Charley Davis, A. Lingo and Robert H. Morrison.

Goshen township has twenty-six miles of good pike, which is one of the factors in making this township what it is in wealth, intelligence and industry, since good roads enable the citizens to reach market, school, churches and railroads with ease. It is purely a farming community, though there is one saw mill located near the central part of the township owned by F. E. Barrett.

All of the citizens of this section are engaged in agriculture, many of them raising and dealing in thoroughbred stock in connection with farming. Among the men who have thus raised the standard of live stock in Goshen may be mentioned: F. L. Harmon & Sons who raise fine Merino sheep, both for their own use and for sale; H. M. Rubins, who has a herd of Short Horn cattle; D. Wetherill, E. James and I. S. Baker & Son, who also raise Merino sheep; and W. H. Cummins & Son and F. Johnson, who deal in Poland China hogs.

The returns of the assessor for this year were: Horses 616, $42,260; cattle 1,035, $17,050; mules 13, $810; sheep 5,645, $16,770; hogs 1,367, $5,660; pianos, 36, $2,080.

Among the successful farmers are the following: J. F. Barrett, Fred Wolf, H. Hastings, T. J. Yauger, William King, J. B. Pumphrey, H. B. Hommel, J. Althauser, Park Baker, D. H. Baker, Harry Barrett, J. W. Burnside, W. C. Cooke, W. H. Cummins, John Druschel, John Haley, F. L. Harmon, Jerry Hastings, J. J. Hastings, G. Hastings, Jas. J. Hastings, Will Hastings, D. B. Hileman, T. Hollinger, A. E. Keckler, John Kneisley, Reed Latham, E. P. Latham, J. F. Morris, John Paul, U. J. Pfeiffer, Adam Pfeiffer, George Pfeiffer, Geo. W. Pfeiffer, Louis Pfeiffer, L. N. Pfeiffer, Lewis Ramge, W. F. Ramge, O. J. Redding, Fred Rider, C. H. Rubins, John Siler, F. S. Spitzer, J. F. Wolf, and S. C. Wolf.

In connection with the raising of fine stock and the general work of their farm Henry and Jerry Hastings are the largest honey producers in the county. Henry Hastings owns about 300 colonies and his brother 60. Last year Henry Hastings harvested 10,000 pounds of honey and Jerry Hastings one ton. Goshen was said to abound in wild bees at the time the first settlers came, and now it produces more honey than any other township of the county, so it still deserves its name.

Hale township, which is one of the smallest in the county, was for many years held back by the fact that hundreds of acres of land were held by persons not residing in the county who allowed them to go uncultivated. Consequently agriculture was held back, and the township suffered. It is only within the past twenty years that the great

tracts of wild land have been cut up into farms, and fine barns and good farm houses have begun to make their appearance. However, it is rapidly making up for lost time, and coming to the front as a farming and grazing section. Mr. Geo. W. Gill of Columbus owns a fine dairy farm just east of Mount Victory, where a fine herd of pure bred Jersey cattle are kept. Many of these cows were imported from the island of Jersey by Mr. Gill.

Hale township has no manufactories, owing to the fact that it has two thriving towns easy of access. The whole occupation outside of Ridgeway and Mount Victory is farming. Hale township has about nineteen miles of pike. The township halls for the east and west precincts of Hale township are located respectively in Mount Victory and Ridgeway.

The returns of the township assessor for the spring of 1909 gave this township 448 horses, valued at $30,800; cattle 904, $16,320; mules 6, $500; sheep 2,810, $10,320; hogs 1,576, $6,660.

Jackson township has two towns, so that the country has no need of manufacturing establishments, only one being located outside Forest and Patterson—the Herzog Quarry—which is described elsewhere. Farming is the chief occupation. This township has twenty-five miles of fine pike, and the mud roads are not neglected by the authorities, so that much of the prosperity of this section is due to the fact that it is easy to get to market. Two good railroads running through Jackson township furnish its inhabitants with convenient shipping places, and business at both places depends largely upon the farmers.

The returns of the Jackson township assessors for the spring of 1909 show that the following property was owned by the farmers of this township: Horses 926, $27,120; cattle 757, $12,115; mules, 18, $1,730; sheep 2,331, $8,430; hogs 1,039, $4,097.

Among the leading farmers may be mentioned the following: John Lafferty John Harman, N. E. Wright, J. E. Beagle, A. E. Spencer, B. F. Purdy, John McVitty, William Switzer, W. A. McNutt, J. A. Kingman, H. K. Latham, J. A. Grafmiller, William McKinley, Joseph Price, Lon Price and O. E. Wier.

Lynn township has but one village and is purely an agricultural country. It has twenty-six miles of pike, a great deal for the latest township in the county, but is well supplied with pike building material which accounts for the progress along this line, together with the character of its citizens. The farmers in this section are intelligent and up-to-date, knowing that good roads advance a country more than any other improvement, so the township has grown rapidly since its beginning as a separate organization only a few years ago, as compared with the older sub-divisions. Silver Creek, Foraker and Kenton are all

convenient shipping places, and easy of access for supplies so there are no mills in Lynn township. The Wagner Stone Quarry along the C. and E. railroad employs a number of men in season to prepare stone for pikes, but otherwise all the citizens are engaged in agriculture.

Some of the progressive farmers in Lynn township are: William Bowman, Henry Albert, P. J. Corwin, G. W. Modd, Grover Anderson, Frank Hoppe, G. Dittus, F. Theil, W. R. Varvel, M. F. Sells, S. H. Carder, L. M. Bradley, John A. Ewing, C. C. Hoon, William Schindewolf, Henry Gilmore, H. G. Wolgamot, M. Gordon, Geo. Gerlach, C. B. Mitchell, Wilson Lyons, Carl Jordan, G. W. B. Faurot, J. C. Botchlett, Andrew Deihl, Harrison Vermillion, C. S. Brelsford, Lester Mitchell, W. H. H. Wagner, E. B. Norman, J. G. Norman, M. M. Sells, Millar Douglas, F. N. Kinear, J. M. Lawrence, John Lowe, J. H. Schindewolf and W. F. Bailey.

The township assessor of Lynn township returned the following property in his report in the spring of 1909: Horses 418, $21,140; cattle 1,094, $15,250; mules 6, $200; sheep 21,066, $6,810; hogs 1,657, $6,290; pianos 13, $730.

Outside of Ada, the citizens of Liberty township are engaged in agricultural pursuits exclusively, as there are no mills or manufactories of any kind in the township. Farming is carried on in an intelligent manner, and there are many progressive and wealthy country residents in this section of the county. The presence of the college attracts many parents who want to educate their children, and this township is noted for the intelligence and enterprise of its citizens.

J. E. Stuart is engaged in raising thoroughbred Duroc hogs, and William Powell has a fine herd of Poland China swine.

The assessor's returns to the county auditor from Liberty township this year were: Horses 681, valued at $51,000; cattle 1,160, $16,436; mules 14, $1,055; sheep 3,610, $10,642; hogs $7,082.

Among the prominent farmers of this township are: James Mustard, John Shanks, L. McMillen, B. F. Spar, J. B. Stambaugh, Wallace Runser, John Motter, John Ash, John Lacey, William Guyton and Joseph Thompson. Liberty township has about twenty-five miles of good pike.

The development and growth of McDonald township were held back many years by the large body of Marsh land, but since the dredging of the Scioto river this has turned out to be the most fertile and productive of the county. The black, rich soil of the Marsh lands produces enormous crops of onions, potatoes and corn, and this township is rapidly taking first rank in agriculture.

The following farmers deal in thoroughbred stock: H. E. Sponsler, Cad Wallace and E. B. Fent.

The returns of the township assessor for the spring of 1909 give

this township 794 horses, valued at $47,067; cattle 1,330, $18,861; mules 15, $1,030; sheep 6,244, $20,127; hogs 2,503, $7,985.

Among the prominent farmers are H. E. Sponsler, Cad Wallace, A. Moore, Jos. McConnell, E. B. Fent, Ira Williams, Lute Stewart, William and Frank Kinnear, Geo. Sheldon and J. N. Schwimmer.

Marion township has about 9,000 acres of Marsh land lying along the Scioto river, and the whole township is marked by a high degree of fertility. The farms are large and well cultivated, the farm buildings remarkable for their size and convenience, and the citizens thoroughly awake to the best interests of an agricultural community. Much fine stock is raised and the close proximity to markets, together with the fertility of the soil, keeps up the price of land far above some other townships. The old villages of Huntersville on the Kenton pike, and Maysville on the west county line, have lost all importance as commercial centers, but the new and thriving towns of McGuffey and Alger on the C. & E. railroad are bustling, active shipping places. At each place are located large onion store houses, and from these stations in the busy season thousands of bushels of onions are shipped each year to city markets.

There are about thirty miles of pike in Marion township, many of the Marsh roads being used only in summer and consequently needing no stone or gravel on them. Outside McGuffey and Alger there are no mills of any kind, the whole country being given over to farming and stock raising. S. H. Cooney breeds full blood Percheron horses and high class Jacks and Jennets.

The returns of the township assessor to the county auditor in the spring of 1909 give Marion township 505 horses, valued at $26,520; cattle 773, $12,180; mules 11, $790; sheep 2,279, $7,130; hogs 1,619, $5,480.

Pleasant township, which is the one in which the county seat is situated, is a very important sub-division of the county both on that account and because of its fertile soil. Being easy of access to market the land is valuable, and under a high state of cultivation. There are forty miles of fine pike in the township, every road leading into Kenton being piked and many of the cross roads. Outside of the city the occupation is almost wholly that of agriculture, and the farms present a pleasing appearance when crops are growing, thus showing that it is rightly named.

Aside from the regular work of farming, there are some industries that give employment to many men in Pleasant township. Grove cemetery employs from three to a dozen men in summer, and several all the year round trimming the lawns and caring for the shrubbery, beside the usual work of digging graves and burying the dead. Salisbury's Sum-

mer Resort is a very busy place during warm weather, being a beautiful lake and grove convenient for pleasure seekers, and several men are employed to care for the grounds and look after the wants of the patrons. The Infirmary farm, a description of which appears elsewhere, employs several men regularly, as does the beautiful College farm lying on the Lima pike, which Dr. B. F. Cessna gave to the O. W. U., at Delaware. This fine farm is under the control of the college, and is rapidly increasing in value for that institution. The City Waste and Disposal Plant, a plant for disposing of the sewage of North Kenton which cannot be drained into the Scioto river, lies just north of the corporation on the Forest pike, and is an important building in guarding the health of the city. There are a number of large dairies in this township to supply the city with milk, among them being the Mrs. B. B. Wentz dairy west of Kenton on the Lima pike; the Lehr Jones dairy north of Kenton on the old Hamilton farm; the Sprang or City dairy on the Sprang farm next the Infirmary west of town, and the Hannan dairy, east of Kenton about three miles.

W. Schmidt owns and operates a large brick and tile factory on his farm of thirty-two acres, most of which is given over to the factory, on West Franklin street just at the edge of the corporation. This plant was started in 1878 with a force of nine men and that year 700,000 bricks were turned out. In 1908 thirty-two men were employed and 3,000,000 bricks manufactured. The demand for these superior bricks is always above the supply, many orders being booked far ahead. In 1900 the manufacture of tile was taken up in connection with the brick business and 15,000 were turned out that year. Last year, in addition to the manufacture of the large number of bricks, 300,000 tile were manufactured, and the plant is constantly increasing in capacity.

In the spring of 1909 Pleasant township returned 765 horses, valued at $51,500; cattle 1,783, $27,995; mules 20, $1,330; sheep 3,738, $14,700; hogs 2,493, $2,845.

Pleasant township abounds in fine farms, among the most notable being those belonging to Mrs. B. B. Wentz, Ohio Wesleyan University (Delaware), John Hall, Frederick Steiner, G. J. Carter, F. L. Damon, Mrs. L. M. Strong, D. J. Grindell, E. E. Jones, Arthur Salisbury, Charles Morison, John Bloom and Ben Bloom.

Roundhead township is one of the most fertile of the county, and also one of the first as regards intelligent and progressive citizens. The valley of the Scioto is noted for productiveness, and this township embraces some of the famous Scioto Marsh which produces such immense crops of onions, corn and potatoes. It has about twenty-eight miles of good pike, connecting the community with other townships and towns, and its citizens are noted for their thrift and industry. Of course the chief occupation is farming, the land being too fertile and level to be

much of a stock country, though a great deal of good stock is kept in connection with the fine farms. Mr. C. W. Goslee raises Poland China hogs, and though few of the other farmers are engaged in the production of thoroughbred animals, yet a high standard is kept up on all farms as regards domestic animals.

Geo. W. Osborn owns and runs a large saw mill and onion crate factory for the manufacture of the crates used in onion farming, and Isaac Gilmore also makes onion and potato crates. At Holden, a little settlement of Roundhead township which can scarcely be called a town, W. T. Bowdle runs a saw mill and also grinds corn for his patrons.

At various times there have been postoffices established in Roundhead township to accommodate the citizens, each of these settlements receiving a name, but at present the whole county has rural delivery and the offices are abandoned. Formerly there was a star office at Holden, also stores at each of these places; but now the mail is delivered.

Among the prominent farmers the following names appear on the list: A. D. Henkle, Douglas Poe, D. A. Simpson, Frank Given, Jas. V. Hill, William Dunlap, John Dunlap, O. E. McClung, William Breece, Mel. Darby, Mrs. Stamats, Andy Stuber, William Zimmerman, T. J. Spencer, Albert Tidd, H. S. Tidd, Henry Dysert and Geo. Tidd.

The Roundhead township assessor returned the following property to the county auditor in the spring of 1909: Horses 82, $36,920; cattle 927, $17,410; mules 2, $160; sheep 1,010, $2,720; and hogs 1,875, $8,210.

Taylor Creek township has thirty-five miles of good pike, and still has an abundance of pike building material in its numerous gravel pits. This township contains the greater part of that curious formation known as the Devil's Back Bone, a relic of the glacial period, which resembles a small mountain range running north and south through the country and at the foot of which flows the spring fed Taylor creek. The land is admirably adapted to grazing and farming, and the taking out of gravel has formed an important industry for many years. The Big Four and T. & O. C. railroads at different times put in side tracks to reach this gravel, taking out millions of square feet to ballast their tracks. Of course this has cut up the Back Bone to a great extent, but there is still an abundance of gravel and sand in the township. The soil is very fertile and the country the most picturesque of the whole county.

Among the people engaged in raising thoroughbred stock are Levi Pickering, whose annual sales of Poland China hogs attract much attention; George Geiger, who raises Jersey Red swine, and M. A. Deerwester, who also has Poland China hogs.

The returns of the township assessor this spring give the following interesting statistics: Horses 464, $3,017; cattle 1,171, $17,600; mules 4, $280; sheep 4,647, $13,240; hogs 2,083, $7,120; pianos 27, $1,060.

The township hall is located on the Bellefontaine pike, seven miles

south of Kenton. It is a neat little frame building and is used for voting and social purposes.

Washington township, which at one time looked very unpromising on account of its many acres of marsh land, now is one of the most progressive and highly improved of the group that makes up Hardin county. The majority of its citizens are of German descent, and the proverbial thrift and energy of this nationality is seen by a drive through this section of the county. Fine houses, large barns, well cultivated fields, many schoolhouses, good churches and fine pikes all combine to make it a very attractive place to live. There are few farms for sale in Washington township, and those that are sold bring good prices.

There are twenty-nine and one-half miles of pike in this township, connecting it with the other parts of the county and furnishing fine highways for the farmers to market their crops. With the draining of the Hog Creek Marsh and the opening of the fine farms there located, the necessity for pikes became apparent, and every year sees the extension of some stone road.

Geo. P. Wilcox raises Rambouilet sheep in this township; O. S. Powell Poland China hogs; Rev. Paul Dirnbier and C. W. Lease breed Delaine sheep, and Mr. Lease is also engaged in the raising of Polled Durham cattle. A number of the farmers have grade stock, and the whole township is noted for its fine domestic animals.

Dola is the chief market place of the citizens, though Ada and Kenton are not too far distant for trading purposes. Since the old village of Blocktown has been abandoned there are no manufactories in the township except a portable saw mill owned by John Obenour.

Washington township returned to the county auditor this spring 607 horses, valued at $40,860; cattle 1,196, $21,110; mules 10, $490; sheep 2,799, $10,435; hogs 1,529, $5,425.

Among the prominent farmers are the following: Amos Shelly, W. H. Getz, William Zehner, Geo. P. Wilcox, Andrew Daniels, Adam Kramer, Homer Vaughn, C. W. Lease, Mathias Casper, Geo. Hively, E. S. Mathews, Harmon Shroll, C. E. Jamison and C. E. Ludwig.

Scioto Marsh, this wonderful tract of land that lies in McDonald, Roundhead, Marion and a very small part in Cessna townships, really deserves a whole chapter to describe its merits. When the pioneers came to Hardin county they found this vast tract of land under water a great part of the year, and always low and marshy at all seasons. It was a refuge for bears, wolves, deer and other smaller animals, while myriads of wild pigeons and other birds found nestling places on the "Islands" and also went there at night to roost. Some of the older citizens of the county tell marvelous tales of flocks of pigeons, but since the great Audubon is responsible for the statement that often these birds

obscured the light of the sun, so numerous were they, that noonday seemed like twilight, it is safe to say that the years have added nothing to the first accounts of these vanished flocks of game birds. Hunters used to force their way in boats through the numerous channels of the Marsh, and even after the county was well settled and the greater part under cultivation, it still furnished a place for game to hide. The "Islands" were merely the high knolls in the Marsh, and here the game was forced to retreat during high water in winter and spring. The whole place was overgrown with a tall, rank grass that was much used for tying up corn fodder, many of the present generation of Hardin county farmers going there some years ago for a supply of the tough, strong material to be used instead of string on the fodder.

On June 8, 1850, there was held a meeting in Roundhead over which Daniel Campbell presided, and then it was that the agitation about draining the Marsh began. At that meeting the Scioto Marsh Draining Company was formed, and steps were taken looking to the reclaiming of the fertile lands. It was estimated that 15,000 acres could be reclaimed, and that it would cost about $18,000 to complete the work. On January 2, 1851, a petition was forwarded to Judge William Lawrence, then senator from this district, asking that the work be done necessary to improve the river and drain the Marsh, and it was by him presented to the legislature. It was granted, and among the provisions of the contract it was decided to pay all who worked on the Marsh in the draining in lands at $1.25 per acre, a price that seems astonishing at the present day.

Matters dragged along until March 9, 1859, when John McGuffey of Columbus was awarded the contract to straighten three miles of the Scioto river and construct broad cross ditches to drain the lands in the Marsh. Owing to a lack of fall in the river and the really small amount of work accomplished, the whole scheme failed. In April, 1873, Jacob Kishler was given the contract to clean out the river from the Marsh to Gary's Mill, near the present Damon farm east of Kenton, but this was more for the protection of the town than for draining the Marsh, as the presence of refuse in the stream endangered the public health and retarded the current materially. On February 28, 1891, W. E. Morris of Dayton took the contract to dredge the river under the direction of the Lower Scioto Marsh Improvement scheme for $31,575 and then it was that the real work of reclaiming the lands was begun. An immense dredge boat scooped out the soft, rich soil and changed the course of the winding river, thereby making it possible to run branch ditches at regular intervals across the black lands, and dispose of the surplus water. In 1892 The Whitney Dredging Company took a contract to dredge a part of the Scioto river where the old company, which was disbanded, left off. This work was really not in the Marsh, as it began just west of Kenton near Riverside, and continued to Gary's Dam, but it relieved the

lands west of the town of the mighty volume of water that quickly found its way into the river channel through the cross ditches. It also was a great improvement to Kenton in that it helped relieve the residents of South Kenton in time of high water. At the Big Four and T. & O. C. railroad bridges the dredge boat had to be dismantled, but all other bridges were taken out and replaced by the company in doing the work. In the summer of 1906 the river was cleaned out by means of a dredge boat, and the great mass of drift and refuse that clogged the current was again removed, making Marsh farming much safer than before.

At first the soil of the Marsh was very soggy and it was necessary to have special shoes on the horses in doing the farm work. The products were not held in high favor at first, as they had a rank, wild flavor, but as the water disappeared and cultivation followed, the flavor of the vegetables improved, and now they rank with the best in city markets. The deep muck soil grows most vegetables, but the land is a great deal too valuable for onion growing to use it for any other crop, though potatoes and corn are grown. Wind and water are the enemies of the Marsh farmer, as the former often blows the valuable seed out of the ground and the latter, coming when the crop is getting a fair start, drowns out the valuable plants, or else gives the weeds such a start that nothing can be done to save the crop. However one good year on the Marsh makes up for a number of poor ones, and thousands of dollars are made every good year by the farmers located there. In time all danger from water will disappear, as the land is growing more and more dry as the years pass, and in all probability there will be additional drainage to safeguard the valuable crops in the future. Each succeeding year sees more permanent farmers on the Marsh and a better state of affairs along all lines.

In all about 16,000 acres of land were reclaimed, but of this only about 2,000 acres are used for onion culture. The first onions were raised in 1886 and were of an inferior quality, owing to the newness of the soil. The river has been redredged several times to clean out the accumulation of soil, refuse and underbrush, the last time being in 1907 when the boat came nearly to Kenton. Something of the value of the draining of the Marsh may be learned by noting the difference in the price of the land before and after the river was dredged and the lateral ditches were made. Land that brought in the wild state about one dollar per acre, with few buyers at that, now sells for one hundred to one hundred and twenty-five. The largest Marsh land owners are The Scioto Land Company with 4,500 acres, Albert Moore, 350 acres; C. McGuffey & Son, 200 acres, and Hardin County Onion Company, 150 acres. There are many smaller holdings ranging from one hundred acres down.

Of course the great problem on the Marsh is the labor question, the weeding calling for a small army of men, women and children all at once.

It is estimated that one man can take care of two acres of onions alone in a good season, but many of them do less. Men who have had long experience with Marsh onions say that from 1,200 to 1,500 workers are required every season to harvest the crop. The land is easily plowed, being soft and mellow, but the same fine soil that brings a good crop of onions also produced millions of weeds, and these have to be gotten rid of, for the most part by the slow and painful process of weeding. Hand cultivators are also employed, but the great part of the work must be done by hand. To see dozens of workers crawling along the green ribbons across the fields in June is to get some idea of the cost of producing this valuable crop. Little shacks are erected here and there, where people camp out in onion season, and often school boys and college students make

ONION FIELD

vacation a profitable time by weeding onions. Wages are high and living a sort of camping out, so business and pleasure are combined by young men needing funds for the next college year.

Red, white and yellow Southport onions are grown; yellow Danvers and the yellow Ohio Globe, which was originated in Lake county, Ohio, some years ago. The seed of the red onions sells for $1.50 per pound, and it requires 4 to 5 pounds per acre. The white seed sells for $2.00 per pound and the crop requires 5 to 6 pounds per acre. There have been small fields that yielded one thousand bushels per acre in good years, and many large fields from 500 to 800 bushels, but 350 per acre is considered a good crop—a paying crop. In the fall the onions are topped and crated in the fields, and then cleaned and sorted. There are machines for cleaning onions, but the work is done by hand for the most

part. They are sorted as to size and graded by experienced men before ready for market.

To dispose of this immense crop three towns sprang up in a very short time along the Chicago and Erie R. R., which runs through the marsh. At convenient distances these little towns furnish places where the crop may be loaded onto cars for city markets, but the loading is not done direct from field to car, unless the demand is very great. Immense storage houses which are so constructed as to be frost-proof stand near the railroads and there the crop is stored until prices are good. The business of buying and shipping is a separate industry by itself, and thousands of dollars are invested in the storage houses and their contents. Among the important shippers are Allen Edwards, superintendent of the Scioto Land Company's ownings; Seymore and Bartholomew, Albert Moore, John Stanbaugh, W. W. Bowers, Will McGuffey, Dunlap Brothers and R. B. Hindman. Having the storage houses, prolongs the season for selling and shipping, and also serves to keep prices steady. The onion houses at Foraker have a capacity of 35,000 bushels; those of Alger, 65,000 bushels, and at McGuffey 196,000 bushels.

There are many fine permanent homes on the marsh and orchards and good fences and other improvements are becoming common, considering the very brief space of time since the land was drained. The whole tract is watered by fine flowing wells, and the place that was once given over to water, weeds and wild animals now begins to look like the garden spot of the county. Good pikes enable the farmers to get their crops into the towns; schoolhouses are placed at convenient distances for the children of that section; the markets of Alger, McGuffey and Foraker supply the needs of the community, and for a new country, the marsh bids fair to outrank some of the older sections if it does not now, as some of its farmers claim for it. In winter the floating population scatters, but the next summer the little shacks are again opened and the Scioto marsh is the busiest place in the county, from early spring until the onion crop is in the storage houses.

CHAPTER VII.

HARDIN COUNTY NEWSPAPER HISTORY

THE EARLY NEWSPAPERS SKETCHED CONTEMPORANEOUSLY WITH EACH OTHER, WITH SOME OF THE MEN AND EVENTS THAT SHAPED THEIR ENDS.

BY CHARLES D. KELLEY, EDITOR-IN-CHIEF, NEWS-REPUBLICAN, HARDIN COUNTY REPUBLICAN AND GRAPHIC NEWS.

The world's first known newspaper made its appearance at Nuremburg, Germany, in the year 1534 and its title was *Neue Zeitung aus Hispanien und Italien.*

The first newspaper in America was printed in Boston, Massachusetts, on September 25, 1690, and its title was *Publiek Occurrences.*

The first newspaper to be published in Ohio was dried by the sun of November 9, 1793, at Cincinnati, and its name *The Centinel of the Northwest Territory.*

The first newspaper for Hardin county, Ohio made its bow to the world at Kenton, on October 7, 1843, and announced its name as the *The Hardin Intelligencer.*

Those years, 1534, 1690, 1843, tell of the march of civilization westward; for the claiming of the world to modern civilization and the development of the newspaper have come hand in hand.

The first strides in the career of "the fourth estate" were uncertain. The oldest existing English newspaper is conceded to be *The London Gazette*, born at Oxford in the year of the great plague, 1665. The pioneer paper in "the land of the free" made its debut at Boston only a quarter of a century later. It was called *Publiek Occurrences;* but it occurred only once! The legislature suppressed it before ye editor had time to get out the second issue.

The muzzle was effective, for it was fourteen years from that time before any one had enough courage, joined with enterprise, to start another paper. The Boston *News-Letter* was born April 24, 1704—three-quarters of a century before the Revolution. The first name in the English language for the commodity we call newspaper was newsletter. The papers were then only two columns wide.

The first American newspaper to be issued outside of "bean town"

appeared under the title of *Weekly Mercury* in little old New York city, as early as 1719. During the Revolution there were but thirty-seven journals.

The first newspaper published west of the Allegheny mountains was issued on the 29th of July, 1786, and was called the *Pittsburg Gazette*. The foregoing were all weekly papers. The present day *Philadelphia North American* lays claim to the title of America's oldest daily. It began under the name of the *Pennsylvania Packet and General Advertiser* in 1771, and the daily issue became established in 1784. The world's first daily is said to be *Die Frankfurter Oberpostants Zeitung*, started in Frankfurter, Germany, in 1615 and still published.

Today there are at least eighty-two newspapers in the United States that have existed for over a century, and although Hardin county has no century-old newspaper, our own Buckeye state has nine of that eighty-two.

The first newspaper published in Hardin county started one hundred and thirty-nine years after that first regularly printed paper began at Boston. But those brief one hundred thirty-nine years were of the very greatest in the world's history. So great a change was wrought by them that it would have been very strange for the legislature to have thought of suppressing Kenton's first newspaper, as in the case of Boston's. A hundred and fifty years had not only created a new nation here, but had raised it to one of importance in world action. A hundred and fifty years had transformed hills of a new continent into cities of influence; and far-reaching wildernesses full of savages into great, world-famed states ruled by Caucasians. The end of those one hundred and fifty years found Hardin county, Ohio, organized for business and good government and ready for its newspaper to help both.

The history of printing is meagerly recorded. This is true not only of printing in Hardin county, but of the world at large. It is a singular fact that the "art preservative of all arts" has failed to record its own early struggles. In fact mainly upon legendary evidence Gutenberg has been declared the inventor of printing with movable types. And although a number of local historians in the past have written of certain phases of Hardin county newspaper history, yet there has not been found recorded a connected, complete chronicle of its annals.

But research in divers sources has revealed something of interest as to the history of Kenton's newspapers, their early struggles and the part they have played in the history of the county.

The first newspaper in Hardin county was founded for a two-fold purpose—to supply the community with the news of the county, state, nation and world-at-large, and to champion the cause of the Whig political party. This party had been organized only nine years before. When the first election was held in Hardin county, in 1833, there were

only three hundred and forty people in the whole county, enumerating men, women and children. There were only two townships in this county then—Pleasant and Roundhead. The former comprised all territory north of the Scioto river and the latter was all territory south of the river. All of the voters south of the river went to Jonathan Carter's cabin at Roundhead to vote, and all north went to Houser's mill one an one-half miles down the river. Until this county was organized in 1833, the voters traveled down to "Solomon's Town" near the present site of Cherokee village in Logan county to vote; and Alexander Given, ancestor of Judge Frank Given, has told of going ten miles to cast his ballot for Henry Clay in 1832.

At the time of that first election for township officers, April 10, 1833, Roundhead township was the more populous. It cast thirty-eight votes while Pleasant cast thirty—total for county, sixty-eight votes. It is recorded by the late A. W. Munson that every voter residing in Pleasant township voted in that first election. Many living in remote parts of the county assembled at the voting place the night before election and camped out all night, so anxious were they to be present at the opening of the polls. He states that the first election for county officers was held in October, 1833, and that the Whig party, which was then in the process of organization, elected seven of the elective officers and the Democrat party of Jackson elected three. For a quarter of a century the offices remained divided between the two parties. At the first election Pleasant township divided its officers between the two parties, but before long the township became Democratic and has remained largely so since

The next year saw the formidable organization of the Whig party in the nation. It was organized of various elements to take the place of the National Republican party, which had supported Adams and Clay, "the great pacificator." Into this party came those men who invented the idea of the national convention for the nomination of presidential candidates. The name Whig was brought from England where it had long stood for the party of the common people as against the tory party of royalty—"Whig" being a contraction of "Whigamore," Scotch for "a horse-driver,"—a common person. The plural was intended to mean "the common people."

The Whig party in America was against the Jacksonian Democracy and "usurpation" which the Whigs claimed threatened "the imminent peril of our whole fabric of constitutional liberty and national prosperity." The Whig party stood for tariff protection, the National bank; and some of its great leaders declared in favor of checking slavery. But the Jacksonians had their merits, too, and the close political contest in this county hastened the establishment of our newspapers. For the first ten years, from 1833 to 1843, there was no paper, political or otherwise, printed in this county. The political campaigns of each year during that time were conducted through the personal efforts of the

political workers in each party, without the aid of an organ. In 1834, when the first election for governor took place, the national government was Democratic. The Federal offices in the county were held by Democrats. The contest was vigorously prosecuted by both parties. The Democrats having the advantage of the "Federal assistance" in the county, carried it for their governor, Robert Lucas, by a majority of 44.

The election of 1835 made no change in the political status of the county officials; the offices still remained shared. The election of 1836 being for national as well as for state officers, was a spirited one. The Democrats rallied around the standard of Mr. Van Buren, while the Whigs stood by their standard bearer, General W. H. Harrison, their respective candidates for President. The Whigs carried the county by a majority of 99. The Democrats gained one county officer. In 1837 matters remained with but little change, but in 1838 the Democrats carried the county for governor by 26. No change of importance took place at the election of 1839. The county offices remained divided, standing now six with the Whigs and four Democrats.

The campaign of 1840 was in many respects the most remarkable and exciting in the history, thus far, of the country. Then it was that the plan was first inaugurated of holding mass meetings of the people, over the country, at which political speakers would proclaim their party doctrine to the people. General Harrison and Mr. Van Buren were again pitted against each other for the Presidency. This is known in history as the "Log Cabin," "Coon Skin" and "Hard Cider" campaign. It is said that this distinguishing cognomen originated in some derisive remarks by some of the opponents of the Whigs in the East and South, in which they referred to General Harrison as being ignorant and poor, living "away out West" in a log cabin where he wore a coon skin cap and drank hard cider for his beverage; while Mr. Van Buren was an educated gentleman, lived in a magnificent mansion, wore costly apparel and chose fine, imported liquor.

General Harrison was the hero of the battle of Tippecanoe and of another battle in Canada during the second war against England.

It was a Baltimore newspaper that made the fatuous remark in the campaign that all that was needed to satisfy Harrison was a pension, a barrel of cider and a log cabin out West where he might spend the remainder of his days. This derision was a boomerang. It helped elect Harrison. The Democratic party had grown stronger and stronger, and seemed well entrenched in power. But the yeomanry of the West took up the contest, in which great masses of the people of the whole country joined. General Harrison traveled over the country, and everywhere met with great ovations. The people in great numbers would assemble at each of the meetings to see, and, if possible, shake hands with "the hero of Tippecanoe." It became necessary to protect his hand by adjusting a thick piece of sole leather to the palm, so as to prevent

violent squeezing by the sturdy farmer who wished to impress upon the old gentleman the degree of his admiration.

Our Dr. Munson once told of having stood by General Harrison's side for some time "and witnessed the masses as they passed, each person taking the old man by the hand, many of whom would give such a grasp and violent shake as to cause him to cry out, 'Please don't squeeze my hand so hard.' "

Poetry was written in which Mr. Van Buren was referred to as the "sly fox of Kinderhook." Kinderhook was his residence in New York. Songs were sung until the people seemed wild with political enthusiasm. It was thus in Hardin county as elsewhere.

The people for months before the election gave themselves up almost entirely to the campaign, some building log cabins on wagons for big parades, many traveling far to attend political meetings, and nearly all giving time and subscriptions to the causes. All were on the "qui vive." The Whigs thought that "this arrogance and power" must be dislodged at Washington and Harrison elected. But the Democratic party was organized and fought as it never had fought before. President Andrew Jackson and his friends used all their power trying to elect his vice president.

A mass meeting of both parties was held in Kenton on July 4, 1840, at which each party gave a free dinner. The Democratic meeting was held on the Public Square, and the Democratic hosts were marshalled by Colonel John Stevens, a militia officer of the county. The Whig meeting was held on lots now owned by Charles Van Arsdale and Joseph Timmons, East Franklin street.

The Whig masses were commanded by Major William Furney, also a militia officer of the county.

Each party had a number of long tables spread, all loaded with provisions furnished by the country people of each party. All were invited to partake. The Whigs were addressed by E. G. Spelman, Esq., father of Henry Spelman now of this city, while the Democrats were addressed by E. Fisher, Esq., a distinguished attorney of the village.

The campaign was vigorously prosecuted by both parties here. The Whigs carried the county for their national and state ticket by a small majority. However, there was no political change in the county offices. The election of 1841 passed quietly. Each party, however, worked strenuously for the ascendency, yet the Whigs carried the county for their state ticket by 12 votes. The county offices were still divided. It was "nip and tuck."

In 1842 the Democrats carried the county for their gubernatorial candidate, Wilson Shannon, by 26 votes, yet the Whigs gained one county office—sheriff—there being now in office seven Whigs to three Democrats.

With conditions and sentiment as above described, it is easily understood how men could decide to give their money toward the establishing

of a newspaper that should espouse a party's cause. The people, too, had found that traveling twenty-five miles to hear great speeches and the news of the day, or waiting until some wandering traveler should come this way with the latest information, was not satisfactory to a people busy with the building of a great, new county. They must have a newspaper or two. And the Whigs were the first into the fields with an organ. The county being so closely divided politically, and there being prospects of a great political struggle in the approaching national contest of 1844, a number of the leading Hardin county Whigs held a consultation in the early summer of 1843, at which it was decided to establish a county organ, devoted to the interests of their party through which they could not only give the people "the real news of the day," but also more fully disseminate their political doctrine among the people, "relying on their doctrines" to more effectually secure and maintain their hold upon the county.

The county in 1840 had twelve townships, as follows: Pleasant, Roundhead, Blanchard, Cessna, Dudley, Taylor Creek, Goshen, Hale, Jackson, Marion, McDonald and Washington. This new paper in 1843 was to seek patronage in a comparatively small field. The population of Hardin at that time had grown to a grand total of about 5,000 persons widely scattered. The whole of Pleasant township, including its village of Kenton, had less than two hundred families.

The Whig leaders who met to discuss the desirability of having a newspaper here represented over half of the electors. Their move to establish a paper was followed just one year later by action of the Democratic leaders to found another paper which should advocate the principles of the Democratic party.

The Whigs established their press for the *Hardin Intelligencer* at Kenton on September 7, 1843, and the first issue was printed on Saturday, October 7, 1843. Negotiations had been entered into with the owner of a Whig press located at Bucyrus, Ohio, named John Shrenk, and he agreed to move his machinery to Kenton. Accordingly the press was hauled here by wagon and set up in a log building then owned by Alex. Thompson, standing on the lot on which is now located the Belt brick building occupied by the Oak cigar store on the north side of West Franklin street, just west of the first alley. This paper was published by two brothers, John and Martin Shrenk, under the name of "Hardin Intelligencer," until after the election of 1844. John Shrenk was the editor. Such was the beginning of the county's first newspaper.

The campaign of 1843 was a spirited one. The Whigs had the advantage of a party organ. They gained one county official, that of treasurer, the officers standing now: Whigs, 8; Democrats, 2. One of the political effects of the Whig paper was to stir the Democratic leaders, and they set about to procure a party organ.

It was not, however, until the spring of 1844, that the matter

assumed a definite shape. A number of the leading Democrats of the county resolved to establish a paper to be devoted to the interests of their party, and not being able to find an owner of such paper who was willing to move his outfit to this "wilderness," resolved to purchase a press. They soon secured pledges on a subscription paper to an amount sufficient to buy a small press, and one of their number was sent with the paper of pledges to Columbus, Ohio, with instructions to call upon the old wheel-horse of Democracy in the state, Sam Medary, the editor of the *Ohio Statesman*, and if possible secure a press from him "on time." This mission was successful. A small printing press was purchased, hauled here and erected in a small frame building then standing on the northwest corner of the lot, south side of West Franklin street, where now stands the Johnson and Cantwell block. The exact spot where the printing office stood is probably the one now covered by McCoy's drug store, second door west from Detroit.

The first paper issued from this office appeared in August, 1844, and was called the *Hardin Democrat*, edited and published by Mathias H. Nichols, an uncompromising Democrat. And this is the genesis of the county's second newspaper.

It will thus be seen that the printing offices of the first two opposing political papers published in the county were located nearly opposite each other on West Franklin street.

The campaign of 1844 was hotly contested, the Whigs and the *Intelligencer* rallying around the standard of Henry Clay, and the Democrats and their press around that of James K. Polk, the candidates for president. The Whigs carried the county for their national and state tickets, giving Clay, and Bartly for governor, a small majority. The county offices were evenly divided.

James K. Polk was declared elected president of the nation. Mr. Shrenk was much disappointed. He shortly after received an offer to move his press to Upper Sandusky, and he accepted the offer, leaving the Whigs to secure another press if they desired the *Intelligencer* continued.

When Mr. Medary consented to let the Democrat leaders here have the press which they brought from Columbus, he is said to have exclaimed "Take it along and give them hell." Whether or not there was any such raised or given is not on record, but Mr. Nichols continued the paper here for two years, and then moved to Lima, afterwards representing that district in Congress from 1853 to 1859.

Some of the Whig leaders here at that time were: Dr. U. P. Leighton, Richard Holmes, Alexander Ballentine, Samuel Watt and John Lawrence. Shortly after Mr. Shrenk left with his press on a wagon, they decided that the Whig paper should be continued, and they raised sufficient funds to purchase a small press, which, having been brought here from Cincinnati, was set up in a small frame building where Cary's

restaurant is now, on the east side of South Detroit street, south corner of the first alley south of the Public Square.

This printing press was hauled from Cincinnati by Hiram Furney, uncle of M. G. Furney, and all along the return trip wherever he lodged people gathered to see this wonderful press. The Whigs installed F. W. Murray of Columbus, as editor of their revived organ, and he changed the name of the paper to *The Weekly News and Hardin County Republican.* The slavery question was agitating the people. The Hardin county Whigs were Unionists and against serfdom. A Mr. Riley assisted Mr. Murray in the publishing of their paper, which was not the all around success that the owners believed possible, and soon after the election of 1845 and 1846 they gave up their positions and left for other fields.

Then it was that the Whigs wrote to James S. Robinson, a young printer at Tiffin, and requested him to come to Kenton and assume charge of the Whig organ. Mr. Robinson was then but nineteen years of age. He was born near Mansfield, October 14, 1827, received his education in the country schools and at the age of sixteen went to Mansfield to learn type-setting in the office of the *Bugle.* He was soon taken into the office of the *Jeffersonian* now the *Mansfield Herald,* where he worked for three years. From June until December, 1847, he was identified with the "Seneca Whig," at Tiffin, and upon hearing of the opportunity at Kenton, came here at once and was put in control of the paper, whose name he soon changed to the "*Kenton Republican.*" It was for a time printed in the South Detroit street room. The first issue of this paper appeared on Wednesday, January 19, 1847. Mr. Robinson announced that the paper would advocate the principles of the Whig party and would be "a journal of news, politics, science, education, morals, literature, agriculture and markets." He adopted the motto: "Be just and fear not." It was a twenty-column weekly, and cost "$1.50 in advance, $1.75 if paid within the year, or $2.00 if not paid until the end of the year."

The very first paper published here was also a twenty-column weekly, and cost "$1.00 for six months if paid within three months, otherwise $1.25 will be charged."

The Hardin papers previous to this, and at times afterwards, were not in every case great financial successes. A copy of the *Intelligencer* of June 8, 1844, announced: "Wanted: Bacon, potatoes and sugar in payment of subscriptions due this office." It reminds one of Walt Mason's lines, part of which run something like this:

"But, oh, for the old, old, shop,
Where I printed the Punktown Dirk,
And the toil and stress with the darned, old press
That always refused to work!

"And, oh, for the old, old shop,
Where I set up the auction bills,
And printed an ad of a liver pad,
And took out my pay in pills!

"And, oh, for the old, old shop
In the dusky Punktown street!
I was full of hope as I wrote my dope,
Though I hadn't enough to eat!"

The fact that there have been so many different people who have, in years past, been in the newspaper business in Hardin county, too, reminds one of the assertion of Samuel G. Blythe, the famous correspondent, who said of the newspaper business: "The men in it want to get out, and the men out of it want to get in, and both want to know how."

The financial slowness of some of these old newspapers bring to mind a story attributed to Mr. Murray. One day the office devil came to him and said: "There is a tramp at the door, and he says he has had nothing to eat for six days."

"Fetch him in," said the editor, "if we can find out how he does it, we can run this paper for another week."

But Hardin county has had some exceptionally able editors in her history, and the newspapers have worked loyally:

"By open speech and simple
An hundred times made plain,
To seek another's profit
And work another's gain."

In the preceding paragraphs Mr. Robinson is left as editor of the *Republican* in 1847. On March 20, 1847, the names of "Watt and Leighton" appeared in the paper as "proprietors." On July 7, 1847, the following motto was adopted: "Aim to do your duty, and mankind will give you credit where you fail." Dr. U. P. Leighton became sole proprietor December 1, 1847. But at the close of Volume 1 Mr. Robinson's name appears as editor and proprietor. He dropped all mottoes, enlarged the paper to twenty-four columns and attached the word "the" to the name, making it read "*The Kenton Republican.*" Its appearance was improved and its value as a newspaper enhanced. After five years Mr. Robinson again inserted the motto: "Be just and fear not," and the day of issue was changed from Thursday to Friday.

The Democratic paper was not issued in the year 1847. The press, still owned by the Democratic leaders, was moved to a little building on

the northwest corner of what is now the J. C. Miller lot which is on the southwest corner of Franklin and Market streets. The press remained "dormant" in that building during the campaign of 1847. With the assistance of Editor Robinson, the Whigs elected eight out of the ten county officers that year.

It is seen that the history of the early county papers is closely interwoven with the history of politics in this county and that to understand the history of some of the early papers one must investigate the governmental agitations of the times and the results of elections.

After the national defeat of the Whigs in 1844, the question of annexation of more territory, and the extension of slavery became a disturbing element in the two old parties; also the subject of "foreign" influence in the management of the affairs of the government was extensively agitated. The "extension" question resulted in the formation of the Free Soil or Anti-Slavery party, while the "anti-foreign" agitation became the nucleus for the formation of the "American" party. These disturbing elements continued to grow until, in 1848, they had assumed such proportions as to make themselves felt in the election of that year. The "Free-Soil" or "Anti-Slavery" party had its recruits from the two old parties, chiefly in the North, while the "American" party secured additions from both sections—North and South. The campaign of this year was a heated and exciting one here and everywhere. The Whigs nominated General Taylor and the Democrats General Cass for president.

The nomination of General Cass by the Democrats caused considerable dissatisfaction in many parts of the country, notably in New York. The disaffected element, made up largely of former supporters of the Democratic party, nominated Ex-President Martin Van Buren for president, assuming the name of "Free or Independent Democracy." This ticket was supposed to attract to its support all "antagonistic elements," both North and South. The result of this action was to distract from the support of General Cass in New York enough to defeat him and elect General Taylor. Upon the death of General Taylor, July 9, 1850, Vice President Fillmore became president. His policy did not settle these disturbing questions and the "American" party grew.

The old line Democrats of Hardin county had felt that they ought to have an organ during this presidential campaign, and so William Pepper had been induced to come here and start their press in the Fisher building on West Franklin street, where it had been dormant for a year. He came in the spring of 1848, according to one authority, and was here for two years. He called his paper the *Kenton Herald.*

General Cass carried Hardin county by seven votes in 1848, but the Democrats were divided, and the Whigs elected all their county candidates. There was no change in 1849. In 1850 Mr. Pepper moved his plant to the second story of the then new Copeland (afterwards

Davis) frame building that stood where the Kenton National Bank now is, at the southeast corner of Detroit and Franklin streets. After the election of that year, there being no change in the division of the county offices between the two parties, Mr. Pepper closed up shop and left the city. The *Herald* under Mr. Pepper had been rather intermittent.

The next year, 1851, Charles Warner and J. B. Atkinson secured the press owned by the Democratic leaders. They issued a paper under the name of *Democratic Expositor* as lineal successor to the *Herald.* Tuesday was set as the day of issue. It was a 24-column sheet announcing itself as "a family newspaper devoted to politics, literature, art, science, agriculture, morals, education, amusements, foreign and domestic news, markets, etc."

The *Kenton Republican* advocated the election of General Scott, Whig, to the presidency in 1852; and the *Democratic Expositor* that of General Pierce, Democrat. There were also two new elective county offices, those of clerk and probate judge. The Whigs carried the county and elected both of the above officers, but the whole number of county offices was still divided between the parties.

Then it was that Warner and Atkinson suspended the publication of their journal and there was no Democratic paper until the spring of 1853. Will Tomlinson, formerly of the *Georgetown Standard,* came here, then, and started a new paper April 9, 1853, as successor to the suspended one. He named his paper *Nor'wester* and battled with it for Democracy during the campaign of 1853. As was the case with many early, struggling journals, the financial condition of this paper now was anything but flattering. The owners began to look around for someone with means, to whom they might sell their press.

In the fall of 1853, after the close of the campaign, a well-to-do farmer from Richland county, Ezra Williams, came to visit some friends near Kenton, and, being a devoted Democrat of the old Jacksonian school, was approached by some of his Democratic friends here and advised to sell his farm, move to Kenton and purchase the *Nor'wester* office and become editor and publisher of a Democratic paper. He listened to them and decided to comply with their advice. He sold his farm and moved to Kenton in August, 1854, and purchased the press. Now, for the first time, a private individual owned the local Democratic organ. He secured the services of Attorney Alexander S. Ramsey as editor. The latter began his duties September 2, 1854, but retired February 24, 1855, when Mr. Williams himself took up the editorial work. He soon moved his plant to a house then standing on the lot now occupied by the H. Kaiser Buggy Company's factory on East Columbus, and on April 7, 1855, changed the name to the *Western Courier.* "E pluribus unum" was adopted as its motto. It was at about this time, or a few months previous, that heavy display heads began to be used by Hardin county newspapers on very important news. The first heavy display head in

the newspaper world had been used on the report of the death of Daniel Webster, in 1852.

There was no important change in the political status of the county in the campaign of 1853 and 1854. But there was soon to be a change that affected politieal newspapers.

The cause of the uncertainty of certain political journals at this time was the considerably complicated eondition of politics itself.

For instance, the spring election of 1855 produced some strange developments. During the two preceeding years the disturbing factions previously mentioned had been at work in Hardin. A secret political organization existed in the county known as the "Know Nothing" party. This was auxiliary to the "American" party which had existed in this and other states sinee the defeat of Henry Clay in 1844. This party was made up of old line Whigs and disaffected Democrats. It was an oath-bound secret organization, had "Sam" for its pass word, and a place of meeting to which none was admitted but members, where plans for conducting the eleetions were laid and candidates selected. The place of meeting was an old brick building on the north side of East Franklin street, seeond house east of Cherry, owned for many years by Lewis Merriman. The house still stands and is used as a residence. The notice to the members that a meeting of the "Know Nothing" party was to be held was given by the liberal distribution along the sidewalks and on the streets of little pieces of paper with the name "Sam" printed on each. Each member seeing these papers knew what they meant, and would be present that night at the meeting place.

There was also, at the same time, another secret organization of persons opposed to the "Know Nothings" or "Native American" party. This opposing party was ehiefly made up of naturalized citizens, recruited prineipally from the Democratic party and those who had been of the old line Whig party but had become dissatisfied with its "Native American" sentiments. This party was known as "Sacht Nicht" which means "Say Nothing." They had a special place of meeting which was in the South schoolhouse then standing on the lot afterwards occupied by Campbell's cooper shop on South Wayne street. The building was afterwards remodelled and made a part of a new residence now at the southwest corner of Ohio and Wayne streets.

Each of these secret organizations would endorse eertain men in each politieal party for election, and paid little attention to the expressions of political organs.

So strong did the "Know Nothings" become that for the year 1855 David Pugh was eleeted sheriff on a "K. N." ticket. In that year nine offiees were held by Whigs, two by Democrats, and one by a "Know Nothing." Then the Whig party was permanently wiped from the face of things, beeause some of its leaders had been trying to compromise slavery, when the rank and file of the party were against it. There

immediately arose the new Republican party to take the place of the Whig, and the great mass of the erstwhile Whigs and others in this county, flocked to the standard of the new "party of freedom for all."

Mr. Williams changed the name of his Democratic organ again in 1856, this time to the *Kenton Democrat and Courier*. Mr. Ramsey again took charge of the paper editorially and it ran thus until early in 1857, when it, too, ceased to exist. While Mr. Ramsey was in charge of the journal at this time it was moved to the second floor of what was then the Crowley and Dickson block, on the East Side, over the room now occupied by Angsburger's hardware store.

J. S. Robinson had sold the Whig organ to Robert Coulter, May 20, 1853, Mr. Coulter having been associate editor of the paper for ten months previous. This new owner gave the paper a new name, *The Hardin County Republican*. An entire new dress of type was installed, and Mr. Robinson was retained as editor. James S. Robinson bought the paper back from Coulter on January 20, 1854, and was thenceforth its editor and proprietor for ten years. August 20, 1856, was a day of big excitement here because of the presence of Van Amberg's circus on the commons where now stand the former "Champion" buildings—excitement also because that day saw the office of the *Republican* destroyed by fire with all its contents. At the time, the office was situated in the second story of a building standing on the south side of West Franklin street four doors west of the Square, where Hayden's bakery now is. New equipment was purchased and on September 12th the paper appeared in a new dress, much improved. The new plant was located on the second floor of the "Kinnear" building, middle of the west side of the Square, above where Barr's book store is now. The printing office was in this room for two decades.

When the new Republican party was formed, Editor Robinson cast the fortunes of his paper with that political organization. Those were, indeed, big days.

In the election of 1856 the new Republicans elected ten of the twelve county officers, and the Democrats two; and it was not many months after the election until the Democratic paper, which was now being published on the east side of the Square, suspended.

There arose to take its place a new paper, *The Hardin County Democrat*, and Vol. 1, No. 1 appeared on Saturday, February 21, 1857, and was issued from quarters on the third floor of the block on the northeast corner of Franklin and Main streets. The Catholic church services had formerly been held in these quarters before there was a church building. This new paper was owned by J. E. Mumford and edited by Justus C. Stevens. It was thoroughly Democratic in politics. It was a 24-column sheet and its price was "$1.50 per annum in advance, or $1.75 if paid during the first three months, but $2.00 at the expiration of that time." Mr. Mumford soon quit this business, later joined the

Republican party, saw service in the Civil war and rose to the rank of major. Justus Stevens bought the *Democrat* on August 29, 1857, and he, together with L. T. Hunt, were its editors during one campaign. In the county election of that year eleven Republicans were successful and one Democrat, and soon after the election the *Hardin County Democrat* temporarily suspended. After lying inactive, from October 17th until December 20th in the year 1857, the plant and paper were bought by C. S. and William Myers, and Stevens and Hunt were employed as editors. Fred M. Childs bought William Myer's interest and on May 8, 1858, the paper was enlarged to a 28-column. Soon after that Myers and Childs sold the paper to Stevens and Hunt. They held it from July 12 to August 28, 1858, and then sold it to A. S. Ramsey, who had been mayor of Kenton and was to be several times again. This deal for Mr. Ramsey was made by Archie M. Davis, who for awhile was financially interested. For nearly three years Mr. Ramsey conducted the paper.

In the county election of 1858, the people of the county endorsed the Republican party to the extent of electing the entire Republican ticket, and for the first time since the organization of Hardin county, or for a quarter of a century, one political party now had control of absolutely all the county offices.

In the campaign of 1859 the opposing papers were published, one by Robinson, the other by Ramsey—two imposing figures, both men of great ability. Not much change was caused by the election of 1859. One Democrat was endorsed by the people for county office, and eleven Republicans. Both of the last mentioned publishers and editors remained with their respective papers during the greatest political event the county had yet seen—the election of Abraham Lincoln. In this election four Democrats were elected to county office, leavng the offices divided as follows: Republicans, 7; Democrats, 5. But when the vote was counted on the national ticket old Hardin county was found securely in the Lincoln column.

Before Lincoln was inaugurated, Mr. Ramsey sold the paper to O. B. Happersett, who had previously edited the Urbana *Free Press.*

He and his brother, J. C. Happersett, now published the paper. When the Civil war broke out the rise in the cost of materials and labor caused a decrease in the size of the paper to a 24-column.

When the rebellious South fired on the stars and stripes at Fort Sumter on April 12, 1861, and began the war of secession, there were stirring scenes in Kenton. Hardin county people were unmistakably for the Union. Editor Robinson of the *Republican,* went into the war as Captain Robinson, commanding Company G, Fourth Ohio regiment. He enlisted as a private April 17, 1861, and saw over four years' service. He was elevated to major and became lieutenant colonel of the Eighty-second Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and colonel of the regiment, succeeding Colonel Cantwell, who fell in the Second Battle of Bull Run. Colonel

Robinson was badly wounded in the left shoulder in the battle of Gettysburg. He was carried to a residence in Gettysburg village and one of his orderlies, Christopher Ushman, tells of the Colonel's hearing the Rebels rush by the house on one of the days of battle, yelling, "We have licked 'em;" and then pass in a few hours again wailing in admission of defeat in this, one of the world's most decisive battles. Colonel Robinson was assigned to command the Third brigade, First division, Second Army Corps, December 12, 1864, was appointed brigadier general, January 12, 1865, and brevetted a major general on March 13, 1865. After the close of the war, and after serving in many battles he was mustered out August 31, 1865. He was afterwards called by his party and his country to many important positions of public trust, was secretary of state of Ohio, and was twice elected to Congress from his district. He died at his Kenton mansion January 14, 1892. Parlee Robinson, a present Kenton business man, is his son.

Editor Robinson's contemporary, Editor Ramsey, of the *Democrat,* was a strong Union man, and he also entered the army. For a time he was adjutant to Colonel Robinson. He later became lieutenant colonel in the service of his country and assisted in recruiting two full companies in Hardin county for the Twenty-fourth Ohio regiment. He resigned his commission November 16, 1862, and returned to his law practice at Kenton. He resigned, not because he opposed the war, but because of some incompatibility between him and his then commanding officer, Colonel B. P. Runkle, commander of the Forty-fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and now of Governor Harmon's staff. Colonel Ramsey was a man ponderous of physique. His weight was 340 pounds. In later life he built several fine residences here, one of them being the brick structure now owned by the city and used as a city hall. He died in this residence.

In the Civil war days the people of Hardin, educated to the needs of the times by the public press, rallied to the cause of "the Union now and forever" with a patriotism not equalled by any neighboring county. About 2,000 of the best men of Hardin county went into the ranks of the Union army in defense of the flag and the cause of freedom. Party lines were disregarded by the common people in this county. There were soldiers and heroes from both parties.

The development of the sentiment for both the preservation of the Union and the destruction of slavery had been slow but sure. "Slow are the steps of freedom, but her feet turn never backward."

All honor to the editorial pens in this county, that, in trying times, wielded mightily for the Union and for freedom!

Though the great Democratic party, as a party, blundered some in its course in the Civil war, it did not control the patriotic heart-beats of Hardin county Democrats, nor prevent expressions of loyalty from many a member of that party in this community.

When Editor Robinson responded to Lincoln's first call for volunteers, he left the Republican paper in charge of his foreman, Stilla Powell, but it soon passed to A. R. Scott, and the latter filled the position of editor until the end of Vol. 17, in the year 1864, when he, too, went into the army.

He was succeeded as editor by Lester T. Hunt. Very soon Mr. Hunt and Charles S. Myers, who had been a lieutenant in the Union army, bought the paper from then Colonel Robinson, and they took charge of the paper September 16, 1864. Mr. Hunt continued as editor and Mr. Myers became associate. Both of these men had previously been Democrats and identified with the Democratic organ, but they joined the Republican party during the war days on "account of the Democratic party's attitude toward the Union and freedom." Mr. Myers is still among the living, being a prominent resident of near Roundhead, Ohio. His brother, William, also went into the war, became a Republican, and is now an employe of the government patent office at Washington.

Hunt and Myers changed the day of issue of the *Republican* from Friday to Thursday, and the name of the paper again underwent a change July 12, 1866, when it appeared as the *Kenton Republican*, thus going back to the old title. It came out on this date in an entirely new dress. The old type, which had breathed many a word of eloquence in the ante-bellum days and had recorded death on the battle field of about 196 of Hardin county's bravest men, was now thrown into the "hell box" to be recast for new work in behalf of native land. And, by the way, while the old-fashioned type of both papers here had printed the news of the killing in battle of this number of Hardin county boys, it was also printing the news of perhaps 200 dying from the effects of wounds, and several hundred from diseases of camp.

By mutual consent the partnership of Hunt and Myers was dissolved on October 24, 1866, Mr. Hunt becoming sole proprietor of the *Republican*. His paper was now printing "new news with a new outfit."

In foregoing paragraphs the *Hardin County Democrat* was left in charge of Happersett brothers at the outbreak of the war. This great contest which had dismembered the national Democratic party, left this newspaper property in a somewhat unsettled state. The senior brother, O. B. Happersett, sold out his interest to William H. Munnell, August 8, 1862. The new firm, Munnell & Happersett, enlarged their paper to a 28-column and restored the old, ante-war subscription price.

On December 5th of that year, J. C. Happersett sold his interest to his partner, and thus Mr. Munnell became sole owner and editor. An incident will indicate his leanings. Mr. Munnell went to the Norman schoolhouse in Lynn township to deliver an address in criticism of the federal authorities' conduct of the war. He regretted that Lincoln was in charge of affairs and declared that the "war was a failure and should be abandoned." One of his auditors, Charles Stevenson, a cripple,

jumped from his seat, knocked the candle from the table and drove the speaker and others out of the building with his cane.

Mr. Munnell adopted this motto January 16, 1863: "With or without offense to friends or foes, I sketch the world exactly as it goes." Although he was in harmony with "The Knights of the Golden Circle," the organization that was friendly to the southern foes of the Union cause, nevertheless, on August 28th of that year, he placed a picture of the flag under his motto in a conspicuous place in the paper.

Mr. Munnell sold his paper on September 4, 1863, to Colonel Pike, editor of the *Hillsboro Gazette*. Colonel Pike placed O. C. Wheeler, a Delaware (Ohio) student, in charge of the paper as editor and manager. Mr. Wheeler placed the following in his paper as his editorial motto during the famous campaign of 1863: "The Constitution as it is; the Union as it was; Vallandigham and Liberty." Colonel Pike, the Hillsboro (Ohio) editor, may not have felt or correctly judged the pulse of Hardin county Democrats. At any rate there were too many here who did not believe that the Union should or could remain as it was, "half slave and half free," and they did not believe other declarations of the "Hillsboro doctrine," and when the ballots were counted John Brough, one candidate for governor, had received 621 more Hardin county votes than had Clement Laird Vallandigham, the opposing candidate. Vallandigham was a political enemy of Abraham Lincoln. One local authority has said that "this campaign created the most exciting period in the history of the state." Mr. Vallandigham had been an attorney at Dayton, Ohio. He was an exceptionally brilliant man and was, physically, one of the handsomest men ever seen in this city where he once visited. His son, Charles, is a Republican and resides at Columbus.

In this Vallandigham campaign S. L. Hoge, who had before been associate editor of the Kenton Democratic organ, was a candidate for prosecuting attorney here. Major Hoge, who saw war service, afterwards becoming staunchly Republican, was appointed judge advocate during the reconstruction at Columbia, South Carolina, then became Supreme court judge there, afterwards comptroller of the state, and was twice sent to Congress from John C. Calhoun's old district. He later became a permanent Kenton citizen.

The county election in Hardin county in 1863, left the county offices divided between the parties as follows: Republicans, 9; Democrats, 3. But the landslide for Lincoln in the next year gave the Republicans eleven county offices and the Democrats one.

The "disastrous campaign" of 1863 here resulted in the suspension of Colonel Pike's paper, and for some time there was no Democratic organ. In August, 1864, however, Colonel A. S. Ramsey again bought the Democratic paper and conducted it as editor and proprietor for nearly a year. In April, 1865, the proprietorship passed to Charles L. Zahm, who at once assumed entire control. After running it a year he

concluded that a change of name for the paper would help some, so in March, 1866, the paper's cognomen appeared as the *Democratic Advocate*. But a biographer states that "in December of the same year, circumstances compelled him to sell out." The close of this campaign found the Republicans again in control of all the county offices.

Then it was that the late Daniel Flanagan appeared in the local newspaper field. His home had been at Oxford, Ohio, where he had edited a paper in favor of "states' rights." He came here after the close of the war, purchased the *Advocate* plant of Mr. Zahm for $500 and soon thereafter began the publication of *The Kenton Democrat*, in "Vol. 1, New Series." His office was at first located in the same quarters where it had been for many years, on the east side of the Square.

In the foregoing account the histories of the newspapers have been sketched contemporaneously with the annals of the activities and successes of the two leading political parties. This has been done because of the intimate relations between the two. It has been seen that in those early days reverses sustained by a political party in one campaign often meant the death of the party's paper.

Newspapers had been depending largely on political support. Their business was to be first a political organ and the news was more or less a secondary consideration. Too many newspapers hardly knew what it meant to be independent. The first noteworthy independent paper was the *New York Herald*, established by James Gordon Bennett in 1835. But the independent age in newspaper work had not come to any great extent in the year 1866. However, this year departed leaving the two Kenton newspapers in the hands of able business men as well as skilled publishers and editors. The war had come and gone. Peace was upon the land. People were again settled. Business was more stable. The newspapers were well established. Politics was less disturbing. For these reasons the vicissitudes of politicians did not so largely effect the life and conduct of the press. The same was more true with each year following; and for these reasons the account of political campaigns, essential to the fore part of this history, is now dropped from the narrative as non-essential to the part that follows.

When Daniel Flanagan took charge of the Democratic newspaper he placed this motto below its title: "Equal justice to all, special privileges to none." It was a 28-column paper, issued on Thursday for "$2.00 per year in advance, $3.00 if paid within three months, and $3.50 if not paid until the close of the year." In 1871, Mr. Flanagan gave the paper an entire new outfit of presses, type, etc., and enlarged the paper to a 32-column sheet. It made an excellent impression. For nine years Mr. Flanagan conducted the paper and then, on January 1, 1875, he sold it to David S. Fisher for $7,000. His shrewd, business management had brought the paper from a condition of worthlessness to one of the best of its kind in this part of the state at that time.

Mr. Fisher's offices were for some time in the third story of what is now the Paulucci block, at the northeast corner of Main and Franklin streets. But he afterwards moved them to his own building on the south side of East Franklin, three doors from Main street. Before coming here, Mr. Fisher had been the editor of the *Allen County Democrat* for fifteen years. He changed the name of the local paper to *The Hardin County Democrat*, thus going back to the title of 1857. Mr. Fisher made his paper 36-column and announced that it would be "a family journal devoted to literature, news, agriculture, and the dissemination of Democratic principles." He continued to publish the paper until 1885.

The year 1868 saw a "wonderful" change at the plant of the *Kenton Republican*, Editor Hunt having enlarged his paper to a 32-column, a "Campbell" power press was added, which was the first of the kind in this portion of the state. This was a cylinder press, but although known as a power machine, it was for some time operated by a hand-crank.

Mr. Hunt sold a half interest in the property to A. W. Miller, who had previously been connected with the *Tiffin Tribune*. In January, 1869, at the close of Vol. 23, Mr. Miller bought his partner's half and became sole owner. He enlarged it to a 36-column paper. Mr. Hunt, however, continued with Mr. Miller as editor until April 6, 1871, when Mr. Miller took the responsibility of editor-in-chief, Mr. Hunt remaining with the paper as associate editor. In April, 1878, a four-horse power engine was put in to run the presses, this being the first engine to be used in a Kenton printing office. Presses heretofore had been operated by hand. The *Republican* was owned by Mr. Miller until his death, February 17, 1880. While the property was in the hands of his administrator, T. H. Bagley, the paper was conducted by Mr. Hunt. The plant on April 1, 1878 had been moved to rooms on the south side of West Columbus, first door west of Detroit, where the Held store is at present located. Here it occupied three small floors, including the basement.

In April, 1880, the late George W. Rutledge bought the paper from the administrator. On May 6, 1880, Mr. Rutledge's name appeared in it as editor and publisher. Mr. Rutledge, who was the father of E. E. Rutledge, of Kenton, was a descendant of one of the first three families to settle in this county. Men hereafter financially interested in the two leading papers were all Hardin county men. Mr. Rutledge held several positions of public trust in county and state in his day, and became well known throughout the state. Mr. Rutledge conducted his paper alone for two years, and on May 25, 1882, he sold a half interest to Ellis L. Millar, who had been connected with the *Ada Record*.

Mr. Rutledge, who at first conducted the plant in the quarters now occupied by Held's tin store, soon moved it to the Dougherty block, where Hart's bakery now is, on the east side of North Detroit street, three doors north of the first alley above the Square. Two floors were

occupied here. In this location power was supplied by a motor operated by water from the city mains. The paper's subscription price then was $2.00 per year, and the paper was issued every Thursday.

In 1885 Mr. Millar became the sole owner of the paper, his name appearing as editor and proprietor. In October, 1887, he moved the plant to the Augustus W. Munson building on the west side of North Detroit street, first door south of the present library, where more commodious quarters were offered. A steam engine was installed and the importance of the plant augmented in various ways.

Under Mr. Millar's management the Republican plant inaugurated a daily paper entitled *The Daily Republican*. It appeared on the horizon in May, 1892. The weekly edition continued to be known as *The Hardin County Republican*. After conducting the papers as sole owner for about ten years, Mr. Millar in July, 1895, sold them to General James C. Howe, a life-long and experienced printer; and E. L. Millar then went to Duluth, Minnesota, where he established *The Duluth Trade News*, a commercial periodical in the interest of "The Head of the Lakes." He still edits that journal. General Howe was once adjutant general of the state. After conducting the *Republican* plant and its daily and weekly issues here for a year, General Howe sold the property to William M. Beckman in 1896.

After Daniel Flanagan sold *The Hardin County Democrat*, he published the *Union Democrat* at Urbana, Ohio, for over three years, and the *Delaware Herald*, at Delaware, Ohio, for more than eight years. He, however, did not move his family from this city. On January 1, 1885, Mr. Flanagan re-entered the local newspaper business. Mr. Fisher sold his paper back to Mr. Flanagan and the latter associated with himself, as partners, Alfred Mathews and Thomas J. Flanagan, the former a brother-in-law and the latter a brother. They soon moved the plant to a brick building owned by them on the south side of East Franklin street, southwest corner of the first alley east of the Public Square.

In the month of October, 1892, the proprietors of the *Democrat* founded a morning daily paper. At this time there were two other dailies here, but this was the first and only morning daily the county has had. This was, of course, issued from the same plant as the weekly. This daily was soon afterwards changed to an evening issue, and has remained thus since.

In the year 1898, the partnership incorporated under the name of "The Kenton Democrat Printing Company," with Daniel Flanagan president and general manager; Alfred Mathews, secretary, and Thomas J. Flanagan, treasurer. Daniel Flanagan continued as editor-in-chief and was a prominent and picturesque figure in local journalism until his death which occurred in February, 1901. Mr. Flanagan was a bold writer and shrewd manager, and was well known throughout the state. Upon his death, his son, Curran E. Flanagan, succeeded him as president and

general manager of the company, and editor of the papers, the remainder of the organization remaining practically the same. The company enlarged its building in 1907 to accommodate its big growth, and made other improvements to increase the value of the paper. This company holds the franchise of two newspapers besides a plant for doing commercial printing. Each of the papers is a seven-column, eight pager.

There have been various Democratic weekly journals of an independent nature here. Jacob Forbing was once the leading spirit in one such paper. Mr. Flanagan's office, in 1897, purchased the plant of the *Free Lance*, a local weekly Democratic paper which had been established in 1895 by Louis Schloenbach and C. E. Clark, and was edited by Dr. J. W. Binckley. This paper advocated the election of William Jennings Bryan to the presidency. The Flanagan Company took possession of its press, materials and mailing list after the paper had been discontinued.

On August 23, 1897, another separate, strong Democratic weekly paper was initiated here by H. B. Williams and William L. Finley, who for six years was editor of the *Caldwell Press*. They started this newspaper in competition with the *Daily Democrat*. The homes of both these men had been at Caldwell, Ohio. Mr. Williams at one time was superintendent of the Kenton schools. He did not take an active interest in the paper. Mr. Finley was the editor and guiding spirit, and very able, too. He had from the first been a supporter of W. J. Bryan.

Following the election of Governor Pattison, during whose campaign Mr. Finley was secretary of the state committee, the *Press* was transferred to Lloyd B. Richards. Shortly after the holidays, in 1906, "The Kenton Democrat Printing Company" bought the mailing list and good will of *The Press*, and Mr. Richards sold its printing machinery and materials elsewhere. Mr. Finley was appointed state oil inspector by Governor Pattison, and later became chairman of the State Democratic Committee for the Governor Harmon campaign. He lately assisted in organizing the *Columbus News*, and is at present interested in it.

Among the noteworthy independent papers in local history was a German weekly *The Wochenblatt*. It was founded by John U. Born and David Riffe, January 7, 1882. Mr. Born was its editor at first and later Louis Schloenbach became editor and proprietor. The franchise was sold to "The Kenton Republican Company" in July, 1906, and discontinued. Mr. Schloenbach moved to Fremont, where he is in other business. *The Wochenblatt* was the first German paper to be published in the section of the state covered by Hardin, Wyandot, Marion and Hancock counties.

Father A. S. Siebenfoercher in 1878, founded and for a number of years conducted a Catholic bi-weekly, religious paper in the interest of his parish and missions in this part of the state. This was discontinued when, the jurisdiction of the priests having been altered, Father Sieben-

foreher, therefore considered the *Catholic Local News* no longer necessary.

In the spring of 1874, during the great temperance crusade, the local "temperance committee" published a daily organ here called the *Temperance Daily Times.* This is reputed to be the first daily periodical for Kenton, but it was not intended to be permanent and was not a newspaper. About 1877 A. W. Miller issued a daily from the *Republican* plant, and this was probably the first daily newspaper for Hardin county. But the experiment was not successful, and it was soon discontinued. A similar effort was early made by the publishers of the *Democrat* with the same result. A Kenton daily was once owned and edited by a woman, Miss Mattie McConnell. It was four-page four-column, and was entitled *The Evening News.* It was printed in the Beekman job shop, and was independent. The paper was in existence only during the summer of 1885. At about that time *The Common People*, an independent Democratic weekly, was issued here, but it also was short-lived. Fred Childs was the editor, and he published the paper in a small frame building on the west side of South Main street. He soon sold his equipment to Henry Price, who moved it to the Paulucci block on West Columbus street, and there twenty odd years ago began a newspaper experience referred to in later paragraphs.

James Ray Stillings, at different times employed by both newspapers here, did for a short time several years ago conduct a Sunday morning literary paper entitled *The Light.* When he discontinued the same he announced in the last issue that the light had gone out!

There is one religious monthly published and edited here now by Rev. Henry Katterjohn, in the interests of the local St. John's church, *The Evangelical News.* It began in 1898.

Outside of the county seat, Hardin county has seven politically neutral weekly newspapers. The oldest and one of the best of these is an Ada paper. The names, dates of establishment, and present owners and proprietors of the seven papers in chronological order are:

The Ada Record, founded in 1872; proprietor and editor, Agnew Welsh.

The Forest Review, founded in 1874; proprietor and editor, J. C. Shuler.

The Dunkirk Standard, founded in 1875; proprietors, Fowler and Gerhart; editor, H. F. Gerhart; manager, C. O. Fowler.

The University Herald, Ada, founded in 1885; proprietors and editors, Ralph Parlette and M. L. Snyder; business manager, Mr. Snyder.

The Mt. Victory Observer, founded in 1886; proprietor and editor, Joe Pennock.

The Alger Gazette, founded in 1900; proprietors, The Gazette Publishing Company; H. G. Clark, president; T. Reed Dunlap, secretary and

treasurer; C. C. Clark, vice president; Paul B. Scoles, general manager and editor.

The Forest Advertiser, founded in 1907; proprietor and editor, Louis A. Conklin.

The general excellence of the country press in Hardin county is one of the distinguishing features.

The first independent newspaper for Kenton was *The Kenton News,* established in June, 1881. V. L. Rickett and Company printed the paper at Tiffin and delivered it to patrons here. D. M. Evelands bought the franchise in November of that year, and opened his office in Kenton. This paper lasted about six months. The next venture with an independent paper under this name was made by Henry Price, afterwards "Onion King" of the county. He took up the name of *The Kenton News* and issued a weekly paper with considerable success. One of the doctrines advocated by this paper was temperance and prohibition; and there was no "milk and water" policy in existence in its editorial management, either. Fred M. Childs was in the employ of Mr. Price as news man. Mr. Price took care of the editorial column himself. He sold the business to J. L. Hampton, who published it for a while and then disposed of the journal to Baker and Meyers, who came here from Allen county. They continued the paper regularly, the name having been changed, however, to *The Kenton Graphic.*

William M. Beckman soon after this appeared in the local newspaper field. He had, in 1883, bought the Robert McCurdy job printing shop which was located over the Rogers drug store on the west side of the Public Square. He later moved this shop to rooms over what is now the P. B. Held store on West Columbus street, which had previously been the *Republican* quarters. In the year 1889 Mr. Beckman made a contract with Baker and Meyers to print their paper, *The Kenton Graphic,* they still remaining the owners of the paper and its editors. Mr. Beckman then established his printing plant in the Paulucci building at the southwest corner of Columbus street and the first alley west of the Square. These quarters are now occupied by "The Gem Family Theater."

Mr. Beckman at this time simply acquired the printing equipment of Baker and Meyers's paper and not its franchise. Under this arrangement the paper was issued for a short time and then suspended. Then, on February 17, 1890, appeared the first issue of *The Kenton Daily News,* founded by William M. Beckman and Harry Edsell. It came forth from the quarters in the Paulucci building above referred to. It was a new paper for the city. W. M. Beckman and Company was organized to publish this journal, with Mr. Beckman and Mr. Edsell as partners. This was the first daily newspaper to be permanently established in Hardin county.

W. E. Swartz came here from Marion, Indiana, as editor of the

paper, his name appearing in the editorial column as such. Some of Mr. Beckman's friends thought his attempt to found another paper would be unsuccessful, since there were at the time already two weeklies here. But Mr. Beckman doubtless remembered the anecdote history tells of Benjamin Franklin when he contemplated founding *The Saturday Evening Post*. Benjamin's mother advised against his project, saying: "Why, Benjamin, there is already one paper in America, and not room for two."

The Daily News was the best independent paper Kenton had known. It was an experiment and something new in local newspaperdom, but it was successful. The policy of the paper was not published, but it was evidently something like this:

First—Pertaining to Politics: (a) Acceptance and support of measures that are worthiest and promise the largest good to the greatest number. (b) Support to the men best fitted in character, experience and ability for office and opposition to the unfit of whatever party. (c) Scientific fairness towards all candidates for office. The purpose to be honest and fair, not to be subverted even by the desire to beat an unfit man or measure.

Second—In General: (a) Transparent honesty in the handling of all news—reporters told to get the news, not to color it. (b) Editorial policy guided by the rule: "The best thing for the community and for the people generally." (c) Editors and publishers unhampered by either party, capitalistic, labor, sectarian, or mere private interests. (d) The dominant motive actuating the entire institution to render service, and to work hand in hand with whatever makes for the moral, intellectual and material good of the people.

The Kenton Daily News began as a seven column, four-pager, selling for ten cents a week. It succeeded *The Kenton News* and *The Graphic*, both weeklies. This daily paper was "a town booming organ." The Beckman company soon felt the demand for a weekly paper also, from the office of this daily, and in the fall of the same year, 1890, the now well known *Graphic-News* was established by Beckman and Company. The words "The Graphic" were taken from the old *Kenton Graphic*, which had suspended the year before, and the word "News" from the daily.

In January, 1896, Mr. Edsell retired from the newspaper business here and went West, where he afterwards entered the government employ.

For six years *The Kenton Daily News* was published under that name, and during this time it attained to considerable popularity. At the end of the six years it was consolidated with the *Daily Republican*. When Mr. Beckman bought the *Daily and Weekly Republican* and plant from General Howe in February, 1896, he continued this and his other

plant as separate institutions for a few months, and then moved the *Republican* equipment to the quarters of the *Daily News* on West Columbus street.

The two daily papers were consolidated at once and the name selected for the amalgamation was *The News-Republican*, a hyphenation of the two names. But the weekly paper of the Beckman company was not merged with the weekly edition of the Republican paper and never has been. Instead, *The Graphic-News* has continued as a weekly independent paper as usual, and *The Hardin County Republican* was issued by the Beckman company as a separate weekly paper.

The two weeklies were continued along their original lines but much improved and have held to their original policies until this day, the *Graphic-News* being edited in a strictly neutral manner in regard to politics, and *The Hardin County Republican* being devoted to the championship of Republican doctrine, being the official organ of the Republican party in this county.

Mr. Beckman, soon after the consolidation of the plants, being now sole owner, sold one-fourth interest in the entire business to George E. Crane. This latter arrangement was a partnership under the name of "The Republican Company."

This partnership continued for seven years. Then, in 1903, Mr. Crane sold his interest to Frank B. Wilson, who was at that time advertising manager in the employ of The Republican Company. At once the business was incorporated under the laws of Ohio as "The Kenton Republican Company," with Mr. Beckman as president, and Mr. Wilson secretary and treasurer, the company owning, as it does to this day, the franchises of three newspapers, besides a department for commercial job printing. Each of these three papers—*The Hardin County Republican, The News-Republican* and *The Graphic-News*—is at present an eight-column, eight page.

The business of the company prospered to such an extent under the adroit management of Mr. Wilson that it outgrew its rented quarters, and in 1903 the company erected a large, brick block at the northeast corner of Main and Ohio streets. The equipment was being moved into those new quarters when the building caught fire and burned to the ground in November, 1903. It was re-erected, however, and has since the fall of 1904 been occupied by the company.

In 1906, Mr. Wilson bought another one-fourth of the company's stock, this from Mr. Beckman, and the two men still held the total 500 shares until October 31, 1907, when Charles D. Kelley and Forest F. Tipton, who were in the employ of "The Kenton Republican Company," purchased all of the stock held by Mr. Beckman, and the latter retired from the business. Mr. Beckman has been one of the newspaper geniuses of this city—shrewd and far-sighted in this, as well as in general business. He is one of the county's best known and influential citizens.

With the retirement of Mr. Beckman, The Kenton Republican Company reorganized with Mr. Wilson, president and general manager; Charles D. Kelley, secretary and editor-in-chief, and Forest F. Tipton, treasurer and advertising manager.

In the spring of 1905 the company installed two Mergenthaler linotypes to set type by machinery, and in January, 1908, purchased a twelve-page, Cox Duplex printing press, these improved machines being the first for this county.

While these paragraphs tell something of Kenton's newspaper history covering a long period of years, the venerable Dr. A. W. Munson, of this city, who died but five years ago, was personally acquainted with the first editors of Hardin county's two first newspapers. After his death his beloved wife found this statement among his writings: "I knew the editors of Hardin county's first two competing papers well, and I participated in the first political campaign in which there were opposing organs. I have seen the two papers, at first uncertain of issue, grow abreast with, and often ahead of the county. The presses were at first very small and manipulated by a lever or turned by a crank by perhaps the same laborer on different days of issue; but I have seen those presses replaced by rapidly improving makes. I have seen dingy, irregular shops transformed into modern business houses; and small plants grow into grand engines for the dissemination of general information, newspapers with which any people of any city and any county might well be pleased and proud possessors."

The earliest printing machine in Kenton was the old time Washington handpress. On it the flat type-form was linked laborously by hand before each impression. The dampened sheet of paper was laid carefully upon the type and then with a back-breaking pull, the lever was swung and the impression taken. With the perspiration trickling down his brow, our pioneer muscular editor pulled out the printed sheet, cautiously, so as not to tear it, rolled his sleeves a little higher and went to work on the next copy. Each copy had to go through the press twice. In those days a circulation of 500 copies was large; 1,000 enormous, and beyond 1,500, an impossibility. A huge iron form-block from the ancient press of the Robinson Plant, after being discarded from the printing office, was used here for years on Fourths of July and other big public days, as a shooting iron. The loudest noise could be made by exploding powder in a hole in the block—as in anvils. The patriots at Ada borrowed the shooting iron once, and it still rests in that village as the only relic of early Hardin county printing machinery.

The first "power press" for Hardin county was purchased in January, 1868. Hardin county was ahead of this section of the state in securing one of the then-new Campbell presses. Black face and heavy cuts in advertisements were used for some time; were dropped in 1866 but became "style" again a dozen years later. A four horse-power

Eureka steam engine was the first "steamer" to drive a printing press in this county; that was in 1878. Local enterprise was not slow to avail itself of the much improved flat-bed cylinder presses when they came upon the market, and there have probably been at different times a half dozen of these presses brought to Kenton in the past quarter of a century. Hardin county has never had use of any of the new Robert Hoe octuple perfecting presses that will produce ninety-six thousand eight-page newspaper copies per hour. But Hardin county is nevertheless well acquainted with the Cox Duplex two-color web-press that devours the blank paper in two continuous ribbons, prints both sides in the same process, and can fold, cut, paste and count the completed copies at the rate of 6,000 twelve-page papers an hour. The local presses are now driven by gas engines. The Simplex machine which actually sets type was first used in Kenton a half dozen years ago and is still used in parts of the county. Hardin county is also now well acquainted with the linotype machine for type-setting. Ottmar Mergenthaler invented this machine after innumerable experiments, involving infinite toil and wasted fortunes, had been made by several men along this line. The linotype, instead of setting type, sets the moulds for casting a whole "line of type" at once; hence the name linotype. In 1894 there were 200 linotypes in use in this country; now there are a hundred times that many. Man's greatest mechanical ingenuity is said to have been demonstrated in newspaper machinery. Hardin county's first newspapers were printed on rag and straw paper. Reaumur, the man who invented the thermometer, saw that wasps made paper nests out of wood and since then paper for news has been made of trees—spruce forests being ground into powder, transformed into pulp by chemicals and made the friend of the common people in low priced newspapers. Our present daily paper would be an impossibility without this comparatively modern invention. The railroads and newspapers have kept pace in civilization's advance. In 1843 there were only 6,000 miles of railway in our country and only about 2,000 periodicals. Now there are about 250,000 miles of railway, about 25,000 periodicals and over 10,000,000,000 copies for the people annually.

As E. L. Shuman, newspaper authority, has said: "Only when free thought went into partnership with steam and electricity did the modern newspaper become possible." The first Hardin county newspaper was born in the same year that Samuel F. B. Morse the, inventor of the telegraph, put his invention into use. It was not till five years following the date of Kenton's first newspaper that the "Associated Press" was organized to get the news of the world for American newspapers. Now this association, the greatest cooperative enterprise in the business world, transmits at its central points 50,000 words daily at a cost of two million dollars annually. This association cooperates with other newer associations—Reuter in England, Havas in France, Wolff in

Germany, etc., and now Kenton's daily press is in touch with the whole world as result of the telegraphs and the railroad, and what dignity this adds! Our first local papers had the advantage and power of no such gigantic search light.

If some prophet had told the pioneer American newspaper man, Benjamin Harris, or even the pioneer Hardin county editor, John Shrenk, that 1909 would see all these things, doubtlessly the daring prophet would have been sketched in "the next issue" as an escaped lunatic! But here they are; and the Hardin county press is playing a part in the new journalism of new responsibility. The responsibility of the press has increased so as to lead President Hadley of Yale to declare that now "responsible government rests on responsible newspapers" and the student would probably find it true that "without the telegraph, the press and the railroad the United States could not exist," for a certain unity of thought alone can hold together so mild and beneficent a government. Who can say that this development has not been according to Divine program? "History," doubtless, "is philosophy teaching by example." When did our new journalism begin? The early press in Hardin county like its contemporaries in the nation was mainly a purveyor of views and not news. M. deBlowitz's dictum, "One good comment is worth ten informations," is probably right, but the present day newspaper is distinguished as an independent great purveyor of news, and is an advertising medium. Our early press was one of advocacy; today it is one of publicity. It, too, is "the great chamber of initiation."

The Civil war definitely settled that what the people want in the public press is the newest facts about the real things. The firing on Fort Sumter marked the birthday of the new era in newspaperdom, local as well as general. In Hardin county for instance, the people wanted the news from the battlefields and of loved ones, and they wanted the plain facts about the status of the government. Everywhere they wanted accurate news, not views of politicians. The press gave graphic accounts of events, the people did the rest. The editorial column of course is still a place for pungent comment, distinctive opinions on debatable questions, special pleadings and advocacy; but the modern press is found giving over its news columns wholly to news—to live facts and reports in which the people have shown interest. In early days here as elsewhere it was expected of a newspaper that it should continually heap vituperation upon its competitors and that the quill should be dipped regularly in a handy pot of blue vitrol, but not so the modern prospering newspaper. There was another phase: In 1843 journalism was looked upon as an avocation, but now it is a vocation. It is a legitimate business. All these changes have been for the better; and as a result there has been evolved a great institution, as

"ondoyant et divers" as the personality of Michel de Montaigue, you may say—but it is an institution of the land; and one which as a whole makes for the common good.

At the same time that journalism became a business proposition it became a profession; and men while they are in the business to make a livelihood are at the same time generally endeavoring to maintain their papers in a high place of usefulness to their fellowmen. While there are some few papers published corruptly in every nation, the general American press, and especially the country press, is held true and close to the people; and it is not strange that statesmen recognize in it, "the regent of sovereigns and the tutor of nations."

CHAPTER VIII.

NOTABLE PEOPLE OF HARDIN COUNTY

Nehemiah Green—Thomas Carney—William E. Stanley—Solomon L. Hoge—Luther M. Strong—John S. Robinson—Dr. Guy P. Benton—Albert E. Smith—Henry S. Lehr—Dr. Leroy A. Belt—Mrs. Effie S. Black—Mrs. Katherine O. McCoy—Frank S. Monnett—Jacob Parrott—Joel K. Goodin—James C. Howe—Dr. Henry A. Tobey—John W. Hill.

Nehemiah Green. Born at Grassy Point, Hardin county, Ohio, March 8, 1837. Died at Manhattan, Kansas, January 12, 1890. Nehemiah Green came to Kansas in March, 1855, a lad of eighteen, and with his two brothers, George S. and Louis Fisher Green, located in the new town of Palmyra, now Baldwin, Douglas county. In 1856 he returned to Ohio to enter the Ohio Wesleyan University; in 1860 he became a minister of the Methodist Episcopal church, and in 1862 enlisted in the Eighty-ninth Ohio regiment, where he served as lieutenant of Company B. Resigning on account of ill health, he later, after partial recovery, enlisted in the One Hundred and Fifty-third Ohio, and served until the close of the war. Immediately thereafter he returned to Kansas, and was pastor of the first Methodist Episcopal church of Manhattan. In November, 1866, he was elected lieutenant governor, and upon the resignation of Governor Samuel J. Crawford in November, 1868, he became chief magistrate of the state. In 1870-71 he was presiding elder of the Manhattan district, but was obliged, on account of ill health, to give up active work. He was a member of the legislature of 1881, his last public service, of which session his brother, George S. Green, was also a member.—Kansas Historical Collections, Vol. 10, 1907-08, p. 266.

Thomas Carney. Born in Kenston township, Delaware county, Ohio, August 20, 1820, died at Leavenworth, Kansas, July 28, 1888. The father of Governor Thomas Carney, James Carney, was a farmer and died early, leaving a widow and four boys, the oldest being six years of age. Thomas was the second son and had attained the age of four years at the time of his father's death. He remained on the farm

until he was 19, when he left home for the purpose of going to school, having in his possession just three dollars and sixty-two and one-half cents. He went to board with his uncle, Elijah Carney, who lived at Berkshire, Delaware county, Ohio, where he remained but a short time on account of his limited means, and after doing farm work he went to Columbus and secured a position in a retail dry goods store. His firm moved their business to Kenton, Hardin county, where he accompanied them and continued in their employ some two years. At the end of this time he went to a wholesale dry goods house in Cincinnati, where after working a little more than five years, he became a member of the firm, Carney, Swift & Company. In November, 1851, he married Miss Rebecca Ann Kennedy, native of Kenton, Ohio. In 1857, on account of failing health he purchased a farm in Illinois and engaged in the stock business. In 1858 he sold his Illinois property and came to Kansas, establishing himself in Leavenworth in the first exclusively wholesale business in the state.

He took an active interest in the public affairs of Kansas and in 1861, was elected a member of the state legislature from Leavenworth county. The following year he was the Republican candidate for governor and was elected, taking over the office January 12, 1863. During the troublesome period of his administration he constantly displayed patriotism, generosity and great executive ability; even pledging his private fortune during a critical financial period in the affairs of the state.

Governor Carney gave to Lawrence $1,000 for the relief of its people after the Quantrell raid, and he also contributed $5,000 toward the establishment of the State University in that city. In 1875, he retired from active business, and died in 1888 from a stroke of apoplexy. Four of his sons grew to manhood—Edwin L., William W., Harry C. and Charles T. Mrs. Carney died at Leavenworth, September 25, 1895, and is buried by the side of her husband in the cemetery there.

William Eugene Stanley was born in Knox county, Ohio, December 28, 1844; in 1846 he removed with his parents, to Hardin county, where he was reared. He was educated in the common schools of the county and was a student at the Ohio Wesleyan University for a short time, after which he read law with Bain & King of Kenton, Ohio, and later with Conover & Craighead at Dayton, and was admitted to the bar at Kenton in 1868.

In 1870 he came to Kansas, locating first in Jefferson county, where he remained two years, during which time he served as county attorney. In 1872 he went to Wichita, and there he was elected to the office of county attorney, holding it for three terms. In 1878 he was elected to the state legislature, where he served one term and in 1898 was the republican candidate for governor against J. W. Leedy, populist, whom

Yours Truly
S. L. Hoyle.

he defeated; he was reelected in 1900. At the expiration of his term as governor he was a candidate for the United States Senate but was defeated by Chester I. Long. He was made a member of the Dawes Commission in 1903, which position he later resigned and is now engaged in the practice of his profession in Wichita.

Governor Stanley was married in 1876 to Miss Emma L. Hills of Wichita, and they are the parents of three children, two sons and a daughter.

Solomon L. Hoge was born on a farm near Zanesfield, Logan county, July 11, 1836. He received his early education in the public schools of Bellefontaine and early decided to study law. He entered the office of Judge James Kernon of Bellefontaine, and later entered the Cincinnati Law School from which he graduated in 1859.

At the opening of the Civil war, Mr. Hoge became Lieutenant of Company G, 82d Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and was soon promoted to be captain. He was wounded at the battle of Bull Run, and forced to resign from the service. He served as Judge Advocate and Court Martial General at Washington, D. C., and at the close of the war was appointed First Lieutenant 6th United States Infantry. He was on duty in Washington the night Lincoln was assassinated, and realizing the great danger to the members of the cabinet that fearful night, he organized an emergency regiment of troops and sent detachments to guard each home. This prompt act probably defeated the plot to assassinate all the cabinet officers. After the war Lieutenant Hoge went to South Carolina where he served as Associate Judge of the Supreme Court for some years. He was then elected to the Forty-first Congress from John C. Calhoun's old district, and in 1872 elected Comptroller of South Carolina. He was also elected to the Forty-fourth Congress from South Carolina. In 1877 he returned to Kenton to practice law, and remained a citizen of this city until his death. He was one of the organizers of the First National Bank in 1881, of which he was then elected vice president. Six months later he was chosen president and, continued the rest of his life to hold this position. It was in 1860 that Judge Hoge first located in Kenton and formed a partnership with Colonel A. S. Ramsey.

Judge Hoge took an active interest in politics all his life and was often called upon for public speeches. President Taft's first political speech was made in Hardin county during the Garfield campaign, when Judge Hoge escorted the rising young attorney to Roundhead, Ohio, where he made a rousing speech for the candidate for president. While making a trip through this county last fall President Taft referred to this occasion and recalled the fact that it was his maiden effort in politics.

Solomon L. Hoge was married June 7, 1860, to Mary M. Runkle who

survives with two children, Hamilton E. Hoge who succeeded his father as president of the First National Bank and Miss Frances. Another daughter, Mrs. Virginia McCreery, was very ill at the time of her father's death and a few weeks later passed away. Judge Hoge died in a sanitarium at Battle Creek, Michigan, where he had been taken for treatment February 23, 1909, and his body rests in Grove cemetery. He was a member of the G. A. R. and the Loyal Legion and was held in high esteem throughout this and other counties of Ohio. To the end of his life he took an active interest in all matters pertaining to the welfare of his country and his community, and the large company of sorrowing citizens at his funeral testified to his standing in his home city.

Luther M. Strong was born near Tiffin, Ohio, June 23, 1838. Like many other public men his boyhood was spent on a farm attending country school when possible and helping with the farm work. When he grew older he taught in the country in the winter and attended school at an academy in the spring and fall. At the outbreak of the rebellion he enlisted in Company G, Forty-ninth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, soon becoming captain of the company. About September 1, 1861, the regiment proceeded to Kentucky, and from then on until the close of the war Mr. Strong saw active service. He participated in the battles of Shiloh, Chattanooga, Missionary Ridge, Chickamauga, Atlanta, Pickett's Mills, Nashville, Columbia and many others, being wounded twice while in the discharge of his duties. He rose rapidly and reached the rank of colonel before the close of the war.

In January, 1867, he was admitted to the bar and at once located in Kenton. In the fall of 1879 he was elected to the state senate, and re-elected two years later. In 1883 he was appointed judge of the common pleas court by the governor to fill a vacancy and in November, 1892, he was elected as member of congress from the eighth congressional district of which Hardin county formed a part. Hardin county has had but two representatives in the national congress, General J. S. Robinson and Colonel Strong, and both discharged their duties in a creditable manner. At the close of his first term Colonel Strong was again nominated, and elected by a larger majority than at first. At the close of his public career he retired to his fine farm at the edge of Kenton, and there lived a quiet life until his death on April 26, 1906.

James S. Robinson was born near Mansfield, Ohio, October 14, 1827, and grew up on his father's farm with only such advantages as were afforded by the district schools. At the age of sixteen he learned type setting in the office of the *Richland Bugle*, Mansfield, and continued in newspaper work for many years. In January, 1847, he came to Kenton and took charge of the *Kenton Republican*, being at that time not quite twenty years old. As editor and manager of this paper, he continued

L. H. Strong

until the Civil war broke out when he enlisted (April, 1861) in Company G, Fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry. Mr. Robinson's war record from the first was brilliant, and he rapidly rose from a private, through the successive promotions, until he reached the rank of brevet major general on March 13, 1865, for meritorious services. He participated in the battles of Bull Run, Cross Keys, Resaea, Peach Tree Creek, Bentonville, Gettysburg, Chancellorsville and many others, and was severely wounded at Gettysburg. He participated in the famous march to the sea and was present at the Grand Review at Washington at the close of the war.

General Robinson was clerk of the Ohio House of Representatives in 1855-6 and once served as postmaster of Kenton. He was chosen chairman of the state central committee of the Republican party at the close of the war and filled the same office in the state executive committee 1877-79. Later he was commissioner of railroads and telegraphs. In 1880 he was elected a member of the National Congress from the ninth district of which Hardin county was then a part, and two years later was again chosen to represent this district. He had a notable career in congress, one of his bills forever settling the controversy over the Virginia Military lands between the Miami and Scioto rivers, which had been dragging along for many years.

General Robinson was married at Marion, Ohio, to Miss Ellen Spaulding on June 28, 1848, but Mrs. Robinson soon died leaving one son, William S. On November 8, 1858, he was married to Miss Hester Carlin, of Findlay, and two children were the result of this union, Parlee C. and Miss Jennie, both of whom now live in Kenton. General Robinson died January 14, 1892, and was buried in Grove cemetery. His funeral was attended by Governor McKinley and staff and many state officials, besides prominent men from all parts of the state.

Dr. Guy Potter Benton. Guy Potter Benton, son of Daniel Webster and Harriet (Wharton) Benton, was born May 26, 1865, in Hardin county, Ohio, on a beautiful farm just south of the city of Kenton. He was educated in the common schools of his township and afterward attended Ohio Normal University, Ohio Wesleyan University, Baker University and University of Wooster. At these various institutions of learning he received the degrees of A. M., D. D. and LL. D. In his young manhood Mr. Benton taught country school in Hardin county, and for some time edited a newspaper in Belle Center, Ohio, but very soon left with his family for Kansas. In Kansas he continued the profession of teaching, being superintendent of the Fort Scott, Kansas, schools from 1890 to 1895; assistant superintendent of public instruction for the state of Kansas, 1895-6; professor of history and sociology, Baker University, 1896-1902. He was also president of Southeastern Kansas Teachers' Association, 1892.

Dr. Benton was married in Areadia, Kansas, to Miss Dolla Konantz,

September 4, 1889. He was called to the presidency of the famous Miami University at Oxford, Ohio, an institution that has had a long and illustrious history, in 1902, and has since been at the head of the school. Since Dr. Benton has taken charge it has grown wonderfully and many new buildings and much new equipment have been added, the number of students has steadily increased and at present the college is enjoying an era of prosperity never before known in her history.

In spite of his ever increasing duties as head of the college, Dr. Benton finds much time to preach and lecture, being in demand as a public speaker, and he also has many outside duties to claim a share of his time. He was secretary of the Conference College Association, 1904; chairman of the Ohio Committee of the College Association on Educational Policy for the state, 1904-5; president Educational Society of Cincinnati Methodist Episcopal Conference, 1904-5; president Ohio Conference of College Presidents and Deans, 1906. He is also a lyceum lecturer and a clergyman in the Methodist Episcopal church. He was state president of the Young Men's Christian Association of Ohio, in 1904, and chairman of the committee on Religious Work, State Associations, 1909.

Hardin county is justly proud of Dr. Benton, and Miami University made no mistake in calling him to have charge of the affairs of this historic old institution of learning. Dr. Benton and family reside in the president's house on the campus, and his address is Oxford, Ohio.

Albert E. Smith was born December 16, 1860, at New Richmond, Clermont county, Ohio. He was educated in the common schools and later in the Clermont Academy and the Ohio Wesleyan University. In young manhood he received a call to the ministry, and joined the Central Ohio Methodist Episcopal Conference in 1887. During his ministerial career, which lasted until 1905, he filled several important appointments, one of these being the First M. E. church of Marion, Ohio.

Mr. Smith was married in 1887 to Miss Harriet Vergon and to them have been born seven children. He was elected president of the Ohio Northern University located at Ada, Ohio, June 27, 1905, and is still serving in that capacity. Since Mr. Smith has had charge of the school there have been many improvements, and the enrollment has greatly increased.

Henry S. Lehr was born March 8, 1838, at Oldtown, Mahoning county, Ohio. That part of Mahoning county was then included in Trumbull. Mr. Lehr's father had gone security for a brother who was speculating largely in western lands, and when the panic of 1857 came on both the brothers were ruined, and had to begin life at the foot of the ladder. Henry S. Lehr was born in a rented log cabin, and his parents moved successively to Stark and Wayne counties when he was quite

small. The lad could not speak a word of English until he was eight years old, and was first sent to school when twelve. His first schoolhouse was a small log affair without even a blackboard, and the term lasted, in winter, three months. The district was small, so there was never a summer school. At the age of sixteen he began teaching (1854) after going to school in all twelve months. In the summer and fall of 1854 he attended a ten week's term, under the celebrated Alfred Holbrook at Marboro, Stark county, and to him the youthful teacher owes much of his enthusiasm and learning.

When he began teaching Mr. Lehr had been through Ray's arithmetic five times, nearly through two grammars, Mitchell's geography and atlas, half through Ray's algebra (first part) and the common school readers and spellers. He says he left school Friday morning, and walked sixteen miles to Canton without dinner, paid five cents for crackers for supper and took the night train for Wooster. The account of that day's experience is given in his own words. "I sat up all night in the Wooster station on reaching the place, washed in a pail near the station in the morning, wiped with a bandana handkerchief, combed with a cent wooden comb, paid three cents for crackers for breakfast and then went to the examination for county teachers." The young student found the examination to his liking, as it was oral and he had not had much experience in writing. There were fifty-two applicants for certificates that day, and in giving them a little lecture one of the examiners remarked that some of the teachers had been teaching twenty years, but "that boy"—pointing to Mr. Lehr—"would carry home the best certificate of all." The youthful applicant had eaten a two cent dinner of crackers that day, after losing a night's sleep, but that encouraging remark enabled him to walk home without supper, a distance of six miles, carrying his possessions in a red carpet bag without much weariness.

But the next thing was to get a school. Young Lehr weighed less than one hundred pounds and was only sixteen; whereas school directors in those days were looking for big strong men to manage the troublesome pupils during the winter months. Finally his brother suggested going after dark to apply for a school, a plan that worked admirably; for he was employed at fourteen dollars per month, twenty-six days in the school month, and board around the district, for a term of three months. At the end of the term the directors hired him again and raised his salary without being asked to do so. After that first term he never needed to go after dark to apply for a school.

From this time on, Mr. Lehr spent his time teaching in winter and going to college in the spring and fall. He also tried during the winter months to keep up his studies as best he could while teaching, but could not always keep with his class. In April, 1861, he enlisted at Wooster, but was rejected on account of his size. He went back to his studies,

but again enlisted in the fall of sixty-one, only to be again rejected. Again he went to school and taught, but in May, 1862, he enlisted in the Eighty-sixth Ohio Volunteer Infantry and was accepted. He was discharged in September of the same year. After that he was in poor health for some months, taught, went to Mt. Union College, and in August, 1864, again enlisted in the army; this time in the One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He was discharged from the hospital at Nashville, Tennessee, May 20, 1865, and the next fall read medicine in Alliance, Ohio. That winter he taught village school in Stark county. All this time his great desire was to go to Missouri to teach, but his father tried to persuade him to give up that plan for fear he would be killed. So he read medicine for a while to please his father, but the great passion of his life was to instruct, and he soon went into that profession to stay. His great sucecss in drawing pupils to him led him to think that he would like to establish a Normal school, and he soon began looking about for a location.

It was a fortunate thing for Hardin county that Mr. Lehr decided upon the village of Johnstown, afterward Ada, for his undertaking. His proposition to the authorities was that they hire him to take charge of their schools regularly a few years, admit foreign pupils, and allow him the use of the public school building while not needed for school purposes; and he would found a Normal school that would bring students flocking to the place. Among other things he predicted, or rather promised, that in twenty years the school would enroll 5,000 pupils, but this is about the only thing about his plans that he never realized, as the attendance has not reached that number yet. Professor Lehr began teaching in Ada in an old building April 9, 1866.

From that day until the present the school, now known as the Ohio Northern University, has flourished. Under the able guidance of President Lehr it could not do otherwise, and thousands upon thousands of students who found the larger colleges too expensive for their purses have been educated here and fitted for positions of trust and usefulness in the busy world. To call the roll of graduates would be to name men and women high in every profession and position, while a list of the men and women who have labored to instruct the students would astonish many who know even a great deal about the University. While not actively engaged in the work at present, Mr. Lehr is still President Emeritus of the college, and is keenly alive to all that concerns this growing institution. He was at the head of the college thirty-six years and four months, retiring some years ago from active duties. He has donated to the school many interesting relics among which are the flag his grandfather carried at Brandywine, Germantown and Monmouth, his father's military commission from the State of Pennsylvania, and one of his epaulettes as Brigadier General in the Militia of that state and a furlough granted another ancestor in Germany in

1727. President Lehr saw the school he founded reach an enrollment of 3,349, which was the highest mark while he was president, and surely this ought to satisfy anyone.

President Lehr received his A. B. and A. M. degrees from the Mt. Union College, Alliance, Ohio, and his Ph. D. degree from the University of Wooster. He possesses a keen brain, a wonderful memory and an absorbing passion to see the fame of the school spread and her students multiply. He owns a fine residence in Ada and is enjoying the afternoon of life in the town that owes so much to his energy and knowledge.

Leroy A. Belt D. D., was born in Delaware county, Ohio, January 13, 1836, the son of Alvin T. and Barbara (Mead) Belt. Dr. Belt spent his boyhood days on his father's farm, and at the age of eighteen went to the Ohio Wesleyan University, where he was graduated in 1861, and that year joined the Central Ohio Conference as a minister of the Methodist Episcopal church. From that time until his death he was actively engaged in preaching the Gospel. Beginning in 1861 on the Van Wert, Ohio, circuit, he served at Wapakoneta, Ottawa, Bellefontaine and Marion. In 1871-5 he was Presiding Elder of the Toledo district leaving it in 1875 to become agent for the O. W. U., a position which he held until 1879. During the year 1879-80 he was pastor of St. Paul's church, Toledo, and stationed at Marion from 1880 to 1883. Then he became Presiding Elder of the Delaware district until 1887, when he was again chosen agent for the O. W. U. Afterward he served on the Bellefontaine, Findlay and Delaware districts until 1901, when he became President of the Ohio Northern University at Ada. Dr. Belt was president of the O. N. U. for four years, and in 1905 became Field Secretary of American University, a position which he held until his death.

During his long and useful life many honors came to Dr. Belt. He was six times elected a delegate to the General Conference; was a trustee of the Ohio Wesleyan University from 1878, until his death, except for the time he was president of the O. N. U.; and was a member of the book committee from 1880 to 1884. He received his degree of D. D. from Dickinson College in 1883.

Dr. Belt was married in 1861, to Miss Rachel Burgett of Pickaway county, Ohio, and to them were born five children, only two of whom survive. The surviving members of the family are Drs. William A. and Harry D. Belt, both of whom live in Kenton. Mrs. Belt died at Delaware, Ohio, in 1888, and some years later Dr. Belt married Mrs. Anna L. Runkle of Kenton, where he resided for many years—the later years of his life. Dr. Belt passed away very peacefully at his home in Kenton, April 22, 1907, and his body was laid to rest in the family lot in Delaware county. His funeral drew together the leading men

of the Methodist church, many of whom Dr. Belt had seen start as boys in the ministry, and who owed to him a debt of gratitude they could never pay. He was especially the friend of the young minister, and always had a word of good cheer and encouragement for the timid young soldier of the Cross. While not old in one sense of the word, being only a little past seventy-one, yet his hard work in everything he undertook had weakened his strong frame and shortened his days. Whatever he undertook received his best endeavor, and to the end of his days he was alert, active and progressive, interested in many things, but with an absorbing passion for the church of his choice, and a desire to give to this organization the best of his life and service.

Mrs. Effie Squier Black was born at Sulphur Springs, Crawford county, March 4, 1866, and was the daughter of Dr. John B. and Mrs. Dorothy Squier. She received her education in the common schools of that place, and almost immediately after leaving school was married to Thomas B. Black of Kenton, coming to this city to make her home. She was married May 28, 1885, to her former teacher in the schools of her native place.

In her girlhood Miss Squier was regarded as a remarkably bright child, but it was after her marriage and residence in Kenton that her literary work was begun. Though she wrote some articles for magazines, her friends will remember her best as a poetess; for most of her work was along this line. Along with the care of her family, her social duties, her church work and her work as a member of several clubs, she found time to compose the music to hymns she wrote, and to get ready for the press a dainty little volume of verse that was printed in 1900 by the F. M. Barton Publishing ompany, of Cleveland, Ohio. These poems are collected under the title, "Heart Whispers," and represent the earliest of Mrs. Black's work. They are sweet and pure and wholesome, with a deep current of religious thought running through the whole. Her hymns were printed in leaflet form at Winona and though never gathered into a formal collection, have been used by leading evangelists in this and foreign countries. Dr. J. Wilbur Chapman has employed them in his revival work, and they have found favor wherever heard. Among those best known are: "He Ransomed You and Me" and "Holy Spirit, Dwell in Me."

Shortly after this, ill health interrupted Mrs. Black's work and for many months before her death she was greatly afflicted. However, she bore her sufferings with patience, and continued to write, finding great consolation in her work. After her death her husband found the unfinished manuscript of another book of poems, "Winds of Destiny," upon which Mrs. Black had been working during her illness, but this has never been submitted to any publisher, unfortunately.

On April 18, 1906, Mrs. Black passed peacefully away and her

body was laid to rest in Grove cemetery. Her brief life is ended, but her memory still lives. At her funeral her own hymns were sung and her own poems read, all of them being appropriate to the sad occasion. Her husband and two grown sons, John and William, survive.

Mrs. Katherine Oliver McCoy. In a little Scotch settlement near Kewanee, Illinois, Katherine Oliver was born, and there she received her first lessons and impressions, surrounded by people from Scotland. Her grandfather had come as a pioneer to this country in 1838, and as a result of his coming families emigrated from both Lowlands and Highlands, so that little Katherine Oliver grew up familiar with the characteristics of both races, and then it was that she laid the foundation for her future successes. This settlement had one of the three Gaelic churches in the United States, where for many years two sermons were preached every Sunday, one in English followed by one in Gaelic.

From the little Scotch country school she went to the Toulon High school, and thence to Monmouth College, where she graduated with the degree B. S. C. Next she studied at the Northwestern University at Evanston, Illinois, and after that took a special course in elocution at the Emmerson School of Oratory, Boston. As soon as she returned from Boston she begun teaching, taking up the work of instructor in oratory at Lennox College, Hopkinton, Iowa, where she remained one year. Then for two years she was one of the faculty of Albert Lea College in Minnesota, and afterward located at Minneapolis, where she taught in three institutions at the same time—McAlister College, Hamline University and the Minnesota State University—giving certain days to each college. Her next work was at Cornell College, Mt. Vernon, Iowa, where she established the School of Oratory which is still in existence. So successful did this school become that before the first term was finished it had grown beyond the capacity of one teacher, and an assistant was called from Boston. Some of Mrs. McCoy's graduates have become famous, among the number being the eloquent Rev. Merle N. Smith. This was in 1891 and 1892, and was the last place Mrs. McCoy was employed as a regular teacher.

In 1893 she gave up the work as college instructor to go on the platform as an entertainer, and her success was at once assured. As a reader Mrs. McCoy has few equals, and her work in the Scotch dialect immediately placed her in the front rank of entertainers. Her first arrangement of any book for this kind of work was "The Little Minister," and with this she delighted hundreds of audiences before Mr. Barrie had made a play of his popular book. During a trip to England, Mr. Barrie entertained Mrs. McCoy, then Miss Katherine Oliver, at his home in London, and she gave him her sketch of "The Little Minister," as arranged for public readings. She has also been

entertained by Ralph Conner, Will Carleton, Norman Duncan, Ian Maclaran, Geo. W. Cable, Marie Corelli, and other great authors, most of whose works she had read from, in her entertainments in the United States and foreign countries. After Miss Oliver's success with "The Sky Pilot," which was brought to the attention of the reading public largely through her dramatization of the play, Fleming H. Revell and Co., book publishers of Chicago, gave her the exclusive right to dramatize "Dr. Luke of the Labrador," a book that has attracted much attention during the past few years, and while her work in Scotch dialect has not been laid aside, her field has become much broader.

In 1902 the culmination of a romance of college days took place, and Miss Oliver became the wife of Dr. Clem Dennin McCoy of Kenton, Ohio, since which time she has been a resident of Hardin county. Before and since her marriage Mrs. McCoy has made journeys to foreign countries, the last long voyage being to Honolulu a year ago, where she gave several readings before large audiences. When President McKinley was in the executive mansion she gave an entertainment there, and also gave a reading at the home of the Governor General of Canada while on a Canadian tour. At the time of her marriage her connection with entertainment bureaus ceased, and since then she has not given her chosen work as much attention as before, though she is called upon many times to read to women clubs, chautauquas, institutes, publishers and their friends, and literary gatherings of all kinds. Her favorite entertainment is an original one, "The Confessions of a Literary Pilgrim," being an account of her experiences in meeting authors, interwoven with dramatic bits from their works.

Mrs. McCoy has a charming personality and the rare gift of interpreting the works of her favorite authors without the least appearance of affectation, and her brief residence in Kenton has greatly endeared her to the people of that progressive city. She is prominent in club, social, church and literary circles, and yet finds time for an ideal home life, which she considers more important than anything else in spite of her many triumphs at home and abroad.

Frank S. Monnett of Columbus, Ohio, was born at Kenton in the year 1857, his parents being Rev. Thomas J. Monnett and Henrietta Johnston Monnett, of French ancestry. In 1875 he graduated from Bucyrus high school; completed the Greek classical course at Ohio Wesleyan University, Delaware, Ohio, in 1880, and graduated from the National Law School at Washington, D. C., in 1882; was admitted to the bar at Columbus, Ohio, October, 1882; elected solicitor of the city of Bucyrus, Ohio, in 1892, and re-elected to that office; elected attorney general, 1895, and served in aforesaid office from 1896 to January 15, 1900.

For two years Mr. Monnett was president of the State Association

of City Solicitors; was on the committee on judicial administration and legal reform, in the State Bar Association, for eight years; brought suits as attorney general in quo warranto against the Standard Oil Company, in Ohio, Buckeye Pipe Line Company, Union Tank Line Company, Ohio Oil Company, and other constituent companies of the Standard Oil Company, charging them with violation of the Ohio anti-trust act; and took the testimony, in New York, of John D. Rockefeller personally, and also of John D. Archibold, of Secretary Squires, Borges, and other officials, until they refused to answer on the ground that it tended to incriminate them. Finally, he compelled them to burn twenty-eight boxes of ledgers, books and records of the Standard Oil Company, to conceal the contents from the courts. He sent some of the witnesses to jail for contempt, including newspaper men who sent out paid matter to the newspapers supporting the Standard Oil Company. He also brought suit against the ten fire insurance companies that had entered into a combination to maintain insurance rates in Ohio.

F. S. Monnett was employed by the National Miners Association to prepare a brief on the Pennsylvania constitution on the right of railroads to combine with the coal companies by stock ownership. This was during the Mitchell strike two years ago. He prepared a brief for the *New York World* on the Ice Trust; represented the state of Kansas in February and March, 1905, against the Standard Oil Company and the Santa Fe Railroad Company, under the Kansas anti-trust act. Mr. Monnett also carried the cases of the Adams Express Company and the Western Union Telephone Company and the Adams Express and Pacific Express through the United States Supreme Court, and won all the state tax cases in the federal court of last resort, recovering back into the treasury many thousands of dollars for Ohio. These decisions affirmed the constitutionality of the tax legislation in Ohio.

Further, he carried through thirteen suits to the United States Supreme Court from Cleveland, against national banks of Cleveland, and recovered back many thousands of dollars for the state while attorney general, as well as many thousands of dollars from convict labor contractors for the state, by litigation. He took testimony in ninety-eight suits, seeking to recover back to the county treasuries from the "bridge trust" in Ohio, over $2,500,000 of money wrongfully taken from the county treasuries by the bridge pool, and sent to jail three witnesses who refused to testify in this "bridge trust." This prosecution compelled the dissolution of the "bridge trust," and saves the counties many thousands annually. He appeared before the Summit county grand jury, in October, 1905, with all his evidence to indict the "bridge trust," which included twenty-one bridge companies. He was the Ohio committeeman on the Lawson National Committee on re-adjusting the Big Three Insurance Companies of New York; represents a large number of policy holders professionally in the courts; has in

preparation suits in Ohio, and represented the commonwealth in Summit county, in the suit to oust the New York Life and the New York Mutual Life from its right to carry on business in Ohio, on the ground that it has made a false report to the state, of its expenditures and disbursements.

F. S. Monnett was associate counsel in the case against the International Harvester Company, and in the case of the International Harvester Company of America the state won its first victory in the anti-trust fight. He is also the active attorney in taking the testimony in the Harvester Combine litigation in Ohio and Arkansas. To add to his professional honors, he was employed by the United States government and made special counsel, under Roosevelt's administration, to collect and present evidence at a series of hearings before the Interstate Commerce Commission, in its various sittings for Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Texas, Oklahoma and the Southwestern oil fields.

Mr. Monnett has occupied the lecture platform on social and economic questions for the last five years. He made a special investigation of municipal and governmental ownership of public utilities at home and abroad, and wrote a series of articles for newspaper syndicates and magazines from Glasgow, Scotland, Birmingham, England, and other points.

Jacob Parrott was born in Fairfield county, July 17, 1843. When he was six months old his father died and later his mother married again. At the age of ten his mother died, and the lad was left to make his own way in the world. In 1861, when only seventeen, he enlisted in the Union army, and was assigned to Company K, Thirty-third Ohio Volunteer Infantry. Mr. Parrett served all through the war, being mustered out January 3, 1865, and was in many notable battles, but he will always be remembered for his part in a thrilling adventure that occurred in Georgia, April 12, 1862. He was with Sherman on his march to the sea, and participated in many bloody engagements, yet he lived to the age of sixty-five, in spite of everything which befell him.

A brief description of the Andrews raid, which is a part of national history, and which has been the subject of many magazine articles and books is as follows: The raid was organized at Shelbyville, Kentucky, on April 5, 1862, by General Mitchell, and placed under the supervision of J. J. Andrews, a noted Union spy, for the purpose of burning the bridges on the Western and Atlantic railroad between Richmond and Chattanooga. If these were destroyed, the main line of communication for the Confederates would be cut off, and in spite of all risks twenty-two men participated in the famous raid. Mr. Parrott was chosen because he was an orphan, and, though very young at that time, he considered it an honor to be taken. The captain explained that capture

meant death as a spy, but the men never faltered. They worked their way in little groups to Chattanooga, without much trouble, and there bought tickets to Marietta. Thence they went on to Big Shanty, where they had planned to steal the locomotive while the officials were at breakfast. When the train crew went to breakfast the engine and two box cars were hastily uncoupled from the rest of the train, the Union men got aboard, and the train whizzed out of the station. At various places the train was stopped and fires built on the bridges, but owing to the fact that it had rained the day before little harm was done. Telegraph wires were cut, but not cut soon enough, owing to delay in passing a train, and soon the whole country was apprised of the fact that a party of spies had stolen the train. Finally their pursuers were so close that the train had to be abandoned and everyone took to the woods. Within seven days from that morning every man was captured, and a court martial convened to try them as spies. Seven had been sentenced, when the Union army came so close to Knoxville that the court was broken up. Those seven men were hung at Atlanta, and the rest daily expected the same fate, but finally some of them broke jail, of whom Mr. Parrott was one, and others were finally exchanged as prisoners of war. To the day of his death Mr. Parrott bore the marks of the lashes inflicted by the Confederates in their attempt to make him tell who were his comrades in the raid. J. J. Andrews was executed with his six companions June 7, 1862, and walked to the scaffold without fear or trembling.

Congress voted medals to the survivors and to the families of the men who were killed, the first honor medals given in the war to private soldiers, and Mr. Parrott was justly proud of this little token. At Chattanooga in the National cemetery stands a monument erected by the United States government to commemorate the ill fated raid, and on the top of it is a model of the very locomotive stolen that April morning. The names of the heroes are on this monument, though some of them are buried elsewhere and some still survive. At present there are but four survivors: W. W. Brown, W. J. Knight, William Bensinger, J. R. Porter and D. A. Dorsey.

In 1865 Mr. Parrott became a citizen of Hardin county and continued to live here until death took him. He married, in 1866, Miss Sarah Lawrence, and as long as health permitted was active in business. In 1890 he suffered a stroke of paralysis, from which he never fully recovered. His only child, John Parrott, married the daughter of one of the other survivors of the raid, and they reside in South Kenton, where Mr. Jacob Parrott made his home so many years. He dropped dead on South Main street, Tuesday, December 22, 1908, and his remains rest in Grove cemetery.

Joel Kishler Goodin was born at Somerset, Perry county, Ohio,

February 24, 1824. He was educated in the common schools of Kenton, at Norwalk Seminary and the Columbus Academie and Collegiate Institute, afterward studying law. He was admitted to the bar early in 1854, and came to Kansas, arriving June 30th of the same year, locating on the Wakarusa. He shared in all the privations and alarms of the Kansas pioneer; was a delegate to the Big Springs convention, to the Topeka constitutional convention, and to the Leavenworth constitutional convention. He was chief clerk of the Topeka house of representatives until that legislature was dispersed by Colonel Sumner. He was clerk of the free-state territorial council, 1858, and was appointed territorial printer. In 1866 he was elected to the house of representatives, and re-elected in 1867. He helped to organize the State School for the Deaf and Dumb, at Olathe, and was a member of the board of trustees, 1867-69. In 1858 he had begun the practice of law in Douglas county, but shortly moved to Ottawa. He married, January 8, 1846, Elizabeth Christ, at Bucyrus, Ohio; she died at Cincinnati May 21, 1870. For his second wife he married Mrs. Catherine A. Coffin, nee Taylor, of Baldwin, whose father was one of the early presidents of Baker University. Mr. Goodin died December 9, 1894, at Ottawa.—Kansas Historical Collections, Vol. 10, p. 271.

John R. Goodin, a brother of J. K. Goodin, was born at Tiffin, Seneca county, Ohio, December 14, 1836. His father, John Goodin, was a man of ability and had served as county treasurer of Seneca county for several terms; also as state senator; and was agent for the Wyandot Indians at Upper Sandusky. He died in Kenton, Hardin county, January 20, 1877. The mother, Elizabeth Kishler Goodin, was of German extraction, and died at Kenton in 1858, leaving a family of seven children. John R. Goodin received his education at Kenton, and was admitted to the bar in 1857. In 1858 he married Miss Naomi Monroe, and in 1859 they settled in Humbolt, Allen county, Kansas. He was elected a member of the legislature in 1866, and in 1867 elected judge of the district court for the Seventh district, serving from January 13, 1868 to February 1, 1875, when he resigned to take his seat in congress, which he held one term. In 1877 he resumed his law practice in Humbolt, but a few years later (1883) he removed to Wyandotte (now Kansas City) Kansas, where he continued the practice of his profession until his death, which occurred December 18, 1885.

Mr. Goodin was a remarkable man of many gifts; an orator of no mean ability and a brilliant conversationalist; possessed consummate tact, a clear head and sound judgment; was never a student, but was able to assimilate quickly the best from the researches of others, and was remarkably ready with tongue or pen. He was a Democrat, but was retained in office in an overwhelming Republican district.

James C. Howe was born in Kenton, Ohio, October 13, 1854, and was one of a family of eleven children. He received his education in the public schools of this city, and at the age of sixteen began learning the printer's trade in the office of the *Hardin County Republican*. From youth James C. Howe evinced an interest in public life, in military affairs, in politics and in business; so that though he died in the very prime of life, his had been a busy and useful career.

In 1880, when only twenty-six years old, he was elected city clerk, and two years later re-elected. In 1884 he was chosen clerk of the court and held that office two terms. Before this he had been city editor of the *Republican*, resigning that position to accept a place in the First National Bank as assistant cashier, which he held until made clerk of the court by the votes of the people. He was one of the organizers of the Kenton Hardware Company, and, as superintendent of the plant, labored hard to build up the fortunes of this large manufacturing concern. His business ability was marked, and under his administration the plant prospered.

On November 9, 1878, Mr. Howe enlisted in Company K, Seventh Regular, Ohio National Guard and rose rapidly through the different ranks of the service. A month after enlisting (January, 1878) he became corporal. Following this, promotions came rapidly. July, 1878, saw him first sergeant; May 24, 1879, second lieutenant, and first lieutenant, July 11, 1881. Later he became captain, and on February 11, 1886, was elected colonel of the regiment. About this time the name was changed from Seventh to Second, and by this title it was ever afterwards known.

All this time his interest in politics did not wane, and he was several times county chairman of the executive committee, serving in that capacity for his party when William McKinley first ran for governor of Ohio. He was also on the state executive committee, and did much efficient work for the man who afterwards rose to the highest office in the United States. When McKinley became governor he tendered the office of assistant adjutant general to Mr. Howe, and it was accepted. He resigned his place at the Kenton Hardware Company, and had his headquarters in Columbus, Ohio, though still keeping his home in this city. In 1892 Adjutant General Pocock resigned, and Mr. Howe was promoted to his place, a position that he filled with credit to himself and the state as long as William McKinley's two terms as chief executive of the state lasted.

After retiring from the office of adjutant general, Mr. Howe purchased the *Hardin County Republican* and the *Kenton Daily Republican* from E. L. Millar, and became editor, as well as proprietor of both papers. However, he did not continue long in the newspaper business, disposing of his interests to William M. Beckman in February, 1895. In July of the same year President McKinley appointed him general

agent of the Department of Justice, a position which he held until his death. General Howe had only been at the head of this work a few months, when he came home ill from a trip connected with business for the Department, and after suffering two weeks from typhoid fever in a malignant form passed away November 1, 1897.

Aside from his business and military duties, General Howe took great pleasure in the work of secret societies and attained the rank of brigadier general in the Uniformed Rank of Knights of Pythias. He was also a prominent Mason, Odd Fellow and Elk, all of which organizations were represented at his funeral. In his home life General Howe was a devoted husband and father.

General Howe was married in 1877, to Miss Amanda Downing, and two children came to bless their home. One of these, Warren Howe, died several years before his father passed away, and the other, Miss Mabel, a favorite of President and Mrs. McKinley, in 1900, when not quite sixteen years old.

General Howe's funeral was one of the largest ever held in Kenton, and was attended by the entire Ninth Regiment Knights of Pythias; Adjutant General Axline and nearly all of the governor's staff; a large number of state officials; distinguished citizens from all parts of the state and the other secret orders to which the dead man belonged, together with all the citizens of Kenton. The business houses were all closed during the funeral, as a token of respect, and the floral offerings were most profuse and beautiful. President and Mrs. McKinley sent a telegram of condolence, as did many other distinguished friends unable to attend the services, and the remains were laid to rest in Grove cemetery. Company G, of this city, in which General Howe had enlisted as a private just twenty years before, fired a salute over the grave, and his busy, useful life was ended.

Dr. Henry A. Tobey was born just over the Hardin county line, in Union county, but much of his young manhood was spent at Mt. Victory, and he always referred to that little city as his native place. So it is fitting that his great and useful life should be remembered in this volume. He was born on a farm, April 6, 1852, and received his early education in the country schools, and the village school at Mt. Victory. For a time he had a little tin store in this village, but friends, recognizing his ability, persuaded him to enter college. In 1870 and 1871 he was a student at the Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware, and afterward read medicine with the late Dr. James Watt of Kenton. He then entered the Miami Medical College of Cincinnati, from which he graduated with high honors in 1875. He formed a partnership with Dr. Henry Conklin, of Sidney, after graduation, and continued in practice there until in 1877, when he was appointed assistant physician of the Columbus State Hospital for the Insane. In 1880 he was called to take charge of the Dayton Asylum for the Insane, being at the time the youngest man who had ever held the position in the state.

In 1884 Dr. Tobey decided to once more enter private practice, and located at Lima, Ohio, but two years later he was prevailed upon to take charge of the new State Hospital for the Insane at Toledo. He opened this institution and continued at its head many years, his ability being recognized by all, and his work among the unfortunate patients attracting attention from noted specialists all over the United States. All who came in contact with Dr. Tobey recognized at once his rare tact in dealing with people, his devotion to duty and his unbounded charity in the broadest sense of that expressive word. Hardin county people who knew him personally speak of him in the highest terms, and say that to the day of his death he cherished the memory of his boyhood friends and surroundings.

On September 8, 1881, Dr. Tobey married Miss Minnie Conklin of Sidney, Ohio, and they had an ideal home at Toledo. Mrs. Tobey died a few years before her husband passed away, but three daughters survive them. In 1892 Dr. Tobey left the Toledo hospital on account of failing health, and lived retired until death claimed him August 18, 1908. His work will never be forgotten, for, as the founder and head of the great institution in Toledo for Ohio's unfortunate citizens, he left a monument that will endure longer than a marble one.

Dr. John Wesley Hill was born in Putnam county, Ohio, May 8, 1863. He is the son of John Wesley and Elizabeth Hill, the former being a retired minister of the Methodist Episcopal church, now living at Ada, Ohio. John Wesley, Jr., like most of the sons of Methodist ministers, lived in various communities, though most of his education was obtained at the common schools of Ada, and afterward at the Ohio Northern University, that place. He came to Hardin county in 1870, and from that time on has resided much in Ada. He received the degrees of D. D. and LL. D. from President Lehr of the university, and at the age of twenty-one began preaching at Sprague, Washington. However, his first public work was when, as a youth, he stumped the state of Indiana for James G. Blaine. Later, he took a course at Baldwin University and then entered the Boston Theological Seminary.

Through the various churches in which he preached Dr. Hill rose rapidly, until he now occupies the pulpit of the Metropolitan Temple, of New York City, a large institutional church which he found burdened with a $50,000 debt. This debt has been provided for and the church is on a solid financial basis. It contains a large pipe organ, in memory of President McKinley, and other notable features. During the campaign of 1908 Dr. Hill accompanied Mr. Taft on his Western tour, speaking everywhere for the presidential candidate, and during the summer of 1909 he occupied the pulpit of the Marlebone Presbyterian church in London, England.

CHAPTER IX.

SOCIAL, RELIGIOUS AND EDUCATIONAL STATUS

THE COUNTY BY TOWNSHIPS—BLANCHARD, BUCK, CESSNA, DUDLEY, GOSHEN, HALE, JACKSON, LYNN, LIBERTY, MCDONALD, MARION, PLEASANT, ROUNDHEAD, TAYLOR CREEK AND WASHINGTON.

BLANCHARD TOWNSHIP. Outside of Dunkirk, which has a large and elegant school building, Blanchard township has seven rural schools. No. 1, Maple Grove, is located three miles northeast of Dunkirk; No. 2, Woods school, one and one-half miles northeast of Dunkirk; No. 3, Oak Harbor, one mile east of Dunkirk; No. 4, Sixteen, three miles southeast of Dunkirk; No. 5, Bridgeport, four miles southeast of Dunkirk; No. 6, Buckeye, two and one-half miles south of Dunkirk, and No. 7, Rose Run, one mile south of Dunkirk. These are all substantial brick buildings, in which school is held eight months each year.

There are three country churches in Blanchard township: Blanchard River Church of Christ, Harris Chapel, Methodist Episcopal and Bridgeport Christian church. Blanchard River (Disciples), which is three miles east of Dunkirk, was organized in the schoolhouse on section 16, summer of 1874, by Rev. Philip Axline, with the following members: David and Charity Higgings, Thomas Chamberlain and wife, and Isaac and Emily Miller. A little later a church was built and dedicated by Rev. William Dowling of Kenton, but in the disastrous cyclone of 1887 the building was utterly destroyed, scarcely a trace of it being left. However, this brave congregation rebuilt in a short time and now have a congregation of about sixty. A good Sunday school is kept up, and the attendance averages about fifty. The following ministers have served this church: Revs. Axline, Dowling, Griffin, Adam Moore, Skates, Grimm, Pierson, Ferrol, Oaldecker, Galliger and Stewart.

Blanchard Christian church was organized December 2, 1866, by Elder N. Hurd, in the Miller school house on Section 16, with twenty-nine members, most of them coming from the Johnson, Thompson, Hinebaugh, Hurd, McLain, Fry, Hull, McCloud and Steele families. They held their meetings in the school house until the summer of 1875, when they erected their present church. It was dedicated July, 1875, by

Rev. A. C. Hanger. The following pastors have served here: N. Hurd, Elijah Grubb, H. H. Holverstott, A. Leonard, C. W. Rimer, Chapman Hunt and Hance. This church has a membership of about fifty.

Harris Chapel Methodist Episcopal church was organized in the Miller school house January 1, 1869, by Rev. F. Plumb, with twelve members. In 1871 they erected their present church, which was dedicated in 1873. The following pastors have preached in this church since 1868: Revs. Francis Plumb, John C. Miller, I. N. Smith, J. M. Longfellow, Joseph Wykes, W. W. Lance, L. O. Cook, John Graham, Joseph H. Cater, W. R. Shultx, W. W. Winter, J. C. Clemens, J. T. Pope, J. W. Hill, E. A. Strother, L. H. Lindsey and W. W. Curl. Church and Sunday school have an average attendance of about sixty.

The Dunkirk cemetery is situated on the Kenton and Dunkirk pike, one-half mile south of the latter city. It was first a private burial place on the farm of Levi Bodley, and the first person buried there was a stranger, who came to Dunkirk to work and died in 1835. Mr. Bodley afterwards donated the land to the township trustees and it is now in their hands as a public cemetery. It is now one of the prettiest country or village cemeteries in the county, and in it are resting many soldiers and pioneers. It is well kept up and presents a neat, trim appearance at all seasons.

A pioneer cemetery is located on the old Fry farm some distance from Dunkirk, but all traces of it will soon be lost.

Buck Township is one of the most progressive and enlightened of the fifteen separate organizations that compose Hardin county, and stands in the front rank of social, religious and intellectual life. Many of the children of this township have graduated from the Kenton high school, and many are now in the various higher institutions of learning of this and other states.

Buck township has ten school districts, each one furnished with a substantial brick schoolhouse, well built, well lighted and furnished with modern facilities for teaching. In each of these schools a term of eight consecutive months of school is held every year, and a high standard of scholarship is kept up, the children going direct from the schools in the country to high schools, where they make good records. No. 1 is known as the Six Mile school, and is located about three miles west of Kenton on the Roundhead pike; No. 2, Wolf Creek, is situated near the stream of that name five miles south of Kenton on the Mt. Victory pike; No. 3, Enterprise, five miles south of Kenton on the Bellefontaine pike; No. 4, Spring Grove, two miles south on Bellefontaine pike; No. 5, Maple Grove, four and one-half miles south of Ridgeway pike; No. 6, Champion, four and one-half miles south on Taylor Creek pike; No. 7, Compromise, two miles east of Mt. Victory pike on a mud road; No. 8, Espy Grove, two miles south of Kenton on Mt. Victory pike;

No. 9, Black and White, six miles south of Kenton on Mt. Victory pike, and No. 10, Scioto Valley, two miles west of Kenton on the new pike. Only one of these buildings (Compromise) is on a mud road.

Outside of South Kenton, which is in Buck township, there is but one church—Wolf Creek Methodist Episcopal church, or Wilson Chapel. This society was organized by Elder Roberts in the old schoolhouse, in 1852, with six persons as members, all of whom are now dead. They were: James and Matilda Richards, Leonard and Mary Richards and Henry G. and Martha Johnson. All of these charter members now sleep in the cemetery just across the road from the church. In 1873 the present church was built at a cost of about $1,250, and was dedicated that year by Rev. T. H. Wilson, for whom it was named. Among the ministers who have served the people here are: Revs. Rinehart, Leonard Cook, Philip Lemasters, William Dunlap, James C. Clemons, D. W. Day, William Smith, James Gowdy, W. F. Spencer, John Parlette, Daniel Carter, J. W. Barnes, E. Snow, W. D. Philpot, J. F. Newcomb, Webster Powell, W. T. Stockstill, David G. Hall and J. J. Richards (the present incumbent). For many years Wolf Creek church was attached to Mt. Victory, but for the past ten years it has been connected with South Kenton for preaching purposes, the minister residing there. About 1889 a tower was added to the building at a cost of two hundred dollars, and in 1907 an addition at the rear for social purposes, costing more than three hundred dollars. The present membership is about sixty. There is also a Sunday school in connection with the church, of about sixty-five members. The ladies of the society have a flourishing Finance Society, and have accomplished much for the church during the few years they have been organized. Mr. James Spar is the superintendent of the Sunday school, with Mr. Kenrick Kennedy as assistant. Mrs. D. Kennedy is the efficient president of the Ladies Aid Society.

The Wolf Creek cemetery lying just across the road from the church, was laid out in 1879, and though comparatively close to the Grove cemetery of Kenton, is largely used as a burying place, even by citizens of Kenton. It is well kept up and contains many fine monuments. At first one and one-half acres of ground were purchased of Samuel Mentzer, but from time to time it was found necessary to enlarge it, until now it covers seven acres. It is well drained, admirably located and beautifully kept up, a regular sexton being employed for this purpose. There are few country cemeteries anywhere that are better looked after than this, and many persons who have seen it pronounce it the finest rural burying place in the county. The first trustees were: P. F. Latimer, M. D. L. Mentzer, E. L. Butler, Z. O. Hatcher and Jacob Everhart, all of whom, with the exception of Mr. Mentzer, are now buried in the cemetery. The present trustees are M. D. L. Mentzer, A. L. Zuck, Henry Myers, George Ansley and A. E. Mallow.

Located close to the Mentzer Clay Works, on the road connecting the

Mt. Victory and Ridgeway pikes, is the Wolf Creek Grange Hall, the home of a flourishing grange which is mentioned elsewhere in this volume. It is a substantial frame structure which was erected in 1900 at a cost of $300. This grange is in a flourishing condition, with seventy-one enthusiastic members, and meetings are held regularly. Occasionally a supper or entertainment is given, and the organization contributes much to the social life of the community.

Buck township is also the home of Friendship Club, an account of which is given elsewhere, and from time to time various literary societies have flourished at the different schoolhouses. Calhoun Park, located on the bank of Taylor creek, about one mile south of Kenton, is a favorite resort for picnics and social gatherings, and has been fitted up by the water works authorities with seats, a shelter building and various other conveniences, making it an attractive little park for pleasure seekers,

Dr. Guy Potter Benton, who is the present head of Miami University at Oxford, Ohio, was born in Buck township, his old home being a little southwest of Calhoun park on the Bellefontaine pike, and other citizens of this township are doing good work at home and in various parts of the state.

Cessna Township has six schoolhouses located as follows: No. 1, Salem School, near the Salem church, in the southeast corner of Section 2; No. 2, Pleasant Hill, southwest corner of Section 5; No. 3, Shingle School, on Shingle pike on west line of Section 25; No. 4, Ried's School, northeast corner of Section 10; No. 5, Bateson, in northeast corner of Section 23, and No. 6, Beech Grove, midway on west line of Section 15, on south side of Kenton and Lima pike.

Cessna township has many cemeteries, some of which are abandoned wholly or in part as burial places, but all of which are well looked after by the trustees. The owners of lots also take an interest in keeping up these sacred spots, and none of them are given over to weeds and disorder, as was common some years ago with country cemeteries.

Ft. McArthur cemetery is merely a little plot of ground in the woods on the George Heil farm, in which lie the remains of sixteen soldiers of the War of 1812. This little burying place was the earliest cemetery of the county, being nearly one hundred years old. No tombstones mark the last resting places of the heroes, but it is probable that in the near future Congress, or some patriotic organization, will take the matter in hand and suitably mark these long neglected graves.

Cessna cemetery lies near the intersection of the Range Line road and Traeger pike, and is the last resting place of the man who was the first settler in this township and gave it his name—Charles Cessna. While not used by the residents of this vicinity exclusively as a burying place, some of the people whose ancestors lie here still use it as a burying

ground. According to some of the old residents, this cemetery was laid out before 1840. It was beautifully located and is not in the least neglected.

Bunn, or Wheeler cemetery is located quite close to the Ft. McArthur cemetery on the south line of Section 5. It is fenced and cared for, but wholly abandoned as a place of burial, the last grave being dug there many years ago. Many of the pioneers of this section lie buried there, and being in the hands of the trustees of the township it will be respected and cared for, which cannot be said of the numerous little private cemeteries all over the county, many of which are now being farmed over, and all traces of them lost.

Huntersville cemetery is located about one-half mile from Huntersville, in Cessna township. It is well kept up, mostly by the trustees, but a portion of it is under the control of an incorporated organization. In this cemetery, which is still used by the residents of Cessna and Marion townships, are buried many of the oldest settlers of Hardin county. It is well located and presents a beautiful appearance in summer, with its well trimmed sod, fine monuments and neat appearance in general.

The old log church, which was erected about 1840 on Joseph Wilson's farm in section 1, stood right in the center of Salem cemetery. It was, in truth, a church-yard in those days, for the remains of the pioneers were buried all about the little building their hands helped to fashion. About 1870 or 1871 the log church became unfit for use, and it was decided to erect the new frame church on its present site, about a mile west of the cemetery. Of course no trace of the old church remains, but the cemetery is kept up and still used by descendants of the pioneers and other citizens, as a resting place for the dead.

Obenour cemetery is located near the north central part of section 4, not far from the Washington and Cessna township line. At one time a Methodist Episcopal church stood near the cemetery, but all trace of it is now gone.

A short distance from the Fairview church, on a cross road, lies Fairview cemetery, on section 23. This is in general use among people living in the vicinity, and has many good monuments in memory of the dead.

Smith cemetery is located in Washington township, across the road from Cessna, but is a joint cemetery for both townships. An old resident of that section gave it his name, as it was located on his land, and the names on the monuments show that many of the pioneers of both townships are lying here.

There are two churches in Cessna township—Salem and Fairview, both of which are Methodist Episcopal.

Fairview church is located on the Lima pike, six miles west of Kenton. This church was built in 1894, at a cost of $1,500, by a little society made up of members of other churches who had moved into the

neighborhood, and the remains of the society that had held services for some years in a schoolhouse west of the present church. At first it had a membership of only twenty-three, but it is now a flourishing congregation, with services held every two weeks in charge of Rev. J. C. Crider. There is a Sunday school of seventy-five members, with Irvin Foit as superintendent; an Epworth League that is well attended, and a Ladies' Aid Society, in connection with the church. Miss Lucy Sparang is president of the Epworth League, and Mrs. A. H. Fulton, of the Ladies Aid Society. During the past two years the church has been repainted and repapered, a wood house built, a cement porch placed in front, and a fine new piano purchased. All these improvements cost about five hundred dollars.

Salem Methodist Episcopal church was organized in 1836 at the home of Joseph and Martha Wilson; with the following people as charter members: Joseph and Martha Wilson, Keziah Cessna, Isaac Kinnear and wife, Henry Kyle and wife, and several others. Henry Kyle was the first class leader. Meetings were held at the Wilson home until 1837, when a log church was built on the site of the present Salem cemetery, which was used till 1855. The meetings were then held in the schoolhouse until the present church was erected in 1870, about half a mile west of the old location. The trustees at that time were John D. Cessna, Chester A. Hatch and W. H. Martin. The church, which cost $1,000, was completed in 1871 and dedicated by Rev. Thomas Harvey Wilson. The class leaders then were J. D. Cessna and Chester A. Hatch, and the membership was about one hundred. At present the membership is twenty-seven, with Rev. J. C. Crider as pastor. E. S. Kaylor is the class leader, and the trustees are E. S. Kaylor, N. S. Martin, H. D. Alexander and W. G. Cook. The Sunday school has a membership of about thirty, and Lloyd Hemmerly is the superintendent. The Ladies' Aid Society has twenty members, and the president is Mrs. Mollie Kaylor.

Dudley Township has ten schoolhouses, not counting the one in Hepburn. No. 1, Morison, is located one mile west and one-fourth mile north of Pfeiffer's Station on the Morison and Bloom pike; No 2, Mt. Pisgah, on the Old Sandusky road, one-half mile south of Pfeiffer; No. 3, Shecklar, one mile east and one-half mile north of Hepburn; No. 4, Kelly School, southwest of Pfeiffer Station about two miles; No. 5, Pleasant Hill, one mile south and one-half mile east of Pfeiffer; No. 6, Hampton, two miles south and one mile east of Pfeiffer; No. 7, Wild Cat, two miles south and two east of Pfeiffer; No. 8, Ballenger, two miles south and one-fourth mile west of Pfeiffer; No. 9, Scioto Valley, one and one-fourth miles south of Pfeiffer, and No. 10, Dusang, three and one-half miles south and one and one-half miles east of Pfeiffer.

Outside Hepburn there are three country churches in Dudley town-

ship. There are two United Brethren churches, both bearing the name—Otterbein, located one and one-half miles south of Pfeiffer on the Mt. Victory and Pfeiffer pike, one liberal in policy and the other radical.

Rinehart Methodist Episcopal church is located two miles south of Pfeiffer, on the Mt. Victory and Pfeiffer pike, close to the United Brethren churches. There are three cemeteries in Dudley township not including the Hepburn cemetery. Morison cemetery is three-fourths of a mile east of Pfeiffer, on the Kenton pike. Lee cemetery is one-fourth mile east of Pfeiffer. Otterbein cemetery is located near the churches of that name, south of Pfeiffer.

In the community north of Mt. Victory about three miles is found the Rinehart Methodist Episcopal church, built by Rev. D. B. Rinehart, in whose honor the church is named. Methodism was first organized in this community about the year 1836, by Enos Holmes, with the following charter members: Henry Jackson and wife, Henry Burris and wife and Henry Shanks and wife. The following ministers served it: Lantley, Armstrong, Ward, Brakefield, Burgess, McKnapp, Gunley, Belle, Godman, Mickerson, James and Day. Under the pastorate of Brother Day the society was dropped. About three years after it was dropped, it was reorganized by the Rev. John K. Ford and was added to the work known as Scioto Mission. The services were again held at the home of Francis Lattimore; then, at the different schoolhouses, last of which was the one located just south across the road from the present church.

In 1873 the present church was built, under the pastorate of Rev. D. B. Rinehart, at a cost of $1,244, and was dedicated by Harvey Wilson of Kenton. It has always belonged to the Mt. Victory charge, being served by the pastors indicated in the Mt. Victory record found elsewhere. In 1908 the church was repaired at a cost of $500 and made to appear new. The church has given one of her sons to the ministry, Joshua Smith. Very few country charges are as faithful to the services and as loyal and true to their pastor as this one. Harmony and good will have always reigned and the peace sung by the angels has a response in the hearts of the members.

Goshen Township. Although Goshen township has no town nor railroad, it is one of the most progressive in the county, and its citizens are alive to the best interests of education, religion and progress. It has eight schoolhouses, all first class brick buildings and located as follows: No. 1, Millar School, on the Millar pike in the southwestern part of the township; McGuiggin, or Upper Dublin, two miles east of Pfeiffer Station, on Millar pike; Hottentot, northwestern part of the township; No. 4, Hopewell, on Kenton and Marseilles pike near the center part of the township; No. 5, Georgetown, on Georgetown pike two miles east of Hopewell; No. 6, Flower, northeast of Hottentot; No. 8, Pumphrey, or Lower Dublin, one and one-half miles northeast of Upper Dublin;

No. 9, Pfeiffer School, on Millar pike eight miles east of Kenton. District No. 7, the Ridgeway School, on the county line road, was sold in 1908 to Grand and Montgomery townships in Marion county, but Goshen township pupils still go to school there.

Goshen township has many churches, seven being located within its borders.

St. John's Lutheran church was organized about 1848, with about twenty families. For a time they had no house of worship, but in 1850 built the present frame church on the Kenton and Marion pike about seven miles from Kenton. The church has grown, as Goshen has a large German population, and it has always been attached to the Kenton church of this denominatiin. Services are held every Sunday afternoon and a flourishing Sunday school is kept up. The present minister is Rev. Henry Katterjohn of Kenton, pastor of the St. John's Evangelical church of that place. The present membership is about one hundred, with about the same number in the Sunday school. Mrs. Lewis Range is the superintendent of the Sunday school.

Salem German Reformed church was organized in September, 1860, by Rev. Ruhl, with fifteen charter members. The first pastor was Rev. William Peuter. Services were held in the Lutheran church building until 1875, when the present church was erected. This society was always connected with the Kenton church of that denomination, and the same pastors have labored in both places. The list given for the Kenton church is the same that might be given here. A Sunday school has been kept up for many years, and at present has about 125 members. H. L. Sherman is the superintendent. The congregation at present numbers about one hundred and forty, and is in charge of Rev. Morgan A. Peters of Kenton, pastor of the Reformed church there.

Hopewell United Brethren church was organized in 1870 by Rev. Thomas McKinney, with seven charter members. Previous to building the present church, which was erected in 1872, they met in the schoolhouse near by, and held church services and Sunday school. The church cost about $750, and was dedicated September 8, 1872, by Rev. Shuey of Dayton. This church has done good work in the community, and is still in a flourishing condition. At present Rev. Myers of Hepburn, has charge of it, and the congregation numbers about seventy-seven. A good Sunday school in charge of Miss Etta Burnside, as superintendent, is kept up, and has a membership of sixty-five.

About fifteen years ago the congregation of the United Brethren divided, one part holding to the present church, and the other building for themselves a new edifice and calling it Oak Grove. This faction of the church is known as the radical branch. For some years services were held in this church, but for two or three years it has been closed. The congregation was not large enough to hold together, so it gradually fell into decay and the building is closed.

McKendre Chapel is a church of the Methodist Episcopal faith, located in the Pumphrey neighborhood. It was organized in 1859, with thirty-one members. The first church was erected in 1860 at a cost of about $900, and was dedicated in February, 1860, by Rev. M. P. Gaddis. In time the congregation outgrew this building, and in 1902 the present beautiful structure was erected at a cost of $4,300. It was dedicated May 10, 1902, by Rev. J. H. Fitzwater. The main room of the church is thirty-two by fifty and the Sunday school room twenty by twenty-four. A flourishing Sunday school is kept up in charge of LeRoy Hensel as superintendent, and the average attendance is one hundred. There are about one hundred members in the congregation who belong to the church. Rev. H. Hodge is the present pastor.

Asbury church, which was the first religious organization in Goshen township, is located on the northwest corner of Section 30, on the Kenton and Marseilles pike, about six miles east of Kenton. This society was organized in 1840, with seventeen members, and a church was built in 1859 at a cost of $13,000. The church was dedicated June 5, 1859, by Elder E. C. Gavitt. In 1883 the church was remodeled and re-dedicated at a cost of $600, under the pastorate of Rev. Jason Young. In 1900 the church was again remodeled slightly, the interior papered and the whole painted at a cost of $300, under the leadership of Rev. W. H. Powell; and in 1907 the vestibule and tower were added, a cement foundation placed under the building, a new bell and new seats purchased, and the church repaired inside and outside at a cost of $1,500. Rev. G. F. Kinnear had charge of the church when the last repairs were made, and it was dedicated by Rev. F. H. Essert. A Sunday school is kept up with Mr. Addison Keekler as superintendent. The present membership is twenty-seven.

Baptist church, situated on the County Line road between Marion and Hardin counties, has a small membership. It was established in 1904 and is of the Old School Baptist denomination. No Sunday school is connected with it, and at present it has no pastor. It has nine members.

Goshen township has two Grange Halls—the Millar Grange, located in the southwestern, and the Maple Grange, in the northeastern part of the township.

The Goshen township hall stands near the central part of the township and is used for voting and other purposes. It was built in 1883 and is located on the Kenton and Marseilles pike.

The McKendre cemetery, near the church of the same name, is the only public burying ground in the township, but there are several private graveyards. Many of the Goshen township people own lots in Grove cemetery and bury their dead there. The McKendre cemetery is located about seven and one-half miles east of Kenton, and contains

about one acre. It is a very beautiful country cemetery, containing many handsome monuments, and it is well kept up by the lot owners and trustees of the township.

Hale Township. The schools of Hale township, not including those of Mt. Victory and Ridgeway, are located as follows: Shiloh (No. 4), one and one-fourth miles northwest of Ridgeway; Beach Grove (No. 8), one and one-half miles west of Mt. Victory; Rush Creek (No. 7), two miles south of Mt. Victory; Lynn Wood (No. 1), a joint district between Union and Hardin counties; Grassy Point (No. 2), three miles north of Ridgeway on the Kenton pike; Pleasant Grove (No. 0), two miles north of Mt. Victory; McDonald Creek (No. 5), three miles east of Mt. Victory, and Schertzer (No. 9), four miles east of Mt. Victory.

Hale township has two rural churches. The Pleasant Grove Christian church was organized April 3, 1872, at the Pleasant Grove school house with twelve charter members. Meetings were held in the school house until September 1878, when the present neat frame church was erected at a cost of about $1,000. It was dedicated in October, 1878, by Rev. N. Summerbelle. The congregation is not as large at present as in the early history of the church, but services are still held regularly, and a Sunday school is kept up. This church is located on the Kenton and Mt. Victory pike, about three miles north of Mt. Victory.

At one time a flourishing congregation of the Methodist Protestant denomination worshiped in a frame church near Grassy Point, but some years ago the church disbanded and the building was moved away.

Rev. Philip Bauer of Kenton, of the First Baptist church, holds services occasionally in the Grassy Point schoolhouse, and a Sunday school is kept up there. It was organized several years ago by Rev. Bauer and R. E. Boals and does good work in the community.

In pioneer times Hale township had a number of private cemeteries, most of which are now abandoned. One of these on the Eddy homestead contains the bodies of many pioneers who fell victims to the dread "milk sickness" in the 30s. No one buries there now, and it has not been very well kept up, owing to the fact that it is back off the road, and inaccessible. It is a small, private burying ground, and it is not likely the bodies will ever be moved.

The Baldwin cemetery was another private graveyard located on the farm of Rev. Henry Baldwin at Grassy Point. About the time the Wolf Creek cemetery on the Kenton and Mt. Victory pike was laid out and opened to the public, all the bodies resting in the Baldwin cemetery were removed and taken to the new cemetery. Since that time no bodies have been buried on this farm.

The old Mt. Victory cemetery within the limits of the town was given to the public as a burying place by Cyrus Dille, about 1840, and was used for a long time, but is now abandoned. It contains many

bodies of the pioneers, and will probably be always kept up, though not now used for its former purpose.

The Hale township cemetery is located on the pike leading from Mt. Victory to Ridgeway, and is a beautiful plot of ground containing about two acres. This cemetery was laid out in 1881, but since then many bodies have been moved there from other cemeteries, and people from all over the township, including Mt. Victory and Ridgeway, have purchased lots and helped in the work of beautifying the place. It stands on a high knoll overlooking Panther creek, where it is easily drained, and contains many beautiful and substantial monuments. On account of its location it seems appropriately named, as it can be reached from all parts of the township, and doubtless in time will be the only large cemetery of that section.

The Schertzer cemetery is located on lands now owned by Chas. Harter, two miles south and three miles east of Mt. Victory. This cemetery was donated to the Church of God by Hannah Schertzer about thirty-five or forty years ago, and has since been enlarged. It is the chief burying ground of that part of the county, and is kept in good condition by the people who own lots there.

The Church of God stands near this cemetery, and services are held there regularly. About eight years ago the church was remodeled and is now a very pretty little rural edifice for the worship of God.

In a little log cabin near the Indian gathering place, Grassy Point, Nehemiah Green was born, though the family lived there only a few years before removing to Pleasant township. Nehemiah Green was afterwards governor of Kansas.

The ladies of Hale township have a flourishing Riding Club, which has furnished social diversion for its members for several years.

Jackson Township has seven rural schools outside Patterson and Forest. No. 1, Center school is located one mile west of Forest; No. 2, Elm Grove, two miles west of Forest; No. 3, Shady Grove, two miles west of Patterson; No. 4, Hazel Brush, two miles southwest of Patterson; No. 5, Eureka, near Eureka church; No. 6, McElree, on McElree pike, and No. 7, near Herzog's lime kiln, called Lime Kiln school.

Jackson township has two cemeteries aside from the one near Forest, the Hueston Burying Place, two miles west of Forest, and the Patterson cemetery close to Patterson. The Hueston cemetery is the last resting place of many of the Jackson township pioneers, as it was laid out in 1831, more as a private burying place than a public one, though later many of the pioneers were laid to rest there. The Patterson cemetery was purchased somewhere during the years between 1850 and 1860. Both are well kept little country cemeteries and the tombstones show the names of the men and women who helped develop this township.

The churches of this township are the Mount Olivet Methodist Protestant church, on county line between Hancock and Hardin counties, and the Eureka church, which is a Methodist Episcopal congregation on McKinley pike one and one-half miles south of Patterson. Eureka church was built about 1885 and is a substantial frame structure. At present there is a membership of forty, with a flourishing Sunday school of eighty members. John Cooper is the efficient superintendent of the Sunday school.

Jackson township has no Grange nor township halls.

Lynn Township has seven rural schools, not including the one in the village of Foraker. The Garwood school is located on the Wagner farm on the Irons road; the Norman school near the Norman cemetery; Independent on Roundhead pike five miles west of Kenton; Gunn schoolhouse, at the junction of Gunn and Roundhead pikes; Lynn Valley, near the Lynn Valley church; Elmwood, on Ewing and Sells pike, and Flynn, at junction of Cutts road and Wallace pike. These are all neat, substantial buildings in which school is held eight months each year.

There is a township hall used for voting purposes and public meetings near the Lynn Valley church, which was erected a few years ago. It is a good frame building well suited to all township needs.

For nearly seventy years the Norman cemetery has received the dead of this section, and it is one of the beautiful little burying grounds for which the county is noted. It lies on the Richland pike, one mile south of the Roundhead pike, and is well situated as regards drainage. The tombstones show pioneer names and early dates, as well as the records of those who have died in recent years. It is well kept up and contains many fine monuments, including a cannon set up as a memorial to the soldiers buried there.

The only church in the township, aside from the one at Foraker, is the Lynn Valley Methodist Episcopal church at the junction of the Ewing and Sells pike and the Piper and Wilkin pike, about four and one half miles west of Kenton. This society was organized in 1876 by Rev. J. S. G. Reeder, with only five members in the Piper schoolhouse. These charter members were: Mary Miller, Sarah Dulen, Mary Hill, Anna Bradley and J. H. Carder. In 1881 they built a frame church at a cost of $1,600 which was dedicated January 1, 1882, by Rev. D. Rutledge. In time this growing congregation found the old brick church inadequate to its needs, and under the leadership of Rev. W. T. Stockstill, then pastor of the charge, steps were taken to erect a larger one. In August, 1902, the initial meeting was held, and it was decided to tear down the old building and use the material for a new one combined with much new material. The result was one of the most beautiful rural churches of Ohio, and one of the most complete in its furnishings. It was dedicated in June, 1903, by Rev. L. A. Belt, of Kenton.

It cost, with furnishings, $5,000, and is the pride of the whole community. The art glass windows, the style of architecture, the location and all, combine to make it what the congregation claim for it—one of the neatest and most beautiful country churches anywhere. It contains a large auditorium, and a good sized room for the Sunday school, with six class rooms separate from the main room. These, together with the Sunday school room, may be opened to connect with the church proper, giving additional room when necessary. It is heated by a hot air furnace and is modern in every respect. The basement, except the furnace and coal rooms, is unfinished, but it is designed, when complete, to provide a good place for socials and other meetings. A flourishing Sunday school in charge of Will Kinnear as superintendent has sixty members. An Epworth League for the young people is also one of the attractive features of the church work with thirty members. There are services every other Sunday morning and occasionally at night. Rev. J. C. Crider is the present pastor.

Liberty Township has eight good rural schools, not counting the public schools of Ada. They are as follows: McElroy, situated two miles east and two north of Ada; Rinehart, two miles north of Ada; Woods, two miles west and two north of Ada; Scott's Crossing, two miles east of Ada; Hosler, two miles west of Ada; Hoon, two miles south of Ada; Klingler, two miles south and two west of Ada, and the Mustard school, two miles east and two miles south of the city.

There is one Grange hall in Liberty township—Jefferson Grange, located two miles west of Ada.

The Liberty township hall is located in Ada for convenience.

The German Lutheran church is located four miles southwest of Ada, the Sugar Grove Methodist Episcopal church two miles east of the city, and Ames Chapel, another Methodist Episcopal church, is four miles northwest of Ada. These are the only country churches of the township, Ada being so advantageously situated that many of the country people can attend services there.

Liberty township has several rural cemeteries, among which are the Candler, St. Paul's and McElroy.

McDonald Township, which its residents claim has a larger area than any other sub-division of the county, at least has more schoolhouses than any other township. The large number of Marsh workers, as well as the number of small farms, accounts for the numerous schoolhouses, as well as the large area covered by McDonald. The schoolhouses are as follows: North McDonald, Stoddard, Wallace (two rooms), Possum Trot, Rice, Island Grove, Red, South McDonald, White, Harmony, Luger Head, Lawrence, Miller, Harrod and Lowrie.

At one time there were postoffices at Jumbo and Jump, but both have been discontinued.

Mt. Zion M. E. church is located one-fourth mile north of Jumbo. It is a substantial frame structure. At present it has about thirty members.

McDonald Christian church is located about one-half mile north of Jumbo, and was organized in 1842 by Elder Tingle. At first the little congregation met in the Lynn schoolhouse, but about 1866 they built a frame church, which lasted until 1881, when the present building was erected on the same site. The membership at present is eighty-two.

Harmony United Brethren church is located five miles north of Belle Center.

Flat Branch Church of Christ was organized, in 1906, by Rev. M. P. Gallier of Martel, Ohio, with thirteen charter members. A pretty frame church costing $2,000 was built in 1906. A Sunday school has been kept up from the first and is in charge of Superintendent J. F. Kissling. It has about twenty members. The church membership at present is about sixty. There is a Ladies' Aid Society in connection with the church.

There are two cemeteries in McDonald—Harvey and Fairview. Both of these are public burying grounds.

Marion Township. Alger and McGuffey have their own village schools, which are given elsewhere, and there are seven other schoolhouses in Marion township—No. 1, Rising Sun school, situated on section 11 (this was the old Huntersville school); No. 2, Kingsley school, on section 4; No. 3, Thompson, on section 5; No. 4, Brush College, on section 19; No. 5, Eureka, on section 31; No. 6, Wolverine, on section 20, and Lone Oak, No. 7, on section 21.

There are two cemeteries in Marion township, the Preston cemetery, located one mile east of Alger, and the Carman cemetery, one mile east of the old village of Maysville.

Aside from the Huntersville church, a description of which appears elsewhere, there are two rural churches in the township and both are United Brethren churches. Of course Alger and McGuffey have their houses of worship, but they are given with the descriptions of those towns.

Pleasant Chapel is located two miles south of the village of Alger and is regularly used by a fair sized congregation.

Pleasant Valley church was established about 1870, and is situated three and one-half miles southwest of Alger.

Pleasant Township has ten rural schools, including the one in the village of Grant which is really two rooms. They are located as follows: Infirmary, one mile west of Kenton near County Infirmary; Liberty, three and one-half miles northwest of Kenton on the Schoonover

road; Bethel, five miles north of Kenton on a mud road; Antioch, in the Winebrenner neighborhood, about seven miles from Kenton; Beech Grove, one-half mile west of Walnut Grove church; Grant, at the village of Grant (two rooms); Gray Eagle, three miles east of Kenton, between Millar and Marseilles pikes (Old Tymochtee school); Green Leaf, two miles north of town on the Forest pike; Greenwood, three and one-half miles northeast of Kenton, in Gerhach neighborhood; and Henpeck, two and one-half miles east of Kenton on the Hepburn pike.

Pleasant township has no township hall, being located so that Kenton can be reached by all citizens, and the offices of the township are there in convenient places. It is very easy for every citizen of the township to reach the county seat, so most public business is transacted there.

Grove cemetery, a description of which is given elsewhere, is located in this township, and there are several nearly abandoned private burying places.

Outside of Kenton there were four country churches in Pleasant township, but during the past year the Providence Baptist church near Bethel schoolhouse has been abandoned and the building sold. The members have moved away or gone into other churches, and the congregation gave up all attempt to have services some years ago. It had its beginning January 8, 1874, at the Bethel school, and for a time flourished, but at last it was impossible to carry on the work and the house was abandoned. The Providence Baptist church was erected in 1876 at a cost of $1,400, and it was sold and the society disbanded in 1908.

Walnut Grove United Brethren church is located on the Dunkirk pike about seven miles north of Kenton. The society was organized in 1863 at the Beech Grove schoolhouse by Rev. J. C. McBride with eight members, and for a time they used this schoolhouse as a meeting place. In 1874 the present building was erected at a cost of $1,000. It was dedicated November 12, 1874, by Bishop Weaver of the United Brethren church. Services are held every two weeks, and there is a flourishing Sunday school, with an enrollment of 125 members. There are 62 members in the society at present. A well attended Ladies' Aid and a C. E. Society are also connected with this organization. The following ministers have served this congregation. Some of the men whose names appear below were here four or five years, and some served at two different times: Revs. J. C. McBride, Lewis Johnson, D. R. Miller, A. W. Holden, W. McGinnis, J. W. Wagner, R. W. Wilgus, J. H. Kiracofe, W. S. Fields, W. H. Ogle, M. Miller, D. A. Johnston, J. P. Stewart, J W. Lower, B. A. Sutton, A. W. Ballenger, L. C. Reed, J. L. Luttrell, I. Imler, J. N. Helms, W. L. Waldo, C. N. Crabbs, J. O. Rhodes, D. C. DeFoe, C. A. Alexander and A. M. Smith.

The Grant M. E. church is given with the description of that station. About 1865 or 1870 a small frame church stood opposite the present Beech Grove schoolhouse and was used by a German Reformed

congregation, but in time the Kenton church of that denomination absorbed the congregation and the building fell into decay.

Liberty M. E. church was organized in 1842, with the following persons as charter members: Anna Cessna, Henry Kile and wife, Isaac Kinnear and wife, Henry Charlton and wife, Samuel Badley and wife and Henry Garrett and wife. The first meeting was held in a round log house situated on the Ballasty farm, which afterward burned down. After that it was held in a schoolhouse where Liberty school now stands.

Liberty chapel was joined to east Kenton circuit, under the pastorate of Daniel Carter, with William S. Paul, presiding elder, when completed. It was commenced in 1877 and finished the next year, costing about $1,400. It was dedicated Januray 8, 1878, by William S. Paul. The ground on which the church stands was donated by Fayette Schoonover and wife to the society. John Power was the first presiding elder when services were held in the schoolhouse.

The present membership is about twenty-seven. Rev. J. C. Crider is the pastor and Roy Holmes is superintendent of the Sunday school, which has an attendance of forty. There is a flourishing Ladies' Aid Society of about forty members in charge of the president, Mrs. Rosa Schoonover.

Roundhead Township: Outside of the village of Roundhead there are seven rural schools in this township. Shady Vale is located on the west side of the marsh; the Henkle and Hill schoolhouses on the Ada Pike; Ford school, on the Ford pike; Oak Grove, on the Huntsville pike; Prairie school, on the west county line, and Streets school on the Hill pike. These are all substantial buildings in which school is in session eight months each year.

There are four public cemeteries in Roundhead township and several private ones. The Roundhead cemetery lying near the town is a well kept little burying place containing about one-fourth of an acre of ground. As it was used as a burying place in 1836 it contains many of the bodies of the pioneers of that section. This is the old grave yard and might almost be said to lie in the village. While not now used as a burial place, it is fenced and carefully kept up.

The new Roundhead cemetery lies about one-fourth of a mile east of the village on a fine high piece of ground, and contains about two acres. This cemetery was laid off about 1880 and is well arranged and well kept. It contains many bodies of soldiers, as well as citizens who have died since the old burial place was abandoned.

The Henkle cemetery was laid out in pioneer days by Reuben Henkle and was in use as early as 1826. At first it was a private burial place, but in time was deeded to the trustees of the township for public purposes. It is located near the Henkle church, on the Ada and Roundhead pike.

Pleasant Hill cemetery is located near the church of that name also on the Ada and Roundhead pike, and is a beautiful little rural place to lay away the dead. Like the Roundhead cemetery, it was used in pioneer days, and the little plot soon became filled. Then the trustees gave the same name to a new location south of the church, which they purchased in 1879, and since then the dead have been deposited in this grave yard. It contains about two acres and is well kept up by the trustees and lot owners.

Taylor Creek Township. The eight schoolhouses of Taylor Creek township are located as follows: Taylor Creek, on Taylor Creek pike, near St. Paul's church, about six miles south of Kenton; Hickory Grove, south of Taylor Creek school on same pike; Sycamore, on Wallace road; Yelverton, at Yelverton; Silver Creek, at Silver Creek; Derr, on pike one and one-half miles north of Yelverton; Kings Corners, five miles south of Kenton on Bellefontaine pike; Stephenson, on Bellefontaine pike; and Lauger Head, a joint sub-district, on Lisles pike in the western part of township.

The Silver Creek Grange Hall, which was erected several years ago, is at the junction of Lisles and Richland pikes and is the home of that organization.

There are two cemeteries in the township. The Seig cemetery was laid out in 1851 by P. K. Seig as a private burying place, but in 1865 Mr. Seig made it free for all on condition that an association be formed to keep it up. This was done in 1883, and ever since the cemetery has been well looked after and many have buried their dead there. It lies at the junction of the Porter and Yelverton pikes and is well located.

The Yelverton cemetery is one-half mile south of that village, and in it are buried the bodies of many of the early settlers.

There are three churches in this township, but only two are noted here. The United Presbyterian church at Silver Creek is so intimately associated with the work of the same denomination at Kenton, that the two are given together under the head of the Kenton church, elsewhere in this volume. The other two are both Methodist Episcopal; one at Silver Creek, and the other at a point about six miles south of Kenton, and known as St. Pauls. The history of the Silver Creek M. E. church is given in connection with that village.

St. Paul's church was organized in 1836, with six or eight members, at the home of John Collins, but this early organization does not seem to have continued without a break until the present. In 1843 it was reorganized with eight members, and services were held for a time at the home of the class leader, Silas Stevenson. Afterwards they held services in the schoolhouse and the society had a fitful existence from that time until about 1853, sometimes having services and sometimes not, according as the circuit riders could reach them. It was again revived in 1853 and

Rev. John K. Ford placed in charge of it. In 1877 the present brick church was built and dedicated December 13, 1877, by David Rutledge. This building cost about $1,700 and bids fair to last many years. A Sunday school is kept up that adds much to the spiritual life of the community, and there are services regularly, St. Paul's being on a circuit with a larger church. At present the congregation consists of about sixty members and the minister is Rev. Horn of Rushsylvania, Ohio. The Sunday school in charge of Edward Wallace as superintendent has between forty and fifty members. Some of the ministers who have served this charge since the beginning of its history are: Revs. Thomas John K. Ford, J. S. G. Reader, Lemuel Herbert, S. Roberts, Taylor, J. Bower, David Bull, A. J. Frisbee, J. M. Longfellow, Enos Holmes, Morrison, Samuel Boggs, H. J. Bigley, Hiram Shaffer, P. Webster, Leonard Richards, David Rinehart, L. O. Cook, Douglas, Boyer, Morrison, V. Pond, W. R. Shultz, J. S. G. Reeder, Whiting, T. I. Jagger, John Parlett, W. T. Stockstill, Houser, Keupper, L. C. Webster, Simms and Horn.

Washington Township. Counting the schoolhouse in the village of Dola, Washington township has 11 rural schools and 12 teachers. The twelfth district has been petitioned for and is now in court. No. 1,

GERMAN LUTHERAN CHURCH, WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP

Dola school (two teachers), is located in Dola; No. 2, Pees school, on the southeast quarter of section 14; No. 3, Hawkeye, on southwest corner of section 25; No. 4, Eagle, on northeast corner of section 23; No. 5, Elm Grove, west half of section 1; No. 6, Stumptown, on northwest corner of

section 32; No. 7, Summerville, on southeast corner of section 6; No. 8, McKinley school, on east half of section 4; No. 9, Maple Grove, on southwest corner of section 23; No. 10, Oak Grove, on northeast corner of section 19; No. 11, Bee Hive, on northwest corner of section 16. If the petition for No. 12 is granted, it will be located on the northeast corner of section 29.

There are five churches in Washington township: Presbyterian church and Methodist Protestant, in Dola, descriptions of which are given under the head of that village; Salem United Brethren church near the center of section 3; Evangelical Lutheran on the northeast corner of section 34, and Oak Ridge Methodist Protestant, on the northeast corner of section 19.

There are two Granges in this township, one meeting in its own building on the northeast corner of section 27—the Washington Grange No. 576—and the other in the McKinley schoolhouse, and known as the Sandusky Roads Grange.

Washington cemetery is located on the south half of section 14; Smith cemetery, on the township line, and used jointly by Cessna and Washington townships, on section 33, and the Jones cemetery on section 4. All of these are public burying grounds.

CHAPTER X.

POLITICAL HISTORY OF HARDIN COUNTY

Members of National Congress from Hardin County—Presidential Electors—Members of Congress—State Senators—State Representatives—Judges of Common Pleas Court—Associate Judges—Auditors—Probate Judges—Hardin County Commissioners—Recorders—Clerks of Court—Prosecuting Attorneys—Sheriffs—Surveyors—Coroners—Infirmary Directors—Superintendents Hardin County Infirmary.

Ever since the formation of the county the elections have shown that no particular organization could claim it. It has always been in that healthy, uncertain state that forces every party to be on the alert to select good men for candidates. The "Independent Voter" is in evidence at every election, and it is owing to the uncertainty that Hardin county has an almost unbroken record of good officials. Most of the early records are lost, but from memory and old newspapers the dates have been collected, so that the lists of officials are reasonably correct. The burning of the courthouse destroyed much of the early recorded history of the county, but as far as can be learned the names and dates are as given in this chapter.

Hardin county has had but two representatives in the National Congress—General James S. Robinson, in 1881, when he represented the Ninth Congressional District, and Colonel L. M. Strong, who was chosen to represent the Eighth Congressional District, the one in which Hardin county is now included.

The presidential electors, who have been chosen from Hardin county, are given below: 1860, Hon. John F. Henkle, Lincoln and Hamlin; 1864, Hon. W. L. Walker, Lincoln and Johnson; 1868, General David Thompson, Grant and Colfax; 1892, Hon. John Stillings, Harrison and Reid; and 1908, Hon. Joseph Timmons, Taft and Sherman.

In the old days political excitement ran high, and there were wonderful torch light processions and tremendous crowds at a number of meet-

ings each presidential campaign. Those were the days of great free dinners, long speeches and intense partisan feeling, and the newspaper that did not call all the voters in the opposite party thieves and liars would have been in the hands of the sheriff in a short time. Happily for all concerned the voters of Hardin county look upon political matters in a saner manner than they once did, and everything along this line is improving. Generally speaking, worthy men fill the offices, and really hold them as a "public trust," so that the government is all that good citizens could desire.

In the fall of 1908 the best citizens of all parties united in a temperance campaign that resulted in a complete victory for the "drys" and Hardin county is now without saloons.

Members of National Congress from Ninth and Eighth Congressional Districts since 1881. (Hardin county was formerly in the Ninth District, but since 1887 has been in the Eighth District.): 1881, James S. Robinson, Kenton; 1885, William C. Cooper, Mt. Vernon; 1887, Robert P. Kennedy, Bellefontaine; 1891, Darius D. Hare, Upper Sandusky; 1893, Luther M. Strong, Kenton; 1897, Archibald Lybrand, Delaware; 1901, William R. Warnock, Urbana; and 1905, Ralph D. Cole, Findlay. (present member of congress from this district).

State Senators. 1820-21, (Clark, Champaign, Logan, Wood and Hardin counties) George Fithian.

1821-22 and 1822-23 (same counties), James Cooley.

1823-24 (same counties), George Fithian.

1824-26 (Miami, Shelby, Logan, Hardin, Allen, Hancock and Wood counties), Robert Young.

1826-28 (same counties), Daniel M. Workman.

1828-30 (Logan, Shelby, Allen, Hardin, Union and Madison counties), William Fielding.

1830-32 (same counties), John Shelby.

1832-34 (Madison, Union, Logan, Hardin, and Hancock counties), Philip Lewis.

1834-36 (same counties), Samuel Newell.

1836-37 (Lucas, Wood, Henry, Hancock, Van Wert, Allen, Shelby, and Hardin counties), John E. Hunt.

1837-39 Lucas, Wood, Henry, Hancock, Van Wert, Williams, Allen, Paulding, Shelby, and Hardin counties), Curtis Bates.

1839-41 (Hancock, Wood, Lucas, Henry, Williams, Putnam, Paulding, VanWert, Allen, Hardin and Shelby counties), John E. Hunt.

1841-43 (Lucas, Williams, Henry, Paulding, Putnam, Van Wert, Allen and Hardin counties), Jacob Clark.

1843-45 (same counties), John W. Waters.

1845-47 (Logan, Champaign, Union and Hardin counties), Ira A. Bean.

1847-49 (same counties), Joshua Judy.

1849-51 (Logan, Hardin, Union and Marion counties), William Lawrenee.

In 1851 Logan, Union, Marion and Hardin eounties were erected into the Thirteenth Senatorial District, and have ever since so remained.

1852-54, John J. Williams
1854-56, William Lawrence
1856-58, Cornelius Hamilton
1858-60, C. H. Gateh
1860-62, T. B. Fisher
1862-64, John Hood
1864-66, William H. West
1866-68, P. B. Cole
1868-70, Solomon Kraner
1870-72, John Bartram
1872-74, Isaac S. Gardner
1874-76, M. C. Lawrenee
1876-78, W. W. Beatty
1878-80, Hylas Savine
1880-84, Luther M. Strong
1884-86, John J. Hane
1886-88, Duncan Dow
1888-90, James Cutler
1890-92, James B. Pumphrey
1892-94, John Bain
1894-96, Walter S. Plum
1896-98, G. B. Hamilton
1898-1900, Henry J. May
1900-04, Warren G. Harding
1904-08, Samuel E. West
1908-10, Richard L. Cameron

Hardin County Representatives. 1820-24, (Logan and Wood), John Shelby.

1824-28 (Logan, Hardin, Haneock and Wood), John Shelby.

1828-29 (Logan, Madison, Union and Hardin), Reuben P. Mann.

1829-30 (same counties), Lanson Curtis.

1830-31 (same counties), John T. Chenoweth.

1831-34 (same counties), Samuel Newell.

1834-36 (same eounties), Nicholas Hathaway.

1836-37 (Champaign, Logan and Hardin), Samuel Newell.

1837-38 (Shelby, Allen, Hardin, Putnam, Paulding and VanWert) James Cook.

1838-39 (same eounties), Robert J. Skinner.

1839-40 (same counties), Edwin Fisher.

1840-41 (Lueas, Williams, Henry, Paulding, Putnam, Allen, Van Wert and Hardin), George B. Way and John F. Henkle.

1841-42 (same counties), John W. Watters and James B. Steedman.

1842-43 (same eounties), J. B. Steedman and Gilman C. Mudgett.

1843-44 (same counties), Sidney S. Spague.

1844-45 (Hardin and Logan), John F. Henkle.

1845-46 (same eounties), Riehard S. Canby.

1846-48 (same counties), William Lawrence.

1848-50 (same eounties), Samuel Watt.

1850-51 (same counties), Oden Hayes.

1852-54 (Hardin and Wyandot), David Snodgrass.

1854-56 (same counties), Peter A. Tyler.
1856-58 (same counties), Elias G. Spellman.
1858-60 (same counties), Chester R. Mott.
1860-62 (same counties), James M. White.

Since 1862 Hardin county has been entitled to its own representative, chosen every two years.

1862-66, Jonathan H. Seig
1866-68, Solomon Kraner
1868-70, Thomas Rough
1870-72, William T. Cessna
1872-74, Benjamin Waddle
1874-76, A. W. Munson
1876-80, John Haley
1880-82, Sutton E. Young
1882-86, A. K. Rarey
1886-88, William C. Ingman
1888-92, M. F. Eaggerman
1892-94, Charles H. Workman
1894-98, John S. Rice.
1898-1900, N. R. Piper
1900-04, Frank B. Willis
1904-08, James B. Pumphrey
1908-10, J. B. Stanbaugh

Judges of the Court of Common Pleas. 1833-38, Joseph R. Swan
1839-43, Emery D. Potter
1844-45, Myron H. Tilden
1845-51, Patrick Goode
1852-56, Benjamin Metcalf
1857-64, William Lawrence
1864-71, Jacob S. Conklin
1872-76, Philander B. Cole
1877-79, John L. Porter
1880-85, John McCauley
1878-88, Henry H. Dodge
1885-90, George F. Pendleton
1883-93, John H. Ridgely
1890-95, A. B. Johnson
1898-1903, J. W. Schaufelberger
1895-1902, Charles M. Melhorn
1898-1903, Frank Taylor
1902-03, C. C. Lemert
1903-08, E. M. Fries,
1903-08, G. B. Schroth
1903-10, W. F. Duncan
1908, Frank A. Baldwin
1908, William P. Henderson

Associate Judges. 1833, William McCloud and Joseph Bowdle.
1833, Jas. E. Hueston (appointed).
1834, Jas. E. Hueston.
1834, Joseph Cessna (appointed)
1836, Portius Wheeler.
1840, David Goodin, Henry Adams and Portius Wheeler.
1841, David Goodin, Conrad W. Shaw and Portius Wheeler.
1842, Jonathan Cessna, David Goodin and C. W. Shaw.
1846, Jonathan Cessna, David Goodin and Daniel Baldwin.
1847, Alexander Thompson, Jonathan Cessna and Daniel Baldwin.
1849, John Goodin, David Cempbell and Daniel Baldwin. (In that year the office was abolished.)

HARDIN COUNTY AUDITORS. 1833, Charles W. Stevenson.
1844, Alexander L. Ballentine.
1848, Samuel Mentzer.
1850, Gilbert Seamon.
1858, James Bain.
1860, Samuel Smith.
1862, Robert D. Millar.
1868, William D. Edgar.
1870, Nathan Ahlefeld.
1872, Robert F. McConnell.
1874, G. H. Zugschwert.
1878, Jasper N. Welch.
1884, George W. Rutledge.
1890, Madison M. Thompson.
1896, James Bastable.
1902, Justin Brewer.
1908, Elmer Carey.

PROBATE JUDGES OF HARDIN COUNTY. 1852, James Bain.
1855, Hugh Letson.
1858, Samuel Watt.
1867, Anthony Banning.
1870, Benjamin Eglin.
1873, Solomon Kraner.
1876, John R. Selders.
1882, James E. Lowry.
1888, Jas. E. Wood.
1894, Frank Given.
1900, Byron P. Wentz.
1903, Eurotus S. Neely.
1909, Willis W. Bowers.

HARDIN COUNTY COMMISSIONERS. 1833, John McArthur, Chas. Scott, Cyrus Dille.

1835, Chas. Scott, Richard Anderson, Cyrus Dille.

1836, Cyrus Dille, Richard Anderson, Chas. Scott. Anderson resigned; John McArthur appointed (1836).

1837, Peter Johnson, Charles Scott, Cyrus Dille.

1838, Chas. Scott, Peter Johnson, John McArthur.

1839, Peter Johnson, John McArthur, Joshua Cope.

1840, Joshua Cope, John McArthur, Peter Johnson.

1841, Joshua Cope, Peter Johnson, Jonathan Mathews.

1842, Peter Johnson, Jonathan Mathews, Thomas Hitchcock.

1843, Jonathan Mathews, Thomas Hitchcock, John Rice.

1844, Thomas Hitchcock, John Rice, Robert McCloud.

1845, John Rice, Robert McCloud, Joshua Dicus. Robert McCloud resigns; Ethan Terry appointed (1845).

1846, Jonathan Mathews, Joshua Dicus, John McVitty.

1847, Joshua Dicus, John McVitty, Jonathan Seig.

1848, John McVitty, Jonathan Seig, David Kirkpatrick.

1849, Jonathan Seig, David Kirkpatrick, John McVitty.

1850, David Kirkpatrick, Jonathan McVitty, Jonathan Seig.

1851, John McVitty, Jonathan Seig, David Kirkpatrick.

1852, Jonathan Seig, David Kirkpatrick, Thomas Hueston.

1853, David Kirkpatrick, Thomas Hueston, Thomas Rough.

1853, John F. Henkle appointed to succeed David Kirkpatrick.

1854, John F. Henkle, Thomas Rough, Thomas Hueston.

1855, Thomas Rough, John F. Henkle, Samuel Wood.

1856, John F. Henkle, Samuel Wood, Thomas Rough.

1857, Samuel Wood, Thomas Rough, Samuel McCullough.

1858, Thomas Rough, Samuel McCullough, Samuel Wood.

1859, Samuel McCullough, Samuel Wood, Ephraim McClain. Samuel McCullough resigned; Thomas Rough appointed (1859).

1860, Samuel Wood, Ephraim McClain, Peter Marsh.

1861, Ephraim McClain, Peter Marsh, Samuel Wood.

1862, Peter Marsh, Samuel Wood, Thomas Rough.

1863, Samuel Wood, Thomas Rough, Peter Marsh.

1864, Thomas Rough, Peter Marsh, Samuel Wood. Peter Marsh resigned; succeeded by Alonzo Bogardus (1864).

1865, Almon F. Stanley, Samuel Wood, Thomas Rough.

1866, Samuel Wood, Thomas Rough, Almon F. Stanley.

1867, Thomas Rough, Almon F. Stanley, Samuel Wood.

1868, Almon F. Stanley, David Snodgrass, Samuel Wood.

1869, Samuel Wood, David Snodgrass, Benjamin R. Brunson.

1870, David Snodgrass, B. R. Brunson, George W. Fritz.

1871, Benjamin R. Brunson, George W. Fritz, Samuel Stewart.

1872, George W. Fritz, Samuel Stewart, Thomas E. Hueston. Thomas E. Hueston died; William A. Edwards appointed (1872).

1873, Samuel Stewart, W. H. Baldwin, John Shanks.

1874, W. H. Baldwin, John Shanks, James R. Dunlap.

1875, John Shanks, James R. Dunlap, John McElree.

1876, James R. Dunlap, John McElree, H. H. Wilson.

1877, John McElree, H. H. Wilson, James R. Dunlap.

1878, H. H. Wilson, James R. Dunlap, Jas. B. Pumphrey.

1879, James R. Dunlap, Jas. B. Pumphrey, Moses Kennedy.

1880, Jas. B. Pumphrey, Moses Kennedy, Samuel Detwiler.

1881, Moses Kennedy, Samuel Detwiler, Jas. B. Pumphrey.

1882, Samuel Detwiler, Jas. B. Pumphrey, Moses Kennedy.

1883, Jas. B. Pumphrey, Moses Kennedy, Chas. W. Runser.

1884, Moses Kennedy, C. W. Runser, and Wm. M. Neville.

1885, C. W. Runser, Wm. M. Neville and Philip Schindewolf.

1886, Wm. M. Neville, Philip Schindewolf and C. W. Runser.

1887, Philip Schindewolf, C. W. Runser and W. F. Pierce.

1888, C. W. Runser, W. F. Pierce and Andrew Dodds.

1889, W. F. Pierce, Andrew Dodds and John L. Clark.

1890, Andrew Dodds, John L. Clark and John Young.

1891, John S. Clark, John Young and J. B. Bailey.

1892, John Young, J. B. Bailey and R. S. Latham.

1893, J. B. Bailey, R. S. Latham and J. W. Louthan.

1894, R. S. Latham, J. W. Louthan and T. J. Dickinson.

1895, J. W. Louthan, T. J. Dickinson and F. G. Hursh.

1896, T. J. Dickinson, W. C. Harvey and J. M. Long.

1897, T. J. Dickinson, W. C. Harvey and J. M. Long.

1898, W. C. Harvey, J. M. Long and J. B. Stambaugh.

1899, J. M. Long, J. B. Stambaugh and Samuel Pfeiffer.
1900, J. B. Stambaugh, Samuel Pfeiffer and John A. Ewing.
1901, Samuel Pfeiffer, John A. Ewing and J. B. Stambaugh.
1902, John A. Ewing, J. B. Stambaugh and Frank Rosebrook.
1903, J. B. Stambaugh, Frank Rosebrook and John A. Ewing.
1904, Frank Rosebrook, Jno. A. Ewing and Jno. C. Johnson.
1905, Jno. A. Ewing, Jno. C. Johnson and Frank Rosebrook.
1906, Jno. C. Johnson, Frank Rosebrook and James Carman.
1907, Frank Rosebrook, James Carman and Jno. C. Johnson.
1908, James F. Carman, Jno. C. Johnson and James V. Hill.
1909, Jno. C. Johnson, James V. Hill and James Carman.
1910, James V. Hill, George Smith and John W. Crooks.

Hardin County Recorders. 1833, Daniel Campbell.
1840, Daniel Barron.
1845, John O. Fox. John O. Fox resigned and Samuel Smith appointed (1846).
1847, Gilbert Saamon.
1849, Samuel Ballentine. Samuel Ballentine left county before taking office. Conrad W. Shaw appointed (1849).
1856, Daniel Barron.
1857, Robert F. McConnell.
1863, David Stanford.
1866, Robert F. McConnell.
1869, Charles Collier.
1875, George W. Armstrong.
1881, W. W. Stevenson.
1886, Dennis W. Kennedy.
1889, Frank P. Carey.
1896, John I. Wood (appointed)
1897, John I. Wood. Iran N. Kelly appointed March 14, 1900 to fill vacancy caused by death of John I. Wood.
1901, Francis L. Runser.
1907, John Patterson.

Clerks of Court, 1833, Alexander Thompson (appointed).
1839, John Stevens.
1847, Elias G. Spelman.
1855, William W. Nixon.
1861, Gordon A. Stewart.
1864, W. D. Dean.
1870, John M. Pearce.
1873, William H. Fleming.
1879, Joseph Timmons.
1885, James C. Howe.
1891, Horton Park.
1897, James L. Moore.
1903, J. Q. A. McClurg (resigned).
1904, John Y. Thompson (appointed).
1906, John Y. Thompson (elected).

Prosecuting Attorneys, 1833, William Bales.
1836, Hiram McCartney.
1837, John Lawrence.
1840, Andrew Doods.
1848, William L. Walker.
1852, Lyman C. Hurd.
1854, Sewell Coulson.
1856, C. H. Gatch.
1858, John Stillings.
1860, John Absten.
1862, Lester T. Hunt.
1866, James Bain
1868, A. B. Johnson.
1872, James Watt.
1876, Frank C. Dougherty.
1878, Sutton E. Young.
1880, John H. Smick.
1884, C. M. Melhorn.
1890, Chester D. Kelly.
1893, Charles C. Lemmert.
1896, Thomas C. Mahon.
1902, H. E. Hoge.
1908, James Ray Stillings.

Hardin County Sheriffs, 1833, H. D. Tharp.
1835, J. Snoddy.
1836, John Ryan.
1841, Obed Taylor.
1842, David Kinnear.
1844, R. F. Holmes.
1848, Jacob Holmes.
1854, D. Pugh.
1858, William Pool.
1860, James E. Nelson.
1862, J. L. Stevenson.
1866, A. K. Rarey.
1870, N. S. Weaver.
1874, I. Bolenbaugh.
1878, George W. Darst.
1882, L. H. Wells.
1885, J. S. Scott.
1889, W. M. Neville.
1891, A. S. Ranney.
1895, L. A. Ansley.
1900, C. J. Griffith.
1904, B. F. Scott.
1908, J. H. Wagner.

Hardin County Surveyors, 1833, John Terry.
1835, Jacob Kimberlin.
1838, John H. Ross.
1840, Alex. Templeton.
1842, David Ross.
1844, John R. Gunn.
1845, C. Arendtsheld
1848, W. D. Gunn.
1851, R. D. Millar.
1857, Joseph Weldon.
1860, W. D. Gunn.
1864, W. C. Hampton.
1870, F. M. Childs.
1872, W. A. Strong.
1875, J. R. Gunn.
1876, W. H. Brown.
1883, N. H. Caldwell.
1888, S. F. Moore.
1892, W. H. Brown.
1894, W. E. Myers.
1898, A. R. Taylor.
1904, J. W. Gilmore.
1907, J. C. Poling.

HARDIN COUNTY CORONERS, 1833, Henry Stamatz.
1836, Elias Clark.
1837, Henry Garrett.
1839, Daniel Barron.
1840, Horace Church.
1842, E. Shoard.
1844, C. Koontz.
1846, F. W. Yoe.
1848, R. Huff.
1850, Harris Pool.
1851, L. Furney.
1853, Horace Church.
1863, Fred Fogle.
1864, John House.
1865, S. Collins.
1867, John Howe.
1869, N. S. Weaver.
1870, John Howe.
1874, William Pool.
1876, John Kanel.
1878, G. Sutermeister.
1880, H. Kettle.
1885, John Watters.
1889, H. E. Heistand.
1891, B. K. Jones.
1895, John Watters.
1897, B. L. Johnson.
1900, N. G. Vassor.
1902, E. S. Protzman.
1909. A. W. Tittsworth.

HARDIN COUNTY INFIRMARY DIRECTORS, 1869, Thomas Espy. Archibald Davis, Bernard Mathews.
1871, Benjamin Beamer, John Elder, Jacob Sponsler.
1874, John Elder, Theodore Schrader, Ben Beamer.
1875, John Elder, D. W. Benton, T. Schrader.
1876, Paul Castor, D. W. Benton, Theodore Schrader.
1877, Conrad Kahler, Paul Castor, D. W. Benton.
1878, David Obenour, Paul Castor, C. Kahler.
1879, C. Kahler, John Pfeiffer, D. Obenour.
1880, J. Pfeiffer, S. Stevenson, D. Obenour.
1882, S. Stevenson, Valentine Eccarius, John Pfeiffer.
1883, S. Stevenson, Valentine Eccarius, John Pfeiffer.
1884, S. Stevenson, John Pfeiffer, Valentine Eccarius.
1885, S. Stevenson, V. Eccarius, Samuel Andrews.
1886, V. Eccarius, Samuel Andrews, Samuel Utz.
1887, Samuel Utz, Samuel Andrews and V. Eccarius.
1888, Samuel Utz, John Wilson, V. Eccarius.
1889, S. Utz, John Wilson, S. Andrews.
1890, S. Utz, J. Wilson, S. Andrews.
1891, S. Utz, S. Andrews, A. G. Tidd.
1892, S. Utz, A. G. Tidd, S. H. Cook.
1893, A. G. Tidd, S. H. Cook, Michael Seedle.
1894, S. H. Cook, A. G. Tidd, M. Seedle.
1895, S. H. Cook, A. G. Tidd, M. Seedle.
1898, A. G. Tidd, M. Seedle, Leonidas Richeson.
1897, A. G. Tidd, L. Richeson, T. M. Finch.
1898, L. Richeson, T. M. Finch, J. D. Felty.
1899, T. M. Finch, J. D. Felty, William Strahm.

1900, William Strahm, J. D. Felty, Jonas F. Foit.
1901, Jonas Foit, W. H. Detwiler, W. Strahm.
1902, Jonas Foit, W. H. Detwiler, E. F. Crawford.
1903, E. F. Crawford, W. H. Detwiler, Otis M. Hopkins.
1904, W. H. Detwiler, O. M. Hopkins, E. F. Crawford.
1905, W. H. Detwiler, O. M. Hopkins, E. F. Crawford.
1906, W. H. Detwiler, E. F. Crawford, O. M. Hopkins.
1907, W. H. Detwiler, O. M. Hopkins, E. F. Crawford.
1908, E. F. Crawford, W. F. McGinnis, O. M. Hopkins.
1909, W. F. McGinnis, P. A. Eaton, George W. Scott.

Superintendents Hardin County Infirmary, January 1871, A. W. Fisher.
March, 1872, Isaac E. Wilson.
March, 1876, Joseph Nevitt.
March, 1878, Leander King.
March, 1879, Isaac E. Wilson.
————Edward Dickson.
————James Carman
April 1, 1902, William Elsasser (present superintendent).

A TYPICAL HARDIN COUNTY FARM HOUSE

CHAPTER XI.

A GLANCE BACKWARD

Population from 1830 to 1900—Progress of Drainage—Old Time Hunts and Wild Animals—Roads and Markets—Prices of Farm Products and Land—Past and Present.

Less than one hundred years ago Hardin county was a vast, marshy wilderness, with only a few Indian trails through the forest, and scarcely a trace of the white man's occupancy. A few adventurers, the soldiers of the war of 1812 and the intrepid fur traders, were the only white men who had penetrated this section, and, while rich in natural resources, it was an unpromising place in many ways for pioneers. Diseases lurked in the boggy forests, Indians still claimed the territory, it was out of communication with the civilized world, and the heavy growth of timber, for which there was at that time no market, rendered the work of clearing up a homestead exceedingly difficult. But in spite of all these difficulties the sturdy pioneer and his brave wife took possession of the land, and in this brief space of time have made the wilderness to "blossom as the rose." Indeed, nearly every trace of the pioneer's work has been lost, if we must count that work by the buildings he reared. The log cabin, the log church and the log schoolhouse have vanished, and only the tilled fields and roads and ditches and a few landmarks remain to speak of the energy and success of our forefathers.

The population of Hardin county at various dates is given below to show something of the growth. Some of the old settlers estimate the population between 1830 and 1840 at about eight hundred, but that is merely guess work, as it may have been more or less. We do know, however, that about the latter date a great number of settlers moved in, and Hardin county enjoyed a substantial boom.

The population of the county from 1830 to 1900, inclusive, was as follows: 1830, 210; 1840, 4,583; 1847, 5,000; 1850, 8,127; 1860, 13,570; 1870, 18,714; 1878, 28,885; 1880, 27,023; 1890, 28,939, and 1900, 31,187.

In 1832 Hardin county had not a single rod of tile underground, nor had any of the streams been improved and straightened. Today the Scioto river is an entirely different stream from the crooked, wind-

ing current of water retarded by undergrowth and refuse, for it has been dredged and deepened and widened at great expense, and the boggy places along the banks placed under cultivation. Many of the more important creeks have been converted into open ditches, and others have been closed forever by placing tile under the ground to carry off the surplus water. It would be impossible to give the number of miles of important underground drains in this county, while every farm has its private system of ditching to free the land quickly from the excess of moisture. Of course the draining of the Scioto and Hog Creek Marshes gave the county its greatest gain in reclaimed land, but the smaller ditches are exceedingly important. Within the past few years the Tymochtee and Taylor creeks have been improved, and many other streams deepened and cleaned out. The manufacture of tile is one of the most important of the county's industries and at present so much ditching is being done that tile are engaged before they are manufactured.

When the pioneers came to this county they found plenty of game, such as deer, bear, wolves, wild hogs, and many smaller animals. Occasionally a big hunt would be organized partly for sport, and partly to rid the country of destructive animals, and hundreds of animals would be killed; but there were always enough pests left to keep the farmer busy protecting his live stock and crops summer and winter. On December 30, 1847, there was a notable hunt in the Hog Creek Marsh, during the course of which many wolves lost their lives, while enough game was slaughtered to supply the community with meat for almost the entire season. As late as 1850 a large black bear was killed near the Six Mile schoolhouse by Robert Green and his pack of dogs, and in November, 1853, Thomas Austin killed a wolf near his home west of town that measured six feet and eight inches from tip to tip. So destructive were the wolves that the county had to offer a bounty for their scalps before it was safe to raise much live stock. Hawks and other birds of prey destroyed the poultry belonging to the farmers, and at different times a bounty was paid for their heads. Occasionally a deer wandered through the rapidly disappearing forests, and even as late as 1872 they were killed in this county. However at present all danger from wild animals, or even annoyance has disappeared, and the hunter finds only rabbits and quail for his day's shooting at present.

Most of the schoolhouses and churches dotting the country have sprung up during the past fifty years, and practically all the fine city and country homes. The first brick building in the county was erected about seventy-five years ago, and for the next twenty-five years few brick buildings went up, compared with those of the present. The towns were feeble hamlets and only connected by almost impassable roads with the outside world, but at present fine pikes, good railroads, the telephone and telegraph place every part of the county in touch with every other part of the world. Five good railroads and hundreds of miles of pike

have taken the place of the old Shawnee trail and the Ft. McArthur road, which were all the county possessed in its infancy, and the convenient shipping places have had much to do with the steady increase in prices of farm products. In 1847 eggs were five cents per dozen and butter eight cents per pound, while chickens sold for fifteen cents per pair, but with the advent of good markets, facilities for shipping, cold storage houses and creameries the prices rose steadily until at present they seem to have reached the high water mark. Just after the war prices were much inflated and about 1867 wheat reached the top notch in the history of the county bringing $3.00 per bushel, but wheat is not a perishable product like butter and eggs and other farm produce.

With the advent of good roads, good markets, manufactories and growing towns, civilization went forward with great strides. At present Hardin county is noted for its progressive, intelligent prosperous citizens. The pioneers had little time for leisure or money making, as they were busy clearing their land and providing for their families, but they laid the foundation for the future prosperity of their children, and the country owes them a debt of gratitude for their wisdom in planning so well the future of the county. In the early days land varied from $1.25 to $5.00 per acre, the average appraisement in 1860 for the whole county being $9.00 per acre. At present, land ranges from $70 to $150 per acre, according to location and improvements, with very few farms for sale in the whole county.

But the citizens of Hardin county are not content with the present prosperity. They are on the alert for better things, and improvements are being made every day. Farm houses are rapidly adding the luxuries of bath, furnaces and all modern improvements, automobiles are more common than carriages were in pioneer times; the scrub animal is vanishing from the farms; improved machinery is solving the labor question in country communities, and altogether everything is moving forward at a rapid rate.

In the prosperous present, with the prospects of a still greater future before us, we would not forget to occasionally glance backward at the work of the pioneers. Most of these sturdy, hard working, God-fearing men and women are now resting under the soil their hands helped to clear, but their memories will ever be cherished. It is hard to realize that so much has been accomplished in less than a century, and in the light of all that is past, it "doth not yet appear" what Hardin county shall be in the future. If the men and women who have passed away accomplished so much in the short time the county has been organized, it is safe to say their descendents will never fall behind in the work so well begun. Hardin county has had a noble past and its present is more remarkable than the founders of it dreamed, so it is safe to predict that the future holds still greater things.

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